1223

THE

VIEW

OF

HINDOOSTAN.

325

VOL. II.

EASTERN HINDOOSTAN.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

QUIA IPSA SIBI OBSTAT MAGNITUDO, RERUMQUE DIVERSITAS ACIEM INTENTIONIS ABRUMPIT; FACIAM QUOD SOLENT, QUI TERRARUM SITUS PINGUNT: IN BREVI QUASI TABELLA TOTAM EJUS IMAGINEM AMPLECTAR, NONNIHIL, UT SPERO, AD ADMIRATIONEM PRINCIPIS POPULI COLLATURUS, SI PARITER ATQUE INSIMUL UNIVERSAM MAGNITUDINEM EJUS OSTENDERO.

L. A. Flori Epitome, Lib. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HENRY HUGHS.

M.DCC.XCVIII.

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LIST OF THE PLATES.

VOL. II.

No.

I. FRONTISPIECE.—Two *Brahmins*, and a *Ghoſſain Faquir*. The two firſt are deſcribed at p. 310 of this volume. By the figure in Mr. *Hodges* travels, p. 84, it appears that the aged wear their hair cut ſhort. The *Ghoſſain* is deſcribed at p. 309.

II. HEAD-PIECE.—View of the mountain *Doungala*, in *Bootan*; ſee p. 353. Both of theſe by that elegant artiſt Mr. *Angus*.

III. Fort of *Dindigul*, with a camel *Hircarah*, or poſt, or meſſenger travelling on a camel - - - - p. 9

IV. A *Bengaleſe* woman covered with a ſort of veil - p. 52

A man and woman called a *Malabar* man and woman, drawn by Mr. DANIELL. Theſe, with the eight other figures, etched by the free hand of Mr. *Tomkyns*, were preſented in the moſt friendly manner to me by Mr. DANIELL. He painted the *Malabars* at *Tanjore*. Theſe muſt not be underſtood to have been the ſame with the *Malabars* of the weſtern coaſt, ſee vol. i. p. 178, a race differing greatly in manners and cuſtoms. Theſe are a very diſtinct people, and the ſame as the inhabitants of *Mavilipuram*.

No.

The antient name of the place now called *Sadras*, ſee p. 50 of this volume. It probably was the capital of an extenſive country. In the *Tamulic* language, improperly (ſays Mr. *Chambers* *, termed *Malabar*) and the inhabitants, *Tamulians* or *Malabars*. In the *Sanſkrit*, and the languages of the northern *Hindoos*, the city is called *Mahabaliptir*, or *the city of the great* BALI, a hero of *Hindoo* romance, who likewiſe gives the addition of *Mavali* to the *Ceyloneſe Ganges*, as the river of *Bali*. The *Tamulians*, or *Malabars* of this race ſeem to have migrated into *Ceylon*. They are barely mentioned by *Knox*, and more fully by *Wolf*, in his account of *Ceylon*, p. 241. They differ, he ſays, in numbers of particulars from the *Cingaleys*, or natives of *Ceylon*, and from the whole Braminical ſyſtem. Mr. *Chambers* points out ſeveral particulars. The eſſay on the ruins of *Mavilipuram* evince that gentleman's deep erudition in the antiquities of the *Hindoo* antiquities, who has frequently traced them from hence to the great iſland juſt mentioned.

V. *Mooto Tahlow*, ſixteen miles from *Seringapatam*. This gives a good idea of the *Myſore* country, as deſcribed at p. 73, engraven by Mr. *Cheſham*. For the drawing of this, and ſeveral others †, I am indebted to —— *Hoare*, Eſquire, of *Twiford*, *Hants* - p. 73

VI. A *Rohilla* ſoldier - - - - p. 169

* Author of the Eſſay on the Ruins of *Mavilipuram*.—*Aſiatic Reſearches*, vol. i. p. 145.

† The view of *Palacaudcherry*, in vol. i. plate viii. of *Dindigul* above-mentioned, and of veſſels on the *Ganges*, plate vii. of this volume, were taken from the ſame collection.

No.

A *Polygar*.

A ſoldier of *Tippoo*'s, on his buckler a creſcent, the ſign of a *Mahometan*.

VII. Veſſels on the *Ganges*.—The clumſy one is called a *Patilla*, and is flat-bottomed, and uſed to carry heavy merchandiſe p. 217

The other is a *Budjero*, or paſſage-boat, fitted up in the *Engliſh* faſhion.

Mr. DANIELL gives in his view ſeveral *Indian* veſſels, ſuch is, in tab. xiv. a pinnace *Budjero*, in which he ſailed a thouſand miles up the *Ganges*; a *Moor Punkee*, a long boat with a peacock's head and wings; *Moor* ſignifies a peacock, and *Punkee* a wing. This is a long narrow boat for people of faſhion, rowed by a number of men, each of which has one leg over the ſide; before it are two common canoes. Behind the *Moor Punkee*, lying againſt a wall, is a *Patilla*, or baggage-boat.

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XIV. The Caſtle of *Poonaka*, in *Bootan* - - - p. 351

Theſe two, and the Head-pieces in both volumes, were copied by Mr. *Pococke*, from drawings made by an artiſt in the ſuite of Mr. *Bogle*, in his embaſſy to the great *Lama*.

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ERRATA.

Page	8.	line	13. for *Stone Hinge*, read *Stone Henge*.
ibid.		—	16. for *a boaſted pile*, read *this boaſted pile*.
	23.	—	5. for *Pondicherri*, read *Pondicherry*.
	29.	—	25. for *begun*, read *began*.
	50.	—	20. for *manufactories*, read *manufactures*.
	51.	—	1. for *ſtands*, read *ſtand*.
	52.	—	23. for *Tumulic*, read *Tamulic*.
	55.	—	4. for *remain*, read *remains*.
	72.	—	3. for *his*, read *the*.
ibid.		—	4. dele *he*.
	73.	—	2. for *form*, read *forms*.
	74.	—	6. for *were*, read *it was*.
	135.	—	14. for *fahoms*, read *fathoms*.
	172.	—	22. for *Sirhiad*, read *Sirhind*.
	227.	—	26. for NULLUS, read NULLA.
	281.	—	19. for *Saccharoſus*, read *Saccharatus*.

The Mountain Doungala. p 353.

I NOW reſume my journey along the continent, and begin my progreſs at *Eaſt Cape*, a little to the north-eaſt of Cape *Comorin*, and the eaſtern end of the *Ghauts*, which finiſh here in the gulph of *Manaar*. The *Ghauts* are in this place very narrow; but as they go northward, widen gradually to the eaſt, till they reach the province of *Dindigul*, which they ſkirt on the whole weſtern and part of the ſouthern ſide. The ſea coaſt extends northerly from *Eaſt Cape*, or *Manapar*, in Lat. 8° 20′, as far as Cape *Calymere*, in Lat. 10° 20′, with a ſtrong curvature towards the eaſt, interrupted only by the long promontory of *Koyel*, which points due eaſt. This ſpace comprehends the kingdoms or provinces of *Tinevelly*, *Madura*, *Marawar*, or the *Marawars*, and *Tondiman*, all the way waſhed by the gulph of *Manaar* and *Palks* bay. The greateſt breadth of theſe countries is about ſeventy-ſix miles. The length, to Cape *Calymere*, two hundred and twenty. The whole extent is watered with frequent rivers, all flowing from the north-weſt. I doubt whether any are uſeful in navigation. EAST CAPE.

TINEVELLY, OR PALAMCOTTAH.

THE kingdom of *Tinevelly* is ſeparated from that of *Travancore* by the *Ghauts*. Its extent of coaſt, to the border of the *Marawars*, is little leſs than a hundred miles. This province and *Madura* are flat, and extremely productive of rice, which yields a great revenue to the Nabob of *Arcot*. Abundance of cotton grows in the drier parts. The principal places in the firſt are *Tinevelly* and the fort of *Palamcottah*; the laſt has in its neighborhood a peculiar manufacture of muſlin. At *Madura*, variety of cloths adapted for table-linen, towels, &c. *Madura* and *Palamcottah* are garriſoned by our troops, but the revenues of the country are collected by the Nabob of *Arcot*.

FISHING COAST.

THE coaſt of *Tinevelly* is called the fiſhing coaſt, from the valuable fiſhery of pearls, over which the *Dutch* clame the ſovereignty, and have along the whole extent numbers of ſettlements. The *Portugueſe* once poſſeſſed this coaſt. Among the multitude of villages that ſkirt the ſea, ſeven are particularly diſtinguiſhed. *Tutocoryn* (the *Soſicure* of *Ptolemy*) is the chief, where are three large churches, built by the *Portugueſe*, two of which have been applied to the uſe of the *Calviniſts*. *Arrian* takes notice of the fiſheries, which he calls Κολυμβησις τε μαργε, or the diving for pearl. *El. Edriſi*, p. 32, and *Marco Polo*, p. 138, prove the continuance in their days. The fiſheries are carried on by the natives, who come with their ſmall veſſels from different places. They have two ſeaſons in the year, the firſt in *March* and *April*, the ſecond in *Auguſt* and *September*, and they keep a fair after each ſeaſon for the ſale. They do not fiſh every year; they firſt make trial of the ground by ſending a few barks, each of which bring back a thouſand ſhells: If they do not find in them a thouſand pearls to the value of five *fanos*,

DIVING FOR PEARL.

or about half-a-crown each, they abſtain from fiſhing that year.

THE barks are protected by two or three *Dutch* frigates, and pay to that nation for every diver, or, as it is reckoned, according to *Le Brun*, ii. 84, for every ſtone, which, being faſtened to the foot of the diver, to accelerate his deſcent, eight piaſters. The fleet of barks ſometimes amounts to hundreds. A cord is faſtened under the arms of the divers, and held by the perſons in the veſſels; the ſtone, of eighteen or twenty pounds weight, perforated and faſtened to a cord, is fixed to his great toe; he is alſo furniſhed with a ſack, with the mouth diſtended with a hoop: he then deſcends, and on reaching the bottom, ſlips off the ſtone, which is drawn up to the ſurface, and begins to fill his ſack with the ſhells. That done, he gives a ſignal by twitching the rope, and then he is pulled up by his comrades*. The water he dives in is uſually of the depth of twelve fathoms, and the diſtance from the ſhore four or five leagues. When he is drawn up, he uſually ſtays half a quarter of an hour to take breath, then plunges again; and a ſucceſſion of them continue this ſlaviſh employ for ten or twelve hours of the day: the ſhells are left in vaſt heaps to putrify till the ſeaſon is entirely over. The gains of adventurers in the pearl fiſhery are very ſmall, as the ſucceſs is precarious. It is not often that great pearls are taken, generally they are of the ſmall kind, what are called ſeed pearls, which are ſold by the ounce, to be converted into powder.

THE ſhells are found adhering to the coral banks. Numbers

* See Frontiſpiece ii. to de Favanne's Conchyliogie.

of ſharks lurk about the diving places, which often devour the poor adventurers in defiance of the *Abrajamins*, or magicians, whom *Marco Polo*, p. 138, ſays, the traders take with them to charm thoſe dreadful fiſhes from every power of doing hurt.

PEARLS OF ANTIQUITY. THE high eſtimation in which pearls were among the antients is evident from the value of one preſented by *Julius Cæſar* to *Servilia*, *Brutus*'s mother, which, according to *Arbuthnot*'s computation, was worth £. 48,437. 10*s*. and that which *Cleopatra* gallantly ſwallowed, diſſolved in vinegar, at a feaſt ſhe gave to *Marc Antony*, was valued at £. 40,364. 11*s*. 8*d* *.

ARABIAN. I HAVE, in my deſcription of *Arabia* (Outlines of the Globe, vol. x.) given a long account of the pearl fiſheries of the *Red* Sea, antient and modern. I ſhall not here repeat what I have ſaid, any farther than to obſerve, that the ſhell which produces the pearl is the *Mytilus Margaritiferus* of *Gm. Lin.* vi. 3351. *D'Argenville*, *Conchyliologie*, tab. xx. fig. A. *Bonanni*, ii. tab. i. p. 93.

ARTIFICIAL. *Linnæus*, in a letter dated *December* 23d, 1755, informed me that he had diſcovered the art of cauſing theſe pretious articles to be generated in the river Muſſels, *Br. Zool.* iv. N° 76, 77. In another letter wrote in the following ſpring, he ſignified to me his reſolution of not diſcovering the ſecret. " Nollem edere Tr. " de origine margaritarum quia tum unuſquiſque famulus pro

* Pliny, lib. ix. c. 35. Cleopatra made a wager with Antony, that ſhe would give him a ſupper that ſhould coſt centies H. S. or £. 80,729. 3*s*. 4*d*. After the firſt courſe ſhe took one of the pearls out of her ears, and ſwallowed it, diſſolved in vinegar. She was about to prepare the other for her lover to pledge her, but was prevented by L. Plancus, who decided that ſhe had won the wager, notwithſtanding ſhe had only taken one of the pearls, or half the value of the wagered ſupper.

" libitu

"libitu cauſet apud conchas quot velit margaritas, inde cadat "pretium et valor earum quo ipſi harum poſſeſſores partem divi- "tiarum amittant ob meam curioſitatem, mihi ſufficit videſſe; "ſpectatoribus, quomodo facta ſint, mea cura, nec vero quo- "modo fiant."

Tavernier gives figures of the largeſt pearls he ever ſaw; among others is the fine pear-ſhaped pearl taken in the *Perſian* Gulph, and bought by the king of *Perſia* for 1,400,000 livres, or £. 58,333. 6*s*. 8*d*. ſterling; alſo the great pearl which hung about the neck of the rich artificial peacock, which adorned the throne of *Aurengzebe* and his ſucceſſors, till *Kouli Khan* made it part of his vaſt plunder. PEARLS OF VAST SIZE.

THE hiſtory of *Tavernier* merits mention, for the fidelity of his travels into countries little known. He was by birth a *Swiſs*, and the ſon of a very able geographer: he himſelf was the greateſt traveller of his age. Beſides his *European* travels in the early part of his life, he ſpent forty years in ſix journies into *Turky*, *Perſia*, and *India*, and entered deeply into commerce, chiefly in that of jewels. He viſited the principal diamond mines, and ſupplied the great men in *India* and *Perſia* with thoſe valuable articles, and every ſort of pretious ſtones, and with pearls. The prices he gave or offered were immenſe. He returned with vaſt wealth. In his advanced age, not content with his prodigious acquiſitions, his avarice induced him to truſt a cargo of effects bought in *France*, valued at £. 220,000, to a nephew, to be diſpoſed of in the *Levant*. This, by the miſconduct of his relation, was loſt. To repair the misfortune, he determined on a ſeventh voyage, and died on the road, at *Moſcow*, HISTORY OF TAVERNIER.

Moſcow, in 1689, aged 84; a ſtrong proof of the predominancy of a ruling paſſion.

CHANK SHELLS. THE Pearl Muſſel is not the only object of the diver. There is a conſiderable trade carried on in the ſhells called *Chanks* or *Siiankos*, or oblation ſhells, which are in great eſteem with the *Mahometans*, for making bracelets and thumb-rings, which are made uſe of in drawing the bows. The *Hindoos* alſo make them ſerve to hold oil, to illuminate their pagodas. The ſeaſon of fiſhing is from the middle of *December* till the middle of *May*. It is the *Murex Tritonis* of *Linnæus*, *Rumph. Muſ.* tab. xxviii. fig. 560. *Bonan.* iii. 188. It is common to *India*, *Africa*, and the *Mediterranean*, and is ſtill uſed in many parts as a trumpet for blowing alarms or giving ſignals: it ſends forth a deep and hollow ſound. They were in uſe among the *Romans* in their earlier days.

Buccina jam priſcos cogebat ad arma Quirites.

CYPRÆA MONETA. MR. *Eſchelſkroon*, p. 330, adds, that abundance of the *Cypræa Moneta*, or *Cowries*, are alſo found here. That author's account of *Ceylon* is added to *Wolf*'s hiſtory of that iſland.

SALT-PANS. ALL the coaſt on the *Madura* and *Ceyloneſe* ſide is low, and well adapted for ſalt-pans. A great quantity of ſalt is made here and in *Ceylon*. The *Dutch* wiſely confine the buſineſs to theſe parts, and prohibit the making of it in every other ſettlement they have in *India*. They keep their warehouſes always filled, and if there happen to be a ſuperfluity, they ſpoil it by mixing it with ſand, or flinging it into the ſea. By their poſſeſſion of this neceſſary of life, they make it the moſt powerful weapon

weapon poſſible, againſt even the Emperor of *Ceylon* himſelf; for on the leſt quarrel they forbid the iſſuing of any from their magazine, ſo that he and his ſubjects muſt inſtantly ſubmit.

KINGDOM OF MADURA.

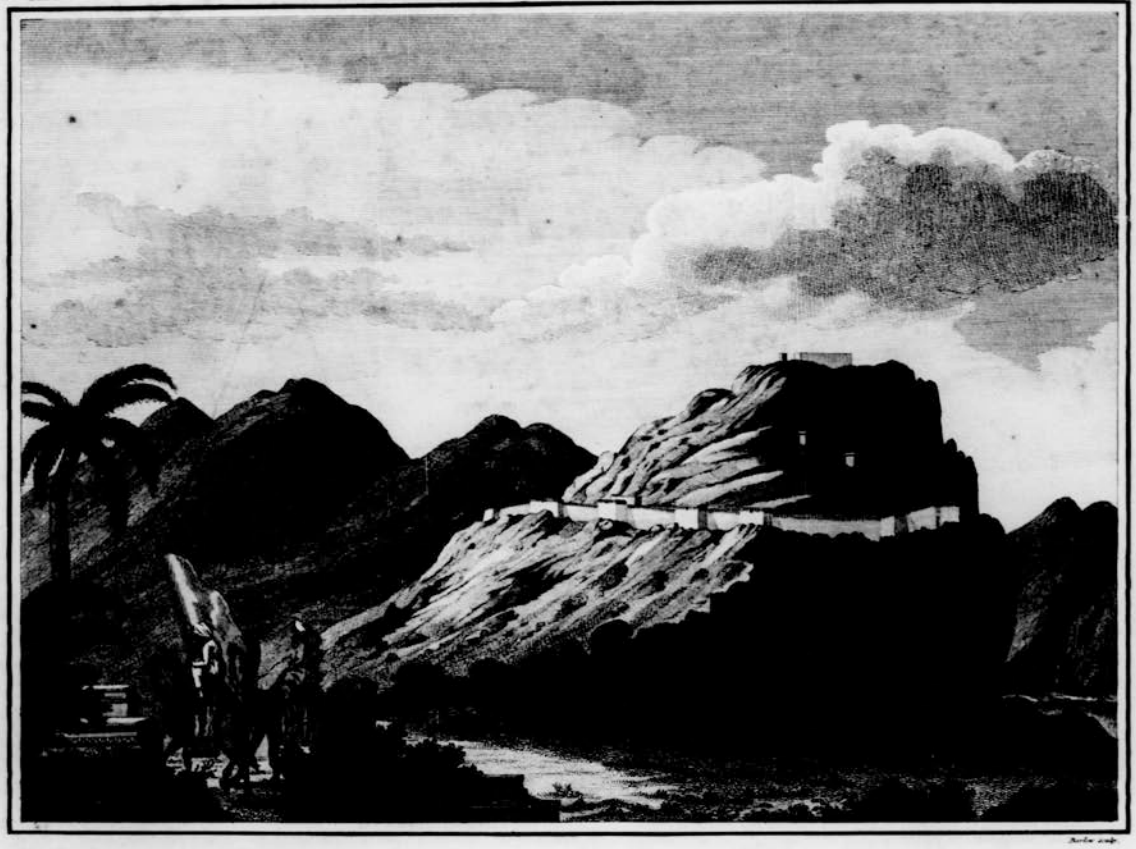
THE kingdom of *Madura* runs far inland to the north-eaſt; it formed the ſouthern part of the *Regnum Pandionis* of *Ptolemy*, the *Pandi Mandalam* of the modern *Indians*. Its capital was the *Madura* of *Ptolemy*, and was the royal reſidence of the antient monarchs. In later days it certainly was the ſcene of the moſt impudent fraud that ever was made ſubſervient to the great purpoſes of religion. *Robert de Nobili*, an *Italian Jeſuit*, and, next to *Xavier*, a chief apoſtle of *India*, ſeated himſelf in this country, and obſerving the deep veneration that the *Indians* paid to the *Brahmins*, as deſcended from the gods, he aſſumed their character; he beſmeared his face, and imitated the moſt auſtere and painful mode of living practiſed by their penitents, till he had perſuaded the credulous people that he really was of that venerated order. By incredible pains he had acquired a knowlege of the cuſtoms, religion, and language of *Madura*, ſufficient for the purpoſes of his deſign. By this ſtratagem he gained over to *Chriſtianity* twelve *Brahmins*, and by their influence engaged amazing numbers of people to liſten to his inſtructions, and to receive his doctrine. To confirm the truth of his character of *Brahmin*, he forged a deed on old dirty parchment in the antient *Indian* letters, to prove that the *Brahmins* of *Rome* were of a far older date than thoſe of *India*, and deſcended in a direct line from the god *Brahma*; and when the authenticity of his muſty old parchment was called in queſtion,

A RELIGIOUS FRAUD OF A JESUIT.

queſtion, he made a ſolemn oath before the aſſembly of *Brahmins*, that he derived really and truly his religion from the god *Brahma*. This impoſture ſucceeded for a great length of time, till in the year 1744, Pope *Benedict* XI. deteſting the fraud of theſe *Jeſuit-Brahmins*, declared their whole proceedings to be impious and unlawful.

PAGODA. THE pagoda at *Madura* is among the moſt ſuperb in all *India*; I ſaw numbers of drawings made on the ſpot by Lieut. *Paterſon*, with all the wild ſculptures ſketched with great accuracy. The figures were coloſſal, men, tigers, and elephants. The tigers are as big as life, all cut on ſingle ſtones, ſome of which were not leſs than thirty-five feet long. How muſt our rude *Druidical* temple of *Stone Hinge* ſink below this work; ſuperior in works of elegant art, and much more ſo in the vaſt ſize of the ſtones, lifted up to their places, in days, as antient perhaps, as thoſe in which the *Britons* reared a boaſted pile.

SPLENDID CHOULTRY. MR. *Blackadir*, in the *Archaelogia*, vol. x. p. 449, gives a curious account of this pagoda, and of the attendant *Choultry*, or building for the overflow of devotees. It is well known that in other places choultries are the ſame as *Caravanſeras* erected on the ſides of roads for the reception of travellers. It was built by *Trimul Naik*, king of *Madura*. It was begun in 1623, was twenty-two years in building, and coſt a million ſterling. It has four rows of pillars, each of a ſingle ſtone twenty feet high. The roof conſiſts of long ſtones reaching from capital to capital; every capital is carved differently with ſome legendary tale. The deity of the temple is *Choca Lingam*, not preſented in an obſcene form, but in that of a block, with the outline of a human



DINDIGUL.

man face on the top, and a golden glory above. Three hundred dancing girls, and a certain number of muſic men, are in conſtant attendance, who daily celebrate praiſes of their deities, with melody and dance *.

THE *Vaygaroo* riſes from ſeveral ſtreams in the province of *Dindigul*, which unite juſt as they enter the kingdom of *Madura*, and run in a ſingle channel as far as the head of the *Delta*. *Dindigul* extends about eighty miles from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and is about thirty-five miles in breadth. Its eaſtern boundaries are *Tinevelly* and *Madura*; its weſtern, *Coimbetore*. This was one of the conqueſts of *Tippoo Sultan*. My conſcience would never revolt at wreſting theſe uſurpations from a cruel tyrant. It is called the valley of *Dindigul*, a tract extremely productive of rice. The town is large, and well fortified. Its principal ſtrength conſiſts in a high and almoſt inacceſſible rock, on which is a fortreſs which might be made impregnable, but it was taken by ſtorm in 1783 †, and is now garriſoned by the company's troops. The valley of *Dindigul* is ſeated amidſt lofty mountains. We poſſeſs this, and the other ceded countries of *Barra-mahal* and *Selim* in full of ſovereignty: the manufactures of thoſe countries will produce to the company a complete inveſtment of cloth for the *European* markets; their produce is eſtimated at annually,

PROVINCE OF DINDIGUL.

Baramaul and *Selim* -	457512
Dindigul - - - - -	120000
	577512 Pagodas, or

£. 231,004. 16*s*. reckoning each pagoda at 8*s* ‡.

* Archael. x. p. 453. † Fullarton's Campaigns, p. 113. ‡ Tho. Kingſcote, Eſq.

Barra-mahal (which includes *Selim*) is to the north-eaſt of *Dindigul*, and extends in length north-eaſterly about a hundred and fifteen miles. Theſe provinces border on the *Carnatic*, and on *Coimbetore*, and, containing the paſſes through which *Tippoo* muſt force his way into our territories, are of no ſmall importance to the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions *, and alſo give us the entrance into the dominions of our ambitious neighbor.

CITY OF MADURA.

THE city of *Madura* was a ſquare defended by a double wall and a foſs; each ſide was in extent a thouſand yards: it had been in antient times the ſeat of a prince, ſovereign not only of this province, but alſo thoſe of *Tritchinopoly* and *Tinevelly*.

DELTA OF THE VAYGAROO.

Madura ſtands on the river *Vaygaroo*, about ſixty miles from the ſea, and in Lat. 9° 52′ 30″. This is the firſt river on the eaſtern coaſt which has its *Delta*: it includes the great projection *Koyel*; and between the mouths of the ſouthern and moſt northern ſtream preſents a front of about fifty-ſix miles.

MADURA BESIEGED IN 1751.

To return to *Madura!*—The city was beſieged in 1751, by a Captain *Cope*. This is one of the many inſtances in which the *Europeans* interfered in the diſputes of thoſe very people, among which they obtained a ſettlement in the guiſe of humble and ſuppliant merchants. Sometimes the *French*, and ſometimes the *Engliſh*, were the aggreſſors, *i. e.* ſided, and took a warm part with the *Indian* princes, who had held up the allurement of gold, the price of their aſſiſtance. *Cope* made his breach in the firſt wall in *Madura* with the only cannon he had. The *Europeans*, and the *Sepoys*, or *Indian* ſoldiers trained

* See Mr. Rennel's moſt accurate Memoir on the ſubject of the Partition Treaty, and the attendant map, 1792.

to *European* diſcipline, bravely entered the breach. A ſingular ſight preſented itſelf at the foot. In the ſecond wall appeared three champions (one a very bulky man in complete armour) who fought with the utmoſt gallantry, till they fell overpowered with numbers. The *Madurians* had ſo ſecured the inner wall, that *Cope*, after ſome loſs, was obliged to retire, and to burſt his ſingle cannon, which had done ſuch ſervice, leaſt it ſhould fall a trophy into the hand of the enemy*. This war, and another in *Tinevelly*, were carried on by the *Engliſh* in ſupport of their ally, the Nabob of the *Carnatic*, from whoſe uſurped power thoſe provinces had revolted, poſſibly in ſome diſtant period.

THE MORAVARS.

THE next coaſt is that of the two *Moravars*, the greater and the leſſer: the latter is alſo called *Shevigunga*. In 1773 we carried our arms into theſe countries, under the conduct of General *Joſeph Smith*, who, after killing the *Rajah*, effected its conqueſt. Theſe, and the adjacent countries, are covered with thick foreſts, and little cultivated, by reaſon of the ſavage inhabitants, the *Polygars* and *Colleries*, who may be truly ſtyled *Sylveſtres homines*: As to the word *Collerie* it ſignifies a thief, and moſt truly, for plunder is their ſole employ: their government, and that of the *Polygars*, is feudal. Of the *Colleries*, there are thirty or forty thouſand. *Calicoil* was the ſtrong hold of the lord paramount the *Rajah*, ſurrounded by woods and artificial ſtrengths: he was in it when ſurpriſed and ſlain. More will be ſaid of the *Polygars*, when we ſpeak of the famous chieftain of *Bobilee*, in the northern *Circars*.

POLYGARS AND COLLERIES.

* Orme, i. p. 120.

A SAVAGE RACE.

THE *Colleries* have fire-arms, but their chief weapons are ſpears of vaſt length, with which they creep along the ground, and make great havoke among horſes and men; while ſome are firing among the thickets, others with their long ſpears appear on the adjacent hills, leaping from rock to rock with the agility of monkies, and with horrid ſcreams and howlings. Both *Polygars* and *Colleries* are aborigines of *India*, and *Hindoos*. The *Colleries* pay the utmoſt reſpect to their idols; the loſs of them enrages them to madneſs. A Colonel *Heron*, an indifereet officer (afterwards juſtly broke) in 1755, on taking one of their forts, carried off ſeveral of their ſacred images. In revenge, they afterwards put to death every foe, *Engliſh*, or *Engliſh-ſepoy*, which fell into their hands, and even women and children in the paroxyſm of their fury.

THEIR country is capable of cultivation, and of bearing great quantities of grain, but is left wild by the ſavage inhabitants. Their riches conſiſt in ſheep and cattle. The greater *Meravar* is more civilized, it has numbers of weavers, who manufacture abundance of cotton.

THESE provinces are now annexed to the great nabobſhip of the *Carnatic*; their coaſts extend only fifty miles. In the middle they run eaſterly, and end in a very long and narrow point, directly facing *Ceylon*, terminating in the Cape *Koyel*, the *Colis*, or *Coliadis inſula* of *Dionyſius*, 595. *Plin.* lib. vi. c. 22, names it *Colaicum promontorium*, and (mis-informed) ſays it is four days ſail to the neareſt point of *India*. It is from this ſingular point that I have begun my account of the great iſland of *Ceylon*, (ſee p. 183.) the which had ſo evidently formed part of the continent of *India*, as *Britain* had that of *France*; the

CAPE KOYEL, OR COLIS DIONYS.

rocks

rocks and iſlands between the *Morawars* and *Ceylon* being ſtrong proofs of the one, as the rip-raps in the ſtreights of *Dover*, are of the other.

THE Polygar *Tondiman* rules over a tract of country now named after him. The extent of coaſt between *Tondi* and *Cottapatam*, two of the chief towns, is about forty miles: the depth inland about ſixty. The chieftain rules over a vaſt herd of *Colleries*, natives of his mountains and foreſts. He has been a true friend to the *Engliſh*, and ever ready to ſupply them with proviſions, which are delivered at the outſkirts of his woods, and ſent under convoy of our troops to the place of deſtination. The ſouthern boundary of this country is that of the *Marawars*: the north-eaſtern, the kingdom of *Tanjore*, into which we now enter. TONDIMAN.

THAT kingdom was once independent, but now is an appendage to the Nabob of the *Carnatic*, and a ſubſidial ally of the *Engliſh*, who receive from its monarch the annual ſum of £. 160,000. Its extent is ſaid to be equal to that of *Portugal*, and is reported to be the garden of *India*. The foreſts conſiſt of the richeſt trees, and the plains are overſtocked with cattle and ſheep. This country involved us in a war in 1758, in which the *French* took an active part: Its capital, ſeated on a branch of the *Cavery*, was beſieged by them; but the ſiege was ſoon raiſed, it was a treaſure we reſerved for ourſelves. In 1773, it was taken by ſurpriſe by the company's troops under General *Joſeph Smith*; our troops were in the royal preſence before the king was apprized of the attack; he was ſeized like *Balthazar* in the midſt of his courtiers. The booty was immenſe, TANJORE.

menſe, which the aſſailants divided entirely among themſelves. After that, we made a point of honor to reſtore the monarch to his throne; the capital had by that time recovered in part its former proſperity: the expedition highly anſwered the intent: we eaſed the inhabitants of their new-acquired riches, and returned perfectly ſatisfied with our acquiſitions.

THIS city was, before the eruption of *Ayder Ali*, ſuppoſed to contain a hundred thouſand inhabitants. Their religion is *Hindoo:* they poſſeſs a moſt magnificent pagoda, of a pyramidal form; and the ſummit finiſhing with a globe, the baſe of which is hid in foliage: the ſtones which compoſe this building are large and rude. Mr. *Hodges*, in tab. xxiii. gives a view of it; Captain *Trapaud*, another: The latter in an ornamented ſtate, the ſides of the pyramid being covered with globular ſtones placed in rows. Theſe pyramids, and thoſe at *Deogur*, hereafter to be mentioned, have a chamber in the centre without any light but what is given by a lamp.

MR. *Trapaud* in the ſame plate, gives a figure of the famous bull which is cut out of one block of granite, weighs a hundred tons, and was brought from a place a hundred miles diſtant: the height to the top of the head is thirteen feet: the length from the cheſt to the rump, ſixteen: girth round the neck and cheſt, twenty-ſix *. This may have been the FIRST BULL of *Zoroaſter*. I ſhall not enter into the legend, a tale ſo nonſenſical as to weary any, except he is poſſeſſed of the phrenetic fancy of the pious *Hindoo*.

DELTA OF THE CAVERY.

THE whole of the kingdom is included within the *Delta* of

* Mr. Knight's Eſſays, &c. p. 57. tab. xvii.

the

the *Cavery*, which is divided by multitudes of ſtreams. It is taken notice of by *Ptolemy*, under the title of *Chaberis Flu. Oſſia*. Excepting the *Coleroon*, the moſt northern, I doubt whether any were navigable. The moſt ſouthern is anonymous, but may be known by a place named in the map, *Cottamoody*. This *Delta* is an irregular rhomb. The diſtance to *Calymere* point is about forty miles, and from that point, where the land trends due north, to *Porto-novo* is eighty.

Calymere point, the *Calligicum promontorium* of *Ptolemy*, juts into the ſea in Lat. 10° 20′, and with Cape *Koyel*, forms a bay in the concave ſhores of the *Marawars*, and part of *Tanjore*. All the coaſt from Cape *Comorin* to *Calymere* point, and from thence to the mouth of the *Godavery*, is flat and ſandy: this ſort of appearance, in places, runs far inland, and often inſulates naked rocks, and ſugar-loaf peaks. From *Calymere* point, the coaſt runs almoſt due north, ſwelling out a little about midway, as far as the mouth of *Kiſtnah* river, in nearly Lat. 16° north. NATURE OF THE COAST.

THE northern part of the ſtreight between the continent and *Ceylon*, which lies from Cape *Calymere* to the cluſter of iſles off the northern end of *Ceylon*, is called *Palk's Paſſage*. They probably are the ſhattered remains of land which once made continent of the preſent iſle of *Ceylon*, of which *Adam's Bridge* is the other part. PALK'S PASSAGE.

WITHIN the *Delta*, at a few leagues beyond the Cape of *Calymere*, ſtands *Negapatam*, the *Negama* of *Ptolemy*, a neat city, and place of conſiderable trade: it is waſhed by a river, capable of receiving veſſels of two or three hundred tons. It was firſt fortified in 1690, and ſurrounded with walls in 1742: it did NEGAPATAM.

did belong to the induſtrious *Dutch*, and grew very conſiderable by the weaving buſineſs, carried on moſt ſucceſsfully in ſeveral villages in the adjacent diſtrict. The *Dutch* took it from the *Portugueſe* in 1658, and we took it from the *Dutch* in *November* 1781, in our univerſal war. *Ayder Ali* took ſhare in the defence; it was an inlet into his country, and he was intereſted in preventing it from falling into the hands of his formidable enemies. After a ſhort but vigorous defence, it ſurrendered to the ſpirited attacks of our commanders. Sir *Edward Hughes* had the conduct of our fleet. General *Monro* that of our land forces. The garriſon conſiſted of eight thouſand men, of which only five hundred were *Europeans*, the reſt *Myſorean* troops. The moſt honorable conditions were granted*. The *Dutch*, on the peace, maliciouſly gave this city and its appendages up to us, to increaſe the over-powering weight of territory of the *Britiſh* empire. The *Portugueſe* found a town here on their firſt arrival; it probably had been a place of great antiquity, the *Nicama* or *Nigama* of *Ptolemy*.

TRANQUEBAR. *Tranquebar* is the next place of note, it is ſeated in Lat. 11°, and belongs to the *Danes*, who firſt made a ſettlement here in 1617, and have, after various failures of later years, carried on a flouriſhing trade in the manufactures of the country. They were once reduced ſo low, as to be obliged to pawn three of the baſtions of their fort to ſave themſelves from famine †.

ISLE OF SERINGHAM. THE various branches of the *Delta* coaleſce as they advance towards the eaſt: not remote from that ſide of *Tritchinopoly*,

* War in Aſia, i. 225. † Hamilton, i.

they

they unite in a ſingle ſtream, then divide, and form the iſland of *Seringham*, noted for its pagoda, and the deluges of blood which ſteeped in gore the ſurrounding *Delta*: we may extend the bloody ſcene much farther. *French*, *Engliſh*, and natives fell innumerable victims to the dire ambition of *European* ſtrangers. *Tritchinopoly* had been an independent *Rajaſhip*; each party formed deſigns on it. The *Engliſh*, under the heroes *Laurence* and *Clive*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the capital in 1751. The *French*, under *Duplex*, of the iſland. *Tritchinopoly* is a ſtrong city of the ſhape of a parallelogram, ſeated at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouthern branch of the *Cavery*. The ground about it is in general uneven, and often marked with lofty rocks, inſulated by the plainer ground. At that called the *French*, fifty dragoons of the ſame nation were cut to pieces by the *Mahrattas*, then our allies. The *Engliſh* went ſoon after to perform the piety of interment, and found all their bodies devoured by *jackals* *. The *Sugar-loaf rock* † alſo had its ſhare of ſlaughter. *Laurence*, by his defeat of the *French* under *Aſtruc*, at the *Golden* rock, enſured the ſafety of *Tritchinopoly*. A body of ten thouſand *Mahrattas*, now changed ſides, and endeavoured to make an impreſſion on the little *Engliſh phalanx*, which ſtood calm and unmoved, while a well-ſerved artillery thinned the aſtoniſhed *Hindoo* ſquadrons ‡, who fled, terrified by *Britiſh* thunderbolts, dreadful as if wielded by the hands of *Jove* himſelf.

FRENCH ROCK.

SUGAR-LOAF ROCK.

GOLDEN ROCK, BATTLE OF.

THE city of *Tritchinopoly* is incloſed within two walls, flanked

TRITCHINOPOLY.

* Orme, i. p. 205. † Same, p. 310. ‡ Same, p. 290. 293.

with equidiſtant round towers: the outmoſt wall is eighteen feet high. At the diſtance of twenty-five feet is another, thirty feet high, with a rampart of ſtone, deſcended by large ſteps from bottom to top, which is ten feet broad; around the whole is a ditch thirty feet wide and twelve deep, unequally ſupplied with water. On the north ſide of the city is a rock a hundred and fifty feet high, covered with various buildings. This important city was in poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* from the year 1751, and bravely defended by Major *Laurence*, either within the walls or by his victories over the *French* in the environs. He was ſeconded by *Clive*, then a captain: their conjoined efforts contributed to the confirming the power of the *Engliſh* in *India*, and promoting our future greatneſs.

ESCALADE. THE famous eſcalade of the *French*, in 1753, may be compared to that of the *Savoyards* on *Geneva*, in 1601: it was equally brave, but equally unſucceſsful. Multitudes of the *French* got into the town, which was preſerved by the gallantry of a lieutenant *Harriſon*, the governor, the brave *Kilpatrick*, being ill of his wounds in bed. The *French*, bewildered in the darkneſs of the night, amidſt the intricacies of the fortifications were diſcovered, yet made a brave defence. Part, who made their retreat were, by reaſon of the deſtruction of the ſcaling ladders, compelled to make a deſperate leap from the walls. Death or maiming was the conſequence. The ſurvivors within the walls ſurrendered to the brave ſubaltern, who died ſoon after in his humble ſtation, unrewarded, unpromoted for his moſt important ſervice *.

* Orme, i. p. p. 320 to 324.

ABOUT

About five miles to the north of the city, the *Cavery* is divided by the iſland of *Seringham*, one part of which is ſo near to *Tritchinopoly*, that the ſhot of the *Engliſh* and *French* have interſected each other from their reſpective batteries. The iſland is celebrated for its two *Pagodas*. That known by the name of the iſland is perhaps the moſt famed of thoſe of *Hindooſtan*, for its ſanctity, magnitude, and vaſt reſort of pilgrims to pay worſhip to the very image of the great *Vichenou*, the object of adoration of the god *Brahma*. I can only touch incidentally on the mythology of the warm-fancied *Hindooſtans*. I leave that in general, and the various incarnations, to ſtronger heads than my own, which can bear to unfold the deep allegories and myſteries. My weak brain turns round at the very attempt, and my very dreams are horrible, infeſted by the monſtrous aſſumptions of this changeable ſupreme *. Pagoda of Seringham.

Mr. *Orme*, vol. i. p. 178, gives a moſt exact deſcription of the ſacred retreat: "It is compoſed of ſeven ſquare incloſures "one within the other, the walls of which are twenty-five feet "high, and four thick. Theſe incloſures are three hundred "and fifty feet diſtant from one another, and each has four "large gates with a high tower, which are placed one in the "middle of each ſide of the incloſure, and oppoſite to the four "cardinal points. The outward wall is near four miles in cir-"cumference, and its gateway to the ſouth is ornamented with Described.

* Conſult our learned and able countryman the Reverend *Thomas Maurice*, who has exhauſted the ſubject. Alſo the ingenious *Sonnerat*, vol. i. p. 151, of his travels.

" pillars, ſeveral of which are ſingle ſtones thirty-five feet long " and nearly five in diameter; and thoſe which form the roof " are ſtill larger; in the inmoſt incloſures are the chapels. " About half a mile to the eaſt of *Seringham*, and nearer to the " *Caveri* than the *Coleroon*, is another large pagoda called *Jum-* " *bakiſtna*, but this has only one incloſure. The extreme ve- " neration in which *Seringham* is held, ariſes from a belief " that it contains the identical image of the god *Wiſtchnu*, " which uſed to be worſhipped by the god *Brahma*. Pilgrims " from all parts of the peninſula come here to obtain abſolu- " tion, and none come without an offering of money; and a " large part of the revenue of the iſland is allotted for the " maintenance of the *Brahmins*, who inhabit the pagoda; and " theſe, with their families, formerly compoſed a multitude not " leſs than forty thouſand ſouls, maintained without labour by " the liberality of ſuperſtition. Here, as in all the other great " pagodas of *India*, the *Brahmins* live in a ſubordination which " knows no reſiſtance, and ſlumber in a voluptuouſneſs which " knows no wants; and ſenſible of the happineſs of their con- " dition, they quit not the ſilence of their retreats to mingle in " the tumults of the ſtate, nor point the brand flaming from " the altar againſt the authority of the ſovereign, or the tran- " quillity of the government."

In the year 1751, our army, and that of the *Nabob* of *Arcot*, then deſpoiled of his territories by the *French*, who ſupported his rival *Chunda-ſaheb*, found it neceſſary to poſſeſs themſelves of this *pagoda*; they entered as far as the third incloſure, but at the earneſt intreaties of the *Brahmins*, deſiſted from going nearer to

the center, the place of the ſacred image. It is ſaid that at their entrance into the firſt, a *Brahmin* from the top of the gate, by the moſt pathetic ſupplications endeavoured to avert this inundation of pollution. When he found them to be in vain, he ſprung from the height, and daſhed out his brains on the ſtones beneath *.

THE *Engliſh*, not thinking their poſt tenable, quitted the pagoda. The *French*, under M. *Law*, took poſſeſſion both of that of *Seringham* and *Jambakiſna*. In the following year Major *Laurence* entered the iſland, and ſent the commandant ſummons to ſurrender at diſcretion, which, after a vain refuſal, he thought proper to do. The unfortunate *Chunda-ſaheb* was found, in one of the *Pagodas*, and the aged priſoner immediately put to death by order of a *Tanjorean* general, to whoſe lot he had fallen †. A thouſand *Raipoots* were found among the garriſon of *Seringham*. Such was their regard for the ſanctity of the place, that after the reſt of the garriſon had retired, they refuſed to quit the temple, and threatened the victors to cut them to pieces, if they offered to come within the third wall. The *Engliſh*, in admiration of their enthuſiaſtic valour, engaged to give them no cauſe of offence ‡.

IN Lat. 11°. Long. 78° 20′, E. the *Cavery* begins to be the boundary between *Barra-mahal* and *Coimbetore*. *Caroor*, the ſtrongeſt frontier town of the latter, was beſieged and taken by our ſouthern army in *April* 1783, and the works in a little time after totally demoliſhed. *Coimbetore* was one of the uſurpations COIMBETORE.

* Sketches of the Hindoos, i. 209. † Orme, i. 241. ‡ Orme, i. 240.

of

of *Ayder Ali*; is about ninety miles in length, and eighty in breadth: a country abounding in every kind of production for the ſupport of armies, and which may be conſidered as a chain of magazines eſtabliſhed by *Tippoo Sultan* for the invaſion of the ſouthern provinces *. To reduce this province was the firſt ſtep taken previous to the *Myſorean* war; the great objects were the ſupply of proviſions for the enſuing campaign, and the depriving *Tippoo* of his principal reſources. General *Meadows* marched from *Madras* in *May* 1790, with a fine army, conſiſting of fourteen thouſand men, and was ſoon after joined by Colonel *Maxwell* with nine thouſand more. *Caroor* and *Coimbetore*, with its mud fort, were evacuated, and great quantities of grain found in each. The *Sultan* at that time was on the *Malabar* coaſt: but hearing of the advance of *Meadows*, inſtantly aſcended the *Ghauts*. He poſted himſelf to the northward of the general, and retook ſeveral poſts filled with proviſions for the grand army. The commanders on each ſide rivalled each other in the judgment of their manœuvres. Frequent attacks were made, but nothing deciſive took place. In a bloody ſkirmiſh between *Tippoo* and Colonel *Lloyd*, the laſt was defeated. *Tippoo* was too wiſe to riſque a battle, as the loſs muſt have been fatal. *Meadows*, by frequent detachments, thought himſelf too weak to hazard a general engagement: and beſides the retreats of the *Sultan* were always too rapid. *Tippoo*, not thinking it prudent to hazard a battle, made a ſudden march towards the eaſt, and made his appearance near

* Fullarton's View, p. 112.

Tritchinopoly

Tritchinopoly on *November* 28th; his view being to draw our grand army out of his country, in order to defend our own. His plan ſucceeded. *Meadows* followed, *haud paſſibus æquis*. The able *Myſorean* got ſeveral marches in advance, ravaged the country, led his army towards *Pondicherri* and *Wandewaſh*; after which he turned again weſtward, to make head againſt the threatened invaſion of his country by the *Britiſh*, and their native allies, and *Meadows* retired to within a ſmall diſtance of *Madras*.

LIEUTENANT *Chalmers* was left at *Coimbetore*, and was in 1791 attacked by a party ſent by the *Sultan:* they were repulſed with the loſs of three hundred men. Towards the latter end of the ſame year, *Tippoo*, enraged at the repulſe, ſent one of his beſt generals, *Cummer ud Deen Cawn*, with a ſtrong force againſt *Chalmers*. That gallant officer underwent another ſiege; at length, overpowered with numbers, he was compelled to yield on the moſt honorable terms, but was on frivolous pretences detained by the faithleſs enemy *.

IN tracing the courſe of the channel of the *Cavery* towards its origin from Lat. 11°, where it begins to bound the eaſt ſide of *Coimbetore*, it forms a ſhort curvature towards the north, as far as the mouth of the river *Noyel*, which riſes at the foot of the *Ghauts* near the town of *Coimbetore*. From the mouth of that river to *Allembady*, it deſcends through a gap in the eaſtern *Ghauts* into the *Myſore* country, in Lat. 12° 10′. Long. 77° 52′, E. and from thence has a north-weſtern direction

* Dirom's Campaign, p. 51. 63, 64.

to

to the city of *Seringapatam*, ſeated in Lat. 12° 31′ 45″, Long. 76° 46′ 45″, hereafter not to be paſſed in ſilence in our humble page. From thence it flows from its moſt northern height near *Coonnoor*, and deſcends from the *Coorga* country, from its origin at the head of the *Ghauts*. This upon the authority of Major *Dirom*'s map of the ſeat of war, in the year 1792. Mr. *Orme* was of the ſame opinion, for he places the head of the river within thirty miles of *Mangalore* *. The courſe from the head to the ſea, at its diſcharge by the *Coleroon* branch, is about three hundred and fifty miles.

DEVICOTTA. *Devicotta* is a ſtrong fort made of brick, ſeated at the extremity of the kingdom of *Tanjore*, on the banks of the *Coleroon*, the largeſt and moſt northern branch of the *Delta*. Within the bar is depth of water ſufficient for ſhips of the greateſt burden. In 1749, it was in poſſeſſion of its lawful maſter, the Rajah of *Tanjore*. The *Engliſh*, under Major *Laurence*, determined to make themſelves maſters of it: the troops were paſſed over the rapid ſtream, by the deſperate means of a raft, in the face of the enemy; *Clive*, then a lieutenant, at his own requeſt, led on the attack. The fort was ſoon forced, and the garriſon obliged to ſave themſelves by a haſty flight †. We had flattered ourſelves with forming that invaluable acquiſition on this coaſt into a harbour, and got a ceſſion of diſtrict from the *Rajah*; but the project of a port has been ſince abandoned.

AFTER paſſing the *Coleroon*, we enter into the kingdom or nabobſhip of the

* Orme, i. 177. † Same, i. p. 112 to 116.

CARNATIC,

CARNATIC,

A tract of country, which within this century has been peculiarly intereſting to the *Britiſh* nation, by the bloody conteſts between us and the *French*, for the ſuperiority. This country formed originally part of the great *ſoubahſhip* or vice-royalty of the *Decan*. This was made independent of the Mogul by the famous *Nizam el Muluc*: this vaſt kingdom was, after his death, greatly leſſened by the conqueſts of the *Mahrattas*, by our ſeizing the northern *Circars*, and by our beſtowing on the Nabob of *Arcot* the country in queſtion. Its preſent boundaries are the *Coleroon* to the ſouth, and the *Gendegama* to the north, an extent, waſhed by the ſea, of three hundred miles. I may here point out to the reader the vaſtneſs of the antient extent of the *Carnatic*, of which, and its appendages, our ally, *Mahomed Ally*, is the nabob. It is now reduced, but once comprehended the whole country from the river *Kiſhna* to Cape *Comorin* *. At preſent it reaches as far as the extremity of *Tinevelly*, an extent of five hundred and ſeventy miles, reckoning from the ſouth of the *Guntoor Circar*. Its breadth is inconſiderable, from ſeventy-five to a hundred and twenty miles. The whole coaſt is deſtitute of harbours; the ſhipping are obliged to lie at anchor in the open roads, uſually in eight fathoms water, and at about a mile and a half diſtant from land, and larger ſhips at two miles diſtance, in ten or twelve fathoms: at

THE CARNATIC.

* *Rennel*, Index, 376.

twenty miles diſtance, the water deepens to fifty fathoms, and a little farther to ſixty or ſeventy. Midway between *Tranquebar* and the *Nicobar* iſles, there is no ground to be found with ſeven hundred fathoms of line. I may include the whole coaſt of *Coromandel* under this deſcription, an extent of not leſs than four hundred miles, reaching from *Calymere* point to the mouth of the *Kiſtnah*. On all the ſhore breaks a moſt dangerous and high ſurf, which appals the ſtouteſt ſeaman; no *European* boat can attempt to land. The *Catamarans* or boats are of a particular conſtruction, being formed without ribs or keel, with flat bottoms, and having their planks ſewed together; iron being totally excluded throughout the whole fabric. By this conſtruction they are rendered flexible enough to elude the effects of the violent ſhocks which they receive, by the daſhing of the waves or ſurf on the beach, and which either overſets or breaks to pieces a boat of *European* conſtruction.

COROMANDEL COAST.

THE pagoda of *Chilambaram* is the moſt celebrated for its ſanctity of any in *India*; it is placed a little to the ſouth of *Porto Novo*, in Lat. 11°. All thoſe on this coaſt are built on the ſame plan; a large area of a ſquare form, bounded by a wall fifteen or twenty feet high; within are ſeveral temples or chapels, inferior in height to the precinct, as if they were meant to be concealed from vulgar eyes. In the middle of the ſides of the wall is one or more gateways, over which is built a lofty tower, of a pyramidal form. That at *Chilambaram* is truncated at top, and finiſhes with an ornament. The fronts of the towers are adorned with infinite numbers of ſculptures, uſually of the deities, and their wild hiſtory, and oftentimes with animals

PAGODA OF CHILAMBARAM.

animals of various kinds, ſuch as in that at *Madura*. I have ſeen at Mr. *Anſon*'s of *Shugborough*, two lions cut in a dark porphyry, brought from this pagoda. Mr. *Ives* ſays, that it has three precincts, and that the towers are in the inner, and that it has a tank or reſervoir of water for the purpoſes of ablutions; and that the chief deity was kept in a darkſome repoſitory.

PORTO NOVO BATTLE.

IN the eruption made by *Ayder Ali* into theſe parts in 1781, he flung a garriſon into this pagoda. It was attacked by Sir *Eyre Coote* on *June* 18th, who was repulſed with great loſs. This misfortune was ſpeedily repaired by the great abilities of our commander. The enemy hemmed him in on one ſide, the ſea on the other. He was threatened with deſtruction from an army of eighty thouſand men, well appointed in all reſpects, to which he had to oppoſe only ſeven thouſand, and thoſe in danger of famine from the difficulty of ſupplies. The fate of *India* was decided near *Porto Novo* on *July* 1ſt. *Ayder*, elate with ſucceſs, was deaf to the remonſtrances of the early genius of *Tippoo Saeb*, his eldeſt ſon, and offered battle. The diſpoſition and wonderful manœuvres of our commander procured the merited ſucceſs: a general route enſued, and *Ayder*'s troops fled on every ſide.

THE architecture of theſe temples varies; thoſe of *Malabar*, and thoſe of *Bengal*, have a different form. The enthuſiaſtic reſpect paid to the pagodas by the unfeigned piety of the *Indians*, is exemplarily great. Thoſe buildings are of ſuch ſtrength as frequently to induce the *Europeans* to fling ſmall bodies of troops into them, and make them temporary for-

treſſes. Mr. *Orme*, in his ſecond volume, p. 593, gives a plan of the great pagoda of *Chilambaram*, as it was deſigned to be
FORTIFIED. fortified by the *French* in the moſt regular manner, which was actually begun, and this beautiful pile moſt horridly deformed, by projecting redoubts, much changed from the beautiful repreſentation given by Mr. *Sonnerat*, in vol. i. tab. 61; all the pagodas on this coaſt are ſaid by Mr. *Orme* to have been built on the ſame plan. Whether the *Engliſh* treat theſe ſacred places with leſs reſpect than other *Chriſtian* nations, I do not know; but when they occupied that of *Acheveram*, five miles ſouth-weſt of the neighboring *Devicotta*, the poſſeſſion had nearly
PAGODA OF ACHEVERAM. proved fatal to the whole detachment. This pagoda had been, in the war of 1749, ſurrendered to a detachment of our troops by the *Brahmins* on the firſt ſummons. The *Tanjorine* army, which happened to be in the neighborhood, inſpired with horror at the pollution, made a deſperate attack on the place with five thouſand men: neither their obedience to their prince, or their notions of military honor, would have inſpired them with like courage. After attempting to burn the gates, and to ſcale the wall with ladders during the whole night, they were repulſed with the loſs of three hundred men by the little garriſon of one hundred *Engliſh*. Our people knew they fought for their lives; had the pagoda been taken, every man would have been put to the ſword, for the profanation of the ſacred place *.

FORT ST. DAVID. FORT *St. David* ſtands a little farther north. The ſite, and

* Orme, i. 117.

a ſmall

a ſmall diſtrict was, in 1686, bought from a *Mahratta* prince for the ſum of about thirty-one thouſand pounds, for the uſe of the *India* Company, by my countryman *Elihu Yale*, the ſame who lies buried in *Wrexham* church-yard, and mentioned in the firſt volume of my *Welſh* Tour *. This tyrant (I am ſorry to call a *Welſhman* by ſo harſh a name) hung his groom for riding his horſe on a journey of two or three days, for the ſake of his health †. The *Lex talionis* ſhould have been put in force againſt the maſter; but he came off with a high pecuniary puniſhment in our *Engliſh* courts. ELIHU YALE.

THE fortifications of this place were gradually ſtrengthened, the laſt time by that great engineer *Benjamin Robins*, of whom I have given a ſhort hiſtory in p. ccxxiii. of the ſecond edition of my Introduction to the Arctic Zoology. To that I may add his death, which happened in 1751, at *Madras*, occaſioned by a ſurfeit of oyſters; an irreparable loſs to the *Eaſt India* Company, which had ſent him over as ſuperintendent-general of all their military architecture. Fort *St. David* ſtands on the northern branch of the river *Panaur*, with the uſual obſtruction of a bar at its mouth. It is the ſtaple of this great weaving country, which produces the fineſt dimities in the world, and maintains multitudes of people by dying blue, or painting the cottons brought from the interior parts of the country. BENJAMIN ROBINS.

THE active *Lally*, ſo unfortunate in his end, begun his ſpirited career with the ſiege of *St. David*'s. He had landed on *April* 28, 1758, at *Pondicherry*. At five in the afternoon, COMTE LALLY.

* P. 314. † Harris's Col. Voy. i. p. 917.

after

after his voyage from *Europe* (before night cloſed), he began to execute the firſt part of his orders *, that of the ſiege of St. *David*'s. A thouſand *Europeans*, and as many *Seapoys*, were for that purpoſe on their march, under the command of the intrepid, but perfidious *D'Eſtaigne*. *Lally* ſent his troops even without proviſions, ſo that they muſt have been ſtarved at the firſt onſet, had it not been for their burglaries and felonies. The ſiege was commenced; and on *June* the firſt the garriſon, with its commander Major *Polier*, ſurrendered priſoners of war; the conſequence of want of ammunition on our ſide, and the ſuperiority of fire on that of the enemy.

COMMODORE JAMES.

DURING this ſiege, a gallant but unavailing attempt was made by Commodore *James*, to relieve the place. He was ſent from *Bombay* with troops and money for that purpoſe. He paſſed the road to *Pondicherry*, where the *French* fleet lay, they diſcovered him, and a ſignal was made for a general chace; their headmoſt ſhip was within gun ſhot, but notwithſtanding, he contrived to put the troops and money into the boats, which came off from fort *St. David*'s, and covered the landing, ſo that they all got ſafe to the garriſon in ſight of the whole *French* fleet; and Sir *William*, when the night came on, got clear off, and returned again to *Bombay* †.

THE fortifications were totally deſtroyed; but on the peace, the place was reſtored to us, and quickly recovered not only its former proſperity, but flouriſhed with double vigour.

* Orme, ii. p. 303. † M.S. Life of Sir W. James.

FOUR

FOUR miles diſtant from Fort *St. David* is the famous *Ficus Indica*, or *Banian* tree, under the ſhade of which Mr. *Ives* ſays, at p. 199, that a Mr. *Doidge* computed that ten thouſand men might ſtand without incommoding themſelves, allowing ſix men to a yard ſquare; and ſeveral people have built houſes under the arches, which have been formed by the limbs dropping down, which take root, and become another tree united to the firſt. The arches which theſe different ſtocks make are *Gothic*, and ſomewhat like the arches in *Weſtminſter-hall*. FICUS INDICA.

THE town of *Cuddalore* ſtands on a branch of the ſame river as St. *David*'s does, not a mile to the ſouth of the fort, and divided by a very ſmall beach from the ſea. It is a moſt populous place, the *emporium* of the neighborhood, and contains the commercial people. The *Abbé Raynal* makes the number of inhabitants amount to ſixty thouſand. A little above the town ſtands the pagoda *Trivada*, which forms a citadel to a large *Pettah*, or town, which are frequently built under the protection of places uſed for fortreſſes, both in *Europe* and *Hindooſtan*. It had often been the ſcene of action between us and the *French*, from 1750 to 1753. This river is called the *Pen-aur*, it riſes very remote, near to *Ouſcotta*, a hill fort in the *Myſore*, twenty miles to the north-eaſt of *Bangalore*. In deſcending the river, *Ouſſoor*, another fort, ſtands a little to the weſt. We now arrive among the ſcenes, immortalized by the *Britiſh* under the Marquis *Cornwallis* in the *Myſorean* war: the reſult of prudence, ſupported by reſiſtleſs valour. *Ouſſoor*, on *July* 15, 1791, was the firſt fortreſs that fell. Here were found the decapitated remains of three *Engliſh* priſoners, whom CUDDALORE. TRIVADI. OUSCOTTA. OUSSOOR.

Tippoo

Tippoo had cruelly ordered to be murdered at the approach of our army, regretted and reſpected by the inhabitants. *Rayacotta*, the key to the *Myſore*, ſurrendered after ſome reſiſtance. This, and ſeveral others leſs important, being taken, left free acceſs from the *Carnatic*, through the *Odcagurgam* paſs, which was found more convenient for the invaſion of the *Myſore* than the *Muglee*, which we ſhall find was taken by Lord *Cornwallis*, and found to lie too far north.

RAYACOTTA.

PONDICHERRY. ABOUT twenty miles to the north of *Cuddalore* ſtands its potent neighbor *Pondicherry*. The ſite and territory, in 1674, belonged to the king of *Viſiapour*. *Am. Martin*, after the retreat of the *French* from *St. Thome*, purchaſed a village from the king. From that time, the little colony flouriſhed and increaſed till it became the moſt magnificent city in *India*. I ſhall not enter into the checks it received, its being plundered by the *Mahrattas* under *Sevatjee*, and its being taken by the *Dutch* in 1693, and ceded by them in the peace of *Ryſwick*. I will take up its ſtory in the celebrated ſiege of 1748, when Admiral *Boſcawen* commanded the moſt powerful fleet ever ſeen in the *Indian* ſeas. He alſo appeared in the character of general; and, quitting his proper element, marched from Fort *St. David*'s at the head of a great army. He was a brave and experienced naval officer, but totally ignorant of the conduct of a ſiege, or the operations in the field: he was notoriouſly preſumptuous, and ſuffered for his preſumption. Unprovided with intelligence, he made a fruitleſs attack on a neighboring fort; a fortunate exploſion ſoon after made him maſter of it; he loſt many days about the place. When he reached *Pondicherry* he began his

BESIEGED BY ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN.

his operations on *Auguſt* the 30th; and after a ſeries of blunders, on *September* the 30th, began his diſpoſition to raiſe the ſiege. The land army loſt a great number of men; the naval only a common ſailor, and captain *Adams*, brother to the late *George Anſon*, eſquire, of *Shugborough*, a young man of high expectation. The *French* boaſted, that from the inceſſant fire made from our ſquadron, they loſt only an old *Malabar* woman killed in the ſtreets.

It was during this ſiege that Lord *Clive*, then a very young enſign, firſt ſhewed thoſe ſigns of courage and genius, which ſo ſtrongly marked the reſt of his days. It is difficult to ſay, whether he ſhewed more intrepidity in the trenches, than prudence and ſpirit in reſenting a blow from a ſenior officer, and at the ſame time, a cruel aſperſion from the ſame perſon, whom he compelled to give private ſatisfaction, or quit the ſervice; which laſt, the coward preferred to the meeting in the field the youthful hero *.

But the fall of *Pondicherry* was reſerved for the year 1760, for abler officers, and more conſiderate conduct. Colonel *Eyre Coote*, afterwards ſo juſtly dignified with the order of the *Bath*, one of the firſt commanders of his time, commenced the blockade of this city in the month of *Auguſt*. At that time the brave, but furious and indiſcreet *Lally*, beaten out of the field, was cooped within the walls, with a great and gallant garriſon. The tyranny and inſolence of the general alienated entirely the affection of the people, civil or military; notwithſtanding which Sir Eyre Coote.

* Life of Lord Clive, Br. Biogr. iii. p. 646, laſt Ed.

they preſerved their loyalty, and made every defence in their power during the long ſiege. One of thoſe dreadful hurricanes common to this climate, and which from its violence even aſtoniſhed the natives, nearly preſerved this magnificent city. Moſt of our ſhips, which were under the command of Admiral *Stevens* and Rear Admiral *Corniſh*, were at anchor in the road, loſt their maſts, and were driven from their ſtation, and three ſhips which had the misfortune to keep their maſts went to the bottom with all their crews, amounting to eleven hundred *Europeans*. This calamity was overcome. *Pondicherry*, after a blockade of near ſix months, was compelled by famine to ſurrender to the mercy of the conqueror. *Lally* was ſent out under a ſtrong eſcort to prevent his being torn to pieces by his own officers, and the principal inhabitants. He arrived in *France*, was confined, and brought to his trial, condemned by his prejudiced judges, cruelly gagged, and hurried to execution, and loſt his head in a frenzy of rage: "A murder," ſays *Voltaire*, "committed by the ſword of juſtice." Orders from the *French* court had been intercepted, directing *Lally* to deſtroy every maritime place in *India* which belonged to the *Engliſh*, and might fall into his hands. We naturally adopted the ſame reſolution. *Pondicherry* felt the miſery conſequential of this *delenda ſit Carthago!* All the fortifications, and all the ſplendid buildings, that the balls or bombs had ſpared, became in a very ſhort time a heap of ruins.

TAKES PONDICHERRY.

I OBSERVE among the troops employed in the defence of *Pondicherry*, numbers of what are ſtyled *Caffres*: theſe are ſlaves, either from *Madagaſcar*, or the eaſtern coaſt of *Africa*; who,

CAFFRE TROOPS.

who, inſtead of being trained to the hoe or ſpade, were diſciplined to battle and ſlaughter. The *Engliſh* had alſo their companies of *Caffres*, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves on ſeveral occaſions: theſe are often purchaſed from the *Arabian* merchants, eſpecially thoſe which were brought from *Abeſſynia*. The laſt often roſe to places of high truſt. A king of *Viſiapour* in particular, put particular confidence in them. Theſe, either by purchaſe or invitation, collected numbers of their countrymen, ſo as to become very powerful. The ſmall maritime force, which, till within theſe few years, exiſted on the coaſt of *Malabar*, was compoſed of theſe *Habeſchees*, as they were called. Theſe were the origin of the *Siddees* I mentioned at p. 104, of the laſt volume.

THE ruins of *Pondicherry* were reſtored on the peace. The *French* quickly rebuilt the town, and gave ſuperior ſtrength to the fortifications: five thouſand men were in conſtant employ for that purpoſe, but nothing could avert the impending blow. I will not combat with M. *Sonnerat* the juſtneſs of our principle in again directing our arms againſt this devoted place. When the new war broke out in 1778, M. *Bellecombe* was governor: a man of great worth and military abilities. Our army was commanded by Mr. *Monro*, who ſoon after was dignified with the order of the *Bath*, under the title of Sir *Hector Monro*. I remember to have found him in the year 1769, at the houſe of his kinſman Sir *Harry Monro*, in *Roſsſhire*. He had before commanded in *India*, and had gained, in *October* 1764, the victory of *Buxar*, and was, when I ſaw him, building a houſe in the neighborhood, which was to perpetuate

AGAIN BY COLONEL MONRO.

his name, by having beſtowed on it the title of *Buxar-houſe*. Sir *Hector* went a ſecond time to *India*; he ſate down before *Pondicherry* in *Auguſt* 1778. M. *Belleconbe* defended the place with great ſpirit, but, on *October* the 16th, was obliged to ſubmit to the irreſiſtible fire of the beſiegers. Our generous commander, in conſideration of the merit of the *French* general, gave him the moſt honorable conditions, and permitted his garriſon to march out with all the honors of war.

ZOOLOGY.

SOME little attention ſhould be paid to the natural hiſtory of this neighborhood: It abounds with vultures; here is found

VULTURES.

the *Pondicherry*, deſcribed by *Sonnerat*, ii. p. 180. tab. civ. and the great *Indian*,—tab. cv. which waits during day near the ſhores for the dead fiſhes which may be flung up by the waves: it is alſo very fond of putrid carcaſſes, which, like the land-vulture, the *hyæna*, it will greedily diſinter. To the vultures of this country we may add a ſmaller ſpecies, called by M. *Sonnerat*, the *Gingi*, p. 184.

ALL this genus are equally remarkable for their voracity, and their ſagacity of noſtril. After the attack of the Nabob's camp before the battle of *Plaſſey*, in which was made a vaſt ſlaughter of men, elephants, and horſes; vultures, jackals, and *pariars*, or village curs, were ſeen tearing the ſame corps or carcaſs, and the firſt were often ſo gorged, that they could not be forced from the ſpot. Vultures were uſually very rare in the adjacent country, but at that time the plain was covered with them. The air was ſuddenly ſeen filled with multitudes, flying with their uſual ſluggiſh wing from every quarter, and from moſt diſtant parts, to partake of the carnage. It is wonderful

derful how ſuch multitudes could be collected in ſo ſmall a ſpace. It has been an antient opinion, that, by a prophetic inſtinct, they have preſages of a battle, and will ſeek the ſpot of future ſlaughter three days before the event. *Lucan* alludes to this wonderful account in his beautiful deſcription of the battle of *Pharſalia*, part of which is ſo deſcriptive of the field of *Plaſſey*, that I muſt preſent it to the reader.

Non ſolum *Hæmonii* funeſta ad pabula belli
Biſtonii venere lupi.
Obſcœni tecta domoſque
Deſeruêre canes, et quicquid nare ſagaci
Aëra non ſanum, motumque, cadavere ſentit.
Jamque diu volucres civilia caſtra ſecutæ
Conveniunt—nunquam ſe tanto vulture cœlum
Induit, aut plures preſſerunt aëra pennæ.
Omne nemus miſit volucres, omniſque cruenta
Alite ſanguineis ſtillavit roribus arbor.
Sæpe ſuper vultus victoris et impia ſigna
Aut cruor, aut alto defluxit ab æthere tabes,
Membraque dejecit jam laſſis unguibus ales.

LIB. vii. l. 825.

I HAVE been told, that whenſoever an animal falls down dead, one or more vultures (unſeen before) inſtantly appear; ſo quick is their ſcent of death! In caſe of battles what ſhall I ſay—

Do they ſnuff the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth?

Or

Or may not they be tempted to follow armies by the daily fall of objects of their rapine, by the ſtroke of natural death? But whether they are expectant of the ſlaughter of battle, or whether they are brought from afar by the effluvia from the numerous ſlain, nothing injures the juſtly and animated deſcription of our poet, when he compares the great foe of mankind to a vulture, expecting the mighty prey, the firſt of men, and all his race, whom he ignorantly ſuppoſed a deſtined banquet for his malignant jaws; no one will regret my quoting the fine paſſage, of which the preceding hemiſtics are the beginning:

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote
Againſt the day of battle to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lur'd
With ſcent of living carcaſſes deſign'd
For death, the following day in bloody fight;
So ſcented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtril wide into the murky air
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far.

Book x. l. 273.

Falcons. The falcons of this country are the *Chineſe*. *Latham*, i. 35. tab. 11.; the *Cheala*, vii. p. 33, both large ſpecies, and the *Creſted Indian*, *Wil. Orn.* p. 82. The fineſt hawks were procured from *Caſhmere*, and other northern parts of the empire, who are attended by natives of the country from whence the birds are brought. *Akbar* had a vaſt eſtabliſhment for the

amuſement of falconry, which is minutely deſcribed in the 1ſt volume, p. 306, of the *Ayeen*.

OF owls, here is a new and large ſpecies, which may be called the 'double ear'd,' with two pair of long tufts of feathers; wings and back grey, ſpotted; breaſt, pale grey. OWLS.

THE *Coromandel*, a ſmall ſpecies, deſcribed by M. *Sonnerat*, ii. p. 186; we may add the great horned ſpecies of *Ceylon*. *Brown's Illuſtr.* p. 8. tab. iv. and the beautiful *Engliſh* white owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 67, which extend to theſe tropical regions.

M. *Sonnerat*, let me obſerve, had formed an immenſe collection of the ſubjects of natural hiſtory, during his great travels in *India*, which extended even to *New Guinea*; unfortunately they were all brought into *Pondicherry* to be ſhipped for *Europe*, when the city was taken, and the whole treaſure of this indefatigable naturaliſt left to periſh. On *January* the 1ſt, 1779, the *Deux Amis*, a ſmall *French* Indiaman, was wrecked near my houſe. Among other letters found in it was one from M. *Sonnerat*, containing a ſum total of all the plants, animals, birds, &c. which he had collected, and full of exultation in his good fortune. I lent it to a friend, who took it into his head to forward it by poſt to *Le Jardin de Roy*, as an inſult on the *French* nation, and ſo deprived me of what I ſhould have eſteemed an intereſting piece of hiſtory. OF M. SONNERAT.

THE *Malabar* Shrike, *Latham*, vii. p. 56. tab. cviii. deſerves notice, on account of the ſingular feathers in its tail. From the end of the exterior of each ſide feather, the ſhaft is continued naked near ſix inches, and the end dilated into an oval web; the head is furniſhed with an elegant creſt, with tips inclining backward: MALABAR SHRIKE.

backward: the color is univerſally black; inhabits moſt parts of *India*: thoſe of *Malabar* are of the ſize of a thruſh; thoſe of *Bengal*, large as a jackdaw; fly heavily, and ſeen only in the evenings.

PARROT. THE *Gingi* Parrot, *Pl. Enl.* N° 239, takes its name from the adjoining diſtrict. It has a long cuneiform tail: the reigning color is green; leſſer coverts, dull red.

As I have mentioned very few birds on the weſtern ſide of the *Indooſtan* continent, I ſhall intermix the moſt curious ſpecies with thoſe of the *Coromandel* ſide.

COCKATOO. A MOST elegant ſpecies of *Cockatoo*, white, with the under ſide of the creſt crimſon, and of the ſize of a raven, begins to make its appearance about *Guzerat*, and is ſaid to inhabit many parts of *India*. They are common, according to *Mandelſloe*, Book i. p. 34, in the foreſts and beautiful avenues of coco-trees about *Amedabad*, which are quite animated with monkies and parrots of various kinds. Theſe are called *Kakatuas*, from their note; are very familiar, eaſily tamed, and taught to ſpeak: they breed in great numbers in even the cities of *India*; the buildings of which are frequently ſo intermixed with trees, that the traveller ſcarcely diſcovers the ſtreets till he has got into them. The *Cockatoos* are ſo domeſticated, as to make their neſts under the eaves of the houſes undiſturbed by the haunt of men; they are not confined to the continent, but extend as far as *Amboina*.

HORNBILL. THE Hornbill of *Gingi*, *Sonnerat*, ii. tab. cxx. has the acceſſory bill incurvated like the lower, and ſharp pointed. It is ſaid to feed on rice and fruits.

THE

THE ſecond ſpecies is found on the *Malabar* coaſt. The acceſſory bill is oblong, convex at top, and rounded at each end.

THE Bee-eater of *Coromandel*, *Sonnerat*, ii. tab. cix. is remarkable for its almoſt uniform pale yellow color. BEE-EATER.

IN this country are four ſpecies of partridges; my friend Mr. *Latham*, or *Sonnerat*, muſt be conſulted for their deſcriptions. The *Indian*, *Sonnerat*, ii. tab. xcvi. *Latham*, iv. p. 752. The *Gingi*, *Sonn.* p. 169. *Latham*, iv. p. 773. *Pondicherry*, *Sonn.* p. 165, and the little quail of *Gingi*, *Sonn.* ii. p. 172. *Latham*, iv. 789. The colors, or their diſpoſitions, is in moſt of them very elegant. PARTRIDGES.

AMONG aquatic birds are the common crane, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 534, and the beautiful *Indian* crane, *Edw.* tab. 45. The *Coromandel* heron, a ſmall white ſpecies, with the back of the head and neck, and fore part of the neck of a fine pale yellow; and finally, the violet heron, *Latham*, v. 97. *Pl. Enl.* tab. 906, in length about three feet, entirely of a bluiſh black, gloſſed with violet, except the ſpace from the eyes to the breaſt, which is of a ſnowy whiteneſs. CRANE.

LE Bec-ouvert of *Pondicherry*, *Pl. Enl.* tab. 932, and that of *Coromandel*, *Sonn.* ii. tab. cxxii. *Latham*, v. 83, are common on this coaſt. They do not exceed fifteen inches in length: the firſt is wholly white, except the back, and the primaries and ſecondaries, which are black: the other has a white back, the crown ſpotted with black, and chin, and ſpace between the bill and eyes, of the ſame color: the bill is the character of the genus. It is long, like the herons, but from the tip half way its length, BEC-OUVERT.

the mandibles recede from each other, and leave an open ſpace.

PLOVER. THE long-legged Plover, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 209, is common to *England*, the *Weſt Indies*, and this country.

COURIER. THE *Curſorius Aſiaticus*, *Latham*, *Index. Ornith.* ii. p. 751, and *Syn. Av.* v. 217. *Pl. Enl.* tab. 859, is a rare bird, found here.

PORPHYRIO. HERE are met with the Porphyrio, *Latham*, v. 253, and ſome other gallinules; to be traced in the rude attempts to figures on the *Indian* and *Chineſe* papers.

SKIMMER. THE Black ſkimmer, *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 445. *Latham*, vi. 347, is common to *North America* and the *Coromandel* coaſt.

DUCKS. AMONG the ducks I ſhall only mention the *Coromandel*, *Latham*, vi. 556. *Pl. Enl.* tab. 949, 950.

GINGEE. A LITTLE beyond *Pondicherry*, the ſmall river *See-aur* flows towards the ſhore. About forty miles from the coaſt are the ſingular mountains of *Gingee*, three in number, fortified with a ſtrong wall, flanked with towers, including the whole within a triangle. On the ſummit of each is a fort: that on the top of the greateſt is ſeated on a ſolid rock, riſing ſuddenly from the area of the hill, quadrangular, and quite mural on every ſide; and in a cleft of the rock is a ſupply of very fine water. It is tenable by ten men againſt any open force that can be brought againſt it. Beſides theſe forts, on all parts of the mountains are redoubts above redoubts. Yet, in 1750, *European* valour ſurmounted every difficulty, and the able M. *Buſſy* made himſelf maſter of it by ſtorm. It was done in the night, a time in which every *Indian* falls under the terror of the gloom.

GINGEE was in former days the reſidence of a race of *Mahratta* princes, who ruled from hence as far as the kingdom of *Tanjore*, and were the anceſtors of the famous *Sevagi*, who became ſupreme over the whole nation of the *Mahratta* name. It was that hero, who, in 1677, took this ſtrong fortreſs, and added its dominions to his own.

STILL farther to the north the river *Paliar* falls into the ſea. It riſes at the foot of the eaſtern *Ghauts*, flows through a tract drenched in blood, and its waters defiled with gore. On the ſouthern branch ſtands *Arnee*, a ſtrong fort and town, twenty miles ſouth of *Arcot*. Here *Clive*, in 1751, totally defeated *Rajaſaheb*, ſon of *Chundaſaheb*, who after his father's death continued attached to the *French*. Of the different places in this tract none ſuffered the miſeries of war ſo ſeverely as *Vandewaſh*, a town and fort on a ſmall branch of the *Paliar*, in 1760 in poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*. Two great rivals in the art of war were then on this ſtage, Colonel *Eyre Coote*, and the unfortunate *Lally*, who had inveſted *Vandewaſh*. *Coote* inſtantly marched to its relief, and on *January* 22d attacked, and obtained a moſt brilliant victory, the ſaving, at this period, of *India* to the *Britiſh* empire. In the action, the ſuperiority of the *Engliſh* general over the *French* was moſt apparent, who fled in great diſorder towards *Pondicherry*. He left behind him priſoner M. *Buſſy*, who, on every occaſion, ſhewed abilities far greater than thoſe of his vaunting commander. On our ſide fell, mortally wounded, Major *Brereton*, who, in the laſt moment, refuſed the aſſiſtance of his faithful ſoldiers, telling them to leave him to his fate, and follow the glorious victory *.

ARNEE.

VANDEWASH.

* Gazette.

BATTLES. ON the ſame ſtage, a little more expanded, our great commander exhauſted all the fine manœuvres of war againſt *Ayder Ali*, a native general of the higheſt abilities, prudence, and perſeverance. They conteſted for the field of honor in not leſs than four battles, and in each the *Britiſh* general was victorious. The firſt was on *Auguſt* 27th, 1781, near to the great pagoda *Conjeveram*, on the very ſpot where the ſlaughtered remains of the little army under Colonel *Baillie*, whetted the rage of our ſoldiers to revenge their cruel deaths by the remorſeleſs *Ayder*, on *September* 9th, 1780*. The humanity of *Lally* preſerved the few ſurvivors from deſtruction. Our army kept the field: but *Ayder* miſtook this conteſt for a victory.

AT the paſs of *Shillangur* was another, on *September* 27, attended with great loſs to the *Myſorean* prince. Night, in the midſt of victory, interrupted the completion.

VELLORE. THE third was on *January* 13th, 1782. The forts on the ſummits of the rude hills of *Vellore*, a little weſt of *Arcot*, were about that time hard preſſed by *Ayder*. It was neceſſary that they ſhould be relieved. The active *Coote*, at this time worn with fatigues, and nearly expiring, rallied ſtrength enough to be carried in a palanquin. He marched, beat *Ayder*, and flung the convoy into the diſtreſſed *garriſons* in the face of *Ayder* and all his army.

ARNEE. THE laſt may be called the battle of *Arnee*. It took place on *June* 2d, 1782. *Ayder* had lodged in that fort his vaſt treaſures and ſtores. *Coote* began to move on the important enterprize, but the ſubtile *Tippoo*, by a rapid march, carried

* Orme, ii. 580.

away

away the great objects, and reinforced the garriſon. *Ayder* made his attack on our general, who had formed his order of battle, and ruſhed on the enemy with ſuch impetuoſity, that the *Myſorean* ſhrunk back, and left *Coote* in poſſeſſion of the field of action. This was the laſt time in which theſe great commanders were deſtined to face each other in the field. Neither of them ſurvived long; they fell victims to their amazing and conſtant exertions of body and mind. *Ayder* died in 1782, at the age of fourſcore. Sir *Eyre Coote* on *April* 27, 1783, aged 58. After his reſignation he had retired to *Calcutta*, where he was inveſted with full powers to reſume his former command, which, exhauſted by fatigue, he had reſigned to General *Stuart*. In his paſſage from *Bengal*, he was, during five days, purſued by a *French* fleet, and with all the appearance of the impoſſibility of an eſcape. His great mind ſunk under the idea of being made a priſoner; and ſo deprived of the fair hopes he had of bringing the war to a ſpeedy concluſion. His ſhip and treaſure arrived ſafe in *Madras* road: but he ſurvived only two days; he was attacked by three ſtrokes of the palſy, and breathed out his great ſoul under the third, without pain, and without a groan.

DEATHS OF AYDER,

AND SIR EYRE COOTE.

His body was tranſported to *Europe*. The *Eaſt India* Company gratefully erected, as a memorial of his military talents, a magnificent monument in *Weſtminſter Abby*. Victory is repreſented hanging his medallion on a palm-tree; flags, and other trophies are placed beneath: a mourning *Indian* ſits on one ſide pouring the contents of a full *cornucopia*, the fruits of his victories, into a ſhield. This is a *cenotaph*; his mortal part

part having been interred, on *September* 14th, at *Rockbourne*, *Hampſhire*, in the family vault. He entered early into the army, and is ſaid to have ſerved in *Scotland* in 1745. In 1754 he landed at *Madras*, being in one of the regiments ſent to *India* under the command of a Colonel *Adlercron*. His firſt diſtinction was that of being appointed, in 1757, to command at *Calcutta*, in which he was ſuperſeded on a diſpute between him and *Clive* reſpecting the right. *Coote* was preſent at the battle of *Plaſſy*. The day preceding the action, the commander in chief, Colonel *Clive*, called a council, in which it was debated, whether the attack ſhould immediately be made, or the army retire to *Cutwah* during the rainy ſeaſon. *Coote* dreaded the effect a retreat might have on the common ſoldiers, which might ſuppreſs the ardor with which they were then inſpired. The council divided. Thirteen ſided with *Clive*, and only ſeven with the gallant major. The colonel retired to an adjacent grove, and paſſed an hour in gloomy meditation. He returned convinced of the ſolidity of *Coote*'s advice, and inſtantly directed that the troops ſhould croſs the river to the attack the next morning *. The great event is ſufficiently known: but the cauſe of immediate action is ſuppreſſed by the hiſtorian of the fearleſs victor, who ſeemed to be ſuperior to advice; yet, after reflection, was too wiſe to decline what every one muſt acknowlege the neceſſity of. The *cenotaph* was not the only honor beſtowed on this faithful ſervant. The *Eaſt India* Company erected in their temple of Fame in the *India-houſe*, a ſtatue to his

* Orme, ii. p. p. 170, 171.

memory,

memory, by *Bacon*. He is in the habit of an *Engliſh* general officer, having before his death attained the rank of lieutenant-general. His ſword in his right-hand points to a truncated palm-tree. To fill the meaſure of his honors, his royal maſter, with him graced the red ribbon in 1771, and he bore it with unrivalled luſtre amidſt the coeval companions.

His predeceſſor in the paths of glory, STRINGER LAWRENCE, had alſo the honorary rewards of merit from the company. A ſtatue erected in 1764 (in his life-time) in the *India-houſe*, dreſſed in a *Roman* habit, with a ſword in his right-hand pointed towards his ſide. After his death, a magnificent monument was erected by his grateful maſters, in memory of his uncommon ſervices. FOR DISCIPLINE ESTABLISHED, FORTRESSES PROTECTED, SETTLEMENTS EXTENDED, FRENCH AND INDIAN ARMIES DEFEATED, AND PEACE CONCLUDED IN THE CARNATIC. On the top of the monument is the buſt, expreſſive of his brave open countenance. The GENIUS of the company is pointing to it, and FAME is proclaming his noble exploits, holding in her hand a ſhield on which the inſcription is placed. On a tablet is repreſented a large city beſieged, and beneath is the word TRITCHINOPOLY; the foundation of his glory, and that of the ſafety of *India*. He ſerved in that country from the year 1746 to the year 1766; for the term aſſigned on the baſe of the monument of his ſervice is twenty years: he continued in employ, till 1754, when he was ungratefully ſuperſeded by Colonel *Adlercron*, an officer of ſuperior rank, ſent to *Madras* with troops from *Europe*. *Lawrence*, at the ſame time, received a commiſſion of lieutenant-colonel in the king's ſervice, and from the company

company a ſword enriched with diamonds. Theſe did not countervail the unmerited mortification impoſed on him. In 1755, he had the pacific employ of being ſent to invite the *Nabob* of *Arcot* to *Madras*. He died in *London*, on *January* 10th, 1775, aged 78; having attained only the rank of major-general. He was lamented as a man and as a ſoldier. Let me repeat his great eulogy in reſpect to his military conduct, by ſaying, that he was the FIRST who introduced diſcipline into *India*, and of courſe enſured conqueſt over native troops, till we, by the wiſdom of an *Ayder* or a *Tippoo*, are faced by troops equally trained in the leſſons of war taught by our illuſtrious veteran.

ARCOT. NEAR to the banks of the *Paliar*, about ſixty-ſix miles from the ſea, ſtands *Arcot*, the *Arcati Regia Sorœ* of *Ptolemy*, and *Soro-mandalam*, corrupted into the modern *Coromandel*, giving name to the whole coaſt. The princes of which were called for a long ſucceſſion *Soren* *. In far diſtant times it became a nabobſhip: on the confuſion which enſued after the invaſion of *Hindooſtan*, by *Kouli Khan*, the perfidious *Nizam al Muluc*, viceroy or *ſoubah* of the *Decan*, kept poſſeſſion of that vaſt truſt. Something ſhould be given reſpecting that infamous traitor, who, to gratify his revenge againſt rival courtiers, invited *Kouli Khan* to invade *Hindooſtan*. After being the cauſe of the ruin of his maſter, the deſolation of his country, and the maſſacres of thouſands of his fellow-ſubjects, amidſt the confuſion which enſued, he ſeized on great part of the *Decan*, over which he preſided by the authority of the emperor, dignified

* D'Anville, Antiq. de l'Inde, p. 327.

with

with the title of NIZAM UL MULUC, or REGULATOR OF THE EMPIRE. He made himſelf independent, and became lord paramount over thirty nabobſhips, ſuch as that of *Arcot*, which then comprehended the greateſt part of the *Carnatic*. Over this he appointed, in 1743, *Anwar-o'Dien* *, the firſt particular nabob. Future nabobs were gradually ſtripped of much of their territory. The *Nizam* had been educated under *Aurengzebe*, and lived to the year 1748, in which he died, at the uncommon age of 104; certainly a miracle for a great man to eſcape during ſo long a period, the rage of battle, private aſſaſſination, or the jealouſy of cotemporary princes. His ſon ſucceeded to his vaſt dominions, which remain now in his poſterity, and form one of the great powers of *Hindooſtan* in the preſent time. The reigning *Nizam* was one of the confederate allies engaged in our late war with *Tippoo Sultan*. At this time the reigning *Nabob* of *Arcot*, weakened and overwhelmed with debts, has been told by us that it would be prudent in him to cede to us his government. He ſeemed not quite of our opinion, and remonſtrated againſt it; and the affair was referred to the court of directors: whether the equivalent offered to his highneſs has been accepted by him, I am yet to learn. He lives at *Chepauk*, a mile from *Madras*, in princely ſtate; upon part of the poſſeſſions for which the *Engliſh* paid a fine to his predeceſſors, in acknowlegement of the original permiſſion, there to form their ſettlement.

THE city of *Arcot* is of vaſt extent. The fort is a mile in circumference, ill built, and weakly defended in reſpect to CITY.

* Orme, i. p. 158.

walls, towers, and foſs. In this ſtate it was attacked by the young hero *Clive*, in 1751, when it was garriſoned by eleven hundred ſoldiers. *Clive* marched againſt it with only three hundred *Seapoys* and two hundred *Europeans*, and eight officers, ſix of whom had never ſeen ſervice. He halted ten miles from the place. The enemy's ſpies reported that they were marching through a dreadful tempeſt of thunder, lightning, and of rain. The garriſon thought them more than men, and evacuated the fort with all ſpeed. *Clive* marched coolly through a hundred thouſand ſpectators, gazing on them with admiration and reſpect, and took poſſeſſion of the fort *. He did not confine himſelf within its walls; he made frequent ſallies, and beat the foes in every action. At length they poſſeſſed themſelves of the town. A cloſe ſiege commenced. He defended the place from *September* 6th to *November* 15th; when, tired of confinement, he took the field, and left the future defence to Captain *Kilpatrick*, an officer of approved gallantry.

SADRAS. To return to the coaſt. *Sadras* ſtands near the ſea, a little to the north of the river *Paliar*. It is a *Dutch* ſettlement, originally made for the purchaſing the manufactories of the country. It is ſeated in a very fertile country, which enables the induſtrious inhabitants to ſupply their neighbors at *Madras* with the various productions of their gardens, which the ſteril ſoil of that country denies to the capital of *Coromandel*. In 1754, it was the place in which the conference was held between the *Engliſh* and the *French* for ſettling a peace; but by the arts and the demands of M. *Dupleix*, it ended with the ſtrongeſt exaſperation on both ſides †. A little to the north of

* Orme, i. 183. † Same, p. p. 339. 341.

Sadras

Sadras ſtands the ſeven pagodas, a moſt wonderful aſſemblage of temples, and other places of *Hindoo* worſhip, ſecond only in antiquity to thoſe of *Elephanta* and at *Ellora*, which are ſubterraneous, cut out of the ſolid rock. Theſe are elevated high above the ſurface, excavated out of ſolid rocks riſing to different heights, and by the wondrous ſkill of the antient artiſts hollowed into various forms; the natural roof is often ſelf-ſupported, ſometimes it is as if held up by pillars left in fit places, poſſibly more for ornament than neceſſity, cut out of the ſame rock. Where the ſizes of the rocks will admit, there are inſtances of two pagodas, one cut out of the ſame rock above the other, with the communication of a ſtaircaſe formed out of the live ſtone. Staircaſes frequently occur, as if once leading to edifices now deſtroyed. Excavations ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for *Choultries*, or the ſame charitable purpoſes as the *Mahometan* caravanſeras, are not infrequent. SEVEN PAGODAS.

THAT this was a place of commerce I little doubt, and probably frequented by the *Romans*. The grounds of my conjecture is, that a pot of gold and ſilver coins * has been found here by a *Ryot*, or huſbandman, with characters which neither *Hindoos* nor *Mahometans* could explain; they probably muſt be *Roman*. We know that their trade extended even farther than the *Coromandel* coaſt, and I have alſo been informed that *Roman* coins have been ſeen in the poſſeſſion of *Brahmins*, the only people of curioſity in all theſe extenſive regions, and ſuch coins muſt have been found within their neighborhood. ROMAN COINS.

* Aſiatic Reſearches, i. 158.

THE ſurface of multitudes of the rocks are covered with ſculptures of varieties of kinds; numbers expreſs the human form, deſcribing the actions of the heroes celebrated in the *Mahabarat*.

ANTIENT SCULPTURES.

OTHER figures deſcribe the *Hindoo* mythology, ſuch as *Kirſhen* attending the herds of *Nundagboſe*. In another place is a gigantic *Viſhnou* aſleep on a couch, with a vaſt ſnake, in numbers of coils, ſerving as for the head of the great deity; all cut out of the body of the rock. There are beſides numbers of figures of animals: Among them an elephant as big as life; and a lion larger than the natural ſize, well executed, and each hewn out of the ſame ſtone. The name given to the laſt animal is *Sing*, which always means in the *Hindoo* tongue a lion. The ſame name is alſo beſtowed to the monſtrous figures frequent in *Hindoo* ſculpture, from the diſtorted figures which ſeem originally copied from the lion, but either by fancy or want of ſkill turned into real monſters.

MOST of the ſculptures upon the temple-rocks of this city are well explained by a number of *Brahmins*, who reſide in an adjacent village, ſtill retaining its antient name: and theſe holy men ſeem perfectly acquainted with the hiſtory of the ornaments of the place.

THE antient name of this place is *Mavaliparam* in the *Tumulic* tongue, but in that of the more northern *Hindoos*, *Mabâbalipûr*, or the city of the great *Bali*, a hero famed in *Hindoo* romance *. It had been a city of vaſt extent, built, or perhaps in part formed, by excavating the numerous rocks which roſe

* Aſiatic Reſearches, i. p. 146.

out

IV.

52.

A Bengalese woman.

A Tamulian man and woman.

out of all parts of the ſurface; poſſibly we muſt confine theſe ſingular works to pagodas, choultries, palaces, and other public places. The inhabitants in general might obſerve the common mode of building ſtill uſed in all *Indian* towns. Let me obſerve that brick might have been in uſe for the better ſort, for remains of pagodas are to be found here made of bricks *.

THIS city was placed cloſe to the ſea: a great extent ſtill may be traced by the ſingular remains. Much has been covered by the ſea, and inundated by the effects of an earthquake †. Many ſimilar rocks, excavated and ſculptured like thoſe to this time exiſting, are to be ſeen on the ſhore, and in ſuch parts of the ſea where the depth doth not prevent them from being viſible. Theſe ruins are called by the ſeamen the SEVEN PAGODAS, for to that number have they been confined. They have their utility to navigators, as marks for approaching the coaſt.

IT is to *William Chambers*, Eſq; that the public is indebted for a large and moſt extenſive account of theſe wonderful antiquities, to which I am obliged for the foregoing extracts ‡. I recommend the peruſal of Mr. *Chambers*'s account to every reader of curioſity, who cannot fail of being highly gratified. I truſt it will not be long before they will be further explained by the elegant deſigns of Mr. THOMAS DANIELL, the greateſt traveller in *Hindooſtan* of this or perhaps any other times. His preſent publications merit the encouragement of every perſon of taſte. His labors and his hazards deſerve their favor. He

* Aſiatic Reſearches, p. 149. 153. † P. 154 to 157.

‡ Publiſhed in the ASIATIC RESEARCHES, vol. i. p. 145. N° v.

obliged

obliged me with the ſight of his drawings. I anticipate from them the knowlege of *Mahábalipúr*, and hope it will not long be denied to the public at large.

MELIAPOUR, OR ST. THOME.

ABOUT thirty miles to the north of *Sadras* ſtood the antient *Maliarpha*, and the *Meliapour* of the more modern *Indians*. At the time it came into the poſſeſſion of the *Portugueſe*, it was quite in ruins, but had been the *emporium* of *Soro-mandalam*. The new-comers changed the name to that of *San Thome*, from the diſcovery they had made that *St. Thomas* had ſuffered martyrdom near this place, in a cave at the leſſer mount ſtill called after his name. He had fled from his perſecutors, was diſcovered there, and transfixed with the lance of a *Brahmin*; his body was buried in old *Meliapour*, and is ſaid to have been found amidſt the magnificent ruins in 1517. *Marco Polo*, who ſet out on his travels in 1269, reports that he was informed that the body was depoſited in a chapel in that city. It was diſcovered on the ſearch made after it in 1522, when the bones were found, and the lance by which he was ſlain. Theſe holy remains were carried to *Goa*, where they were interred with much reſpect.

ST. THOMAS MARTYRED.

PRETENDED EVIDENCES.

TWO pretended evidences of the reality of the miſſion were ſaid to have been diſcovered in the year 1533: one was a plate of iron, the other a piece of marble, with letters cut on each in ſome unknown language. Theſe were decyphered by certain *Brahmins* of *Narſinga*, and found to give the important hiſtory. It was to this place that the biſhop of *Sherborn* was ſent by our great king *Alfred*, and returned loaded with rich gifts of ſpices and pearls. The *Portugueſe* rebuilt the city with great magni-

ficence, and it became a moſt commercial and opulent place: but its commerce declined on the riſe of *Madras*, and it is now become a place of very little conſideration; no part of its fortifications remain, except a piece of a ruined wall. The other proof of its former importance is, that it gave title to a *Portugueſe* biſhop.

THE greateſt part of the *Indian* inhabitants are *Roman Catholics*. By their religion they were attached to the neighboring *French* at *Pondicherry*, and on that account they were active in giving intelligence of what we were doing at *Madras*; this induced Admiral *Boſcawen* to take poſſeſſion of the town, previous to his ill-conducted ſiege of the *French* capital. The inhabitants pretend that they are deſcended from the *Portugueſe*. Theſe, and many others of the mixed breeds of this part of *India*, are often formed into companies, or mixed in garriſon with the *Seapoys*. This mongrel breed is far inferior in courage to the common native *Indians*. They are called by them *Topaſſes*, from their wearing a hat; a name retained by the *European* nations. TOPASSES.

Madras, or as it was called by the natives *Chinapatam*, ſtands three miles to the north of *San Thome*, in Lat. 13° 5′, in the moſt inconvenient ſpot imaginable, cloſe to the ſhore, continually vexed by a moſt tremendous ſurf, with a ſalt river on the other ſide, which cuts off all freſh water, and by its inundations in the rainy ſeaſon, threatens deſtruction. Add to this, a barren ſandy tract, incapable of bearing even a blade of graſs, perpetually ſcorched by a moſt burning ſun; yet ſo healthy, that it is the great reſort of the invalids of *Bengal*, who here ſoon feel the good MADRAS. CLIMATE.

into the river; his ſons lifted up and daſhed before his face on the hard floors, and himſelf flung recumbent, and his eye-balls torn from their ſockets by the daggers of mercileſs ſavages, by order of a *Robilla* ruffian*. A ſtill more wondrous ſcene would have paſſed before his eyes: the deſcendants of thoſe merchants, thoſe humble ſuppliants to whom he had granted a little tract of ground, riſing into a great people; he would have ſeen them aſſume the ſtate and power of natural monarchs; depoſe or create kings and princes, as ſuited their intereſts; wage fierce wars with other *European* nations on the *Indian* ſhores, *Europeans* who firſt came among them in the ſame humble guiſe. He would have ſeen them traverſe the great empire with their armies from eaſt to weſt, from north to ſouth: ſhed deluges of blood to maintain their wrongful clames: mutual maſſacres ariſe before his eyes! Struck with horrors ſucceeding horrors, he would have daſhed to pieces the terrific glaſs, and left to future times to unfold the eventful acts that at preſent we are forbidden to know, forbidden to reveal! Some hiſtorian may ariſe, and, like *Horatio*, in *Hamlet*, high on the ſtage, deliver the eventful hiſtory, and

> Speak to the yet unknowing world,
> How theſe things came about: So ſhall you hear
> Of cruel, bloody, and unnatural acts:
> Of accidental judgments, caſual ſlaughters:
> Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cauſe:
> And in this upſhot, purpoſes miſtook
> Fall'n on the inventors heads.

* Hiſt. Tranſactions by Jonathan Scott, Eſq. vol. ii. part v. p. 293.

THE

THE famous ſeat of government, *Madras*, may be divided into two parts. The fortified part, called *Fort St. George*, a place of great ſtrength, ſtretching along the very ſhore, and guarded on two ſides by its wandering river. This fortreſs includes within it the *White Town*: the *Black Town* ſtands to the north-weſt, is very large and populous, and is inhabited by the richeſt *Indian* merchants, and the *Armenians*. Beyond that are the ſuburbs, a large diviſion inhabited by *Indian* natives of all ranks, ſubject to the Company; beſides theſe, are at a ſmall diſtance two vaſt villages, filled with *Indian* natives, manufacturers, and artificers. When Mr. *Orme* was reſident in *India*, there were not fewer than two hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants on the adjacent territories of the *Eaſt India* Company.

THE JAGHIRE.

THE preſent territory belonging to *Madras* was granted to it by the great *Mogul*, and is called the *Jaghire*, ſee vol. i. p. 78; this our Company, with a degree of certainty, interpret a perpetuity. This grant extends along the coaſt a hundred and eight miles, from *Alemparve* ſouthward, as far as *Pullicate* northward, and inland as far as the town of *Conjeveram*, and brings in a revenue of a hundred and fifty thouſand pounds a year.

BEFORE the profitable trade of war by its rapid acquiſition of wealth, gave a mortal check to honeſt induſtry, the loom furniſhed a great and flouriſhing commerce: all the country was full of looms: but I am informed that ſome years ago (till a late revival of trade) there were ſcarcely goods enough to load a ſhip.

SEIZED IN 1746.

Fort St. George underwent in our days two memorable ſieges,

attended with very different ſucceſs. The firſt was in 1746, when the celebrated *De la Bourdonnais* appeared before the place. He began his attack on *September* the 7th, and it was ſurrendered to him on the 12th; the generous enemy gave the conquered the moſt eaſy terms; every private citizen was permitted to enjoy his own, and nothing but the property of the Company was taken, and a ranſom agreed on for the preſervation of the town; his rival *Dupleix*, governor of *Pondicherry*, inſiſted on the total deſtruction of *Madras*, but *le Bourdonnais* adhered religiouſly to his terms. Theſe were immediately broken, in the moſt infamous manner, by *Dupleix*; and our merchants plundered in a manner that reflected the higheſt diſhonour on the *French* nation. Soon after a furious ſtorm aroſe, and annihilated the *French* marine in *India*, and ſecured to us the remainder of the *Engliſh* empire in *Hindooſtan*. The town was at this time defenceleſs, and our ſquadron driven by the winds from the coaſt.

IN 1758, BESIEGED BY LALLY.

IN 1758, the attack and the fate of *Madras* were very different. The violent *Lally* marched againſt the place in *December*, when in taking poſſeſſion of the *Black Town*, a moſt animated action was fought in the very ſtreets. Colonel *Draper* commanded the party, and after the loſs of ſeveral brave officers was obliged to make his retreat. At this time *Madras* was defended by a brave garriſon, and by men of approved conduct and valour: Mr. *Pigot*, the governor, who received his military inſtruction from the General, Colonel *Laurence*, behaved with the activity and reſolution of a veteran. Major *Calliaud* and Captain *Preſton* kept the field, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves by

by their bravery and prudence. *Lally* continued before the place, with unabated vigour, near three months. He raiſed the ſiege on the 16th of *February* 1759, ſo precipitately, that he had not leiſure to execute his barbarous reſolution, that of laying the *Black Town* in aſhes, ſhould he be neceſſitated to make a retreat.

CHOULTRY PLAIN.

THE country which bounds the eaſt and ſouth of *Madras* is rendered by art extremely beautiful. That towards the town of *St. Thome* is the *Choultry* Plain, about three miles and a half in extent, and the ſteril ſands covered with plantations, intermixed with villas and other habitations. The ſame plain extends to the weſtward ten miles, and all the way occupied by the retreats of the citizens of *Madras*, eſpecially near the extremity, about the greater Mount St. *Thomas*. Many of the houſes are elegant in their architecture, and the apartments ſpacious and magnificent. Here the owners, and their company, enjoy themſelves in the *verandas*, or open porticos, in the cool breeze of the evening. Every houſe is illuminated, and affords the ſtranger an enchanting ſpectacle *.

INROAD OF AYDER ALI.

ON the 18th of *July*, 1780, the felicity of this plain was diſturbed by the barbarous inroad made by *Ayder Ali*, who, at the head of a hundred thouſand men, poured down on the plains of the *Carnatic* like a reſiſtleſs torrent, which ſwept away every villa, houſe, and village which lay in its courſe in the vicinity of *Madras*. The then governor, and the principal people, ſeemed in a ſtate of torpidity, ſtupidly incredulous to all the accounts of his more diſtant advance. " I was," ſays Mr.

* Hodges's Travels, p. 10.

Hodges,

Hodges *, " a melancholy witneſs to the effects of the inroad, " the multitude coming in from all quarters to *Madras*, as a " place of refuge, bearing on their ſhoulders the ſmall remains " of their little property; mothers with infants on their breaſts, " fathers leading their horſes burthened with their young " families; others ſitting on the miſerable remains of their " fortunes on a hackery, and dragged through the duſt by " weary bullocks. Every object was marked by confuſion and " diſmay; from the 18th to the 21ſt the numbers daily in- " creaſing, and it was ſuppoſed that within the ſpace of three " days not leſs than two hundred thouſand of the country peo- " ple were received within the *Black Town* of *Madras!*"

TIPPOO SAEB commanded that part of the army which carried its devaſtations to the walls of the city. There was a moment in which he might have entered the *Black Town* with the fugitives, and burnt it: he might have even taken *Fort St. George*, the gates having been left open in the univerſal confuſion. Theſe advantages were happily neglected; he contented himſelf with carrying a general deſolation through the environs, and then rejoined his father's army.

THE preſidency of *Madras* had collected about ſix thouſand troops, as ſoon as it had recovered from its confuſion. They were ſtationed in places moſt fit to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy. The defeat of the detachment under Colonel *Baillie* flung our government into deſpondency. *Ayder* attempted territorial conqueſt. He beſieged and took *Arcot*, and many other

* Hodges's Travels, p. 7.

poſts

poſts of ſtrength. He was then proclamed *Nabob* of the *Carnatic*, and exerciſed all the marks of ſovereign power *. At length the genius of Mr. HASTINGS reſtored the declining ſtate of the *Carnatic*. Forces were detached from Colonel *Goddard*'s army in *Guzerat*, and others from *Bengal*, under the celebrated COOTE, who was appointed commander in chief, and by a ſeries of unparalleled victories, before related, was both ſword and ſhield to the re-animated country.

HAVOCK OF INDIAN WAR.

GREAT is the deſtruction in *Europe* by the various effects of war, the ſword, famine and diſeaſe: but how ſmall are they in compariſon of the ſame ſcourge when inflicted on the inhabitants of *Hindooſtan*. Let it be exemplified in the dreadful inroad juſt recited, as given by a writer of the firſt authority †.

IN 1781, periſhed within the *Jaghire* of the *Carnatic*	150,000
1782, by ſickneſs at *Madras* - - - -	20,000
1782, inhabitants of *Madras* by famine - -	10,000
1782, at *Madras*, inhabitants of the country forced in by *Ayder* - - - -	50,000
1782, died in removing northward in conſequence of the famine - - - - -	40,000
1782, ſeized and carried from the *Carnatic*, manufacturers and youths - - -	20,000
1782, deſtroyed during the war in different parts of the *Carnatic* - - - - -	250,000
	540,000

* War in Aſia, p. 171; ſome ſay that Tippoo Saeb was ſo proclamed.

† Hon. Charles Greville, ii. p. 521.

THE ſlaughters and deſtructions which deſolated the northern parts of *Hindooſtan* by *Tamerlane* and *Kouli Khan* united, can ſcarcely equal thoſe brought, in more detail, on *Coromandel* by our modern deſtroyer. In all the battles, ſlaughters, famines, and the general maſſacre at *Dehli*, *Kouli Khan* occaſioned the deaths of two hundred thouſand ONLY *. *Tamerlane* wanted his record of Death; yet I can enumerate a hundred thouſand innocent priſoners murdered in cool blood before *Dehli*. Above that number maſſacred in the city when it was ſtormed. The ſtreights of *Kupeli* furniſhed its tens of thouſands, and hecatombs fell victims in hundreds of places to the barbarity of *Mahometan* zeal. Could a juſt calculation be made of the exploits of *Ayder* and *Nadir Shah*, actuated by ambition, and *Tamerlane* by bigotted cruelty, the laſt would fairly carry the palm from his ſucceeding rivals for the glory of barbarity.

MARCH OF MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

THIS incurſion was amply revenged on *Tippoo Sultan*, the ſon of *Ayder*, by the Marquis *Cornwallis*, of whom fame can ſcarcely give the extent of his praiſe. On him was beſtowed the important charge. He quitted *Madras* on the 29th of *January*, 1791, and the ſame day joined the army at *Vellout*, eighteen miles diſtant; *Meadows*, as ſecond in command, alſo joined. It was thought neceſſary to carry fifty days proviſions for the troops. It was found afterwards unneceſſary, as *Tippoo*, deceived by the manœuvres of the Marquis, had left a great part of the country, in the early march, unravaged. He continued his march nearly due weſt till *February* 11th, when he turned

VELLOUT.

* Fraſer's Hiſt. Nadir Shah, p. 222.

northward

northward to *Chittore*, eighteen miles diſtant from the ſpot he left, nearly oppoſite to *Vellore*. After a march of about fifteen miles he gained the paſs of *Muglee*, on the eaſtern *Ghauts*, and in ſix hours went through it unmoleſted, ſo little did *Tippoo* ſuſpect the route his lordſhip would take. All the heavy artillery was got up with eaſe; the roads were ſo good that the bullocks were not unyoked; the troops aſſiſted with the drag ropes, and the docile elephants aſſiſted, by puſhing with their heads the heavy guns from behind. The army encamped a little beyond the paſs at *Palimnare*, having ſurmounted the ſtupendous rampart toward the *Carnatic*, and gained the level of the table-land, which is ſupported as if by buttreſſes on every ſide. That part between the parallels of *Chittore* and *Darampoory*, in the *Barah-mahal*, is reckoned about three thouſand feet above the low land of the *Carnatic*. The nature of the *Ghauts*, and their courſe, I have, in vol. i. p. p. 87, 88, 89, before noted. The *Myſore*, the ſcene of two years glorious but arduous adventure, was entered about four miles beyond *Palimnare*. From thence, for the ſpace of about forty miles, the march was nearly weſt. At *Colar*, forty-three miles from *Bangalore*, is the Mauſoleum of *Ayder Ali*'s father, *Nadim Saeb*. *Ayder* was born at *Deonnelli*, a ſmall fortreſs, not far to the north-weſt of *Colar*, which, with a certain portion of land, was granted in fief to *Nadim* by the famous *Nizam ul Muluc* *. It probably was built by his ſon, who by the elegance and extent of this pile, has paid him very

ASCENT OF MUGLEE.

COLAR.

* Life of Ayder Ali, i. p. 49.

high reſpect *. *Ayder* himſelf, on his death, was carried to this place embalmed, and laid in ſtate during four months; after which he was carried and depoſited in the ſplendid building of the ſame nature at *Seringapatam*.

OUSCOTTA. A LITTLE beyond *Colar*, the march inclines a little ſoutherly. *Ouſcotta*, a fort cloſe to the road, is barely mentioned, poſſibly not important enough to merit the attention of our army. At *Kiſtnaporum*, ten miles from *Bangalore*, firſt appeared the army of *Tippoo*, taking poſſeſſion of the heights, and cannonading our rear, having previouſly burnt the country eighteen miles round the city, to prevent the army benefiting from its fertility. The Marquis ſate down before it on *March* the 5th; ſecure of his principal object, but inconſcious of the prolongation of its fate.

BANGALORE. BANGALORE is the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, built by the *Hindoos*, afterwards improved and fortified by *Ayder* and his ſon. In 1655 it belonged to a *Polygar Rajah*, who was diſpoſſeſſed of it by a general of the king of *Bejapour* †. It went through a quick ſucceſſion of maſters, till it fell into the hands of the father of *Ayder*, as a reward from the king of *Myſore* for a victory he had obtained for him over the *Mahrattahs* ‡. It is ſeated in Lat. 12° 67′ 30″, Long. E. from *Greenwich* 77° 22′ 17″.

THE PETTAH. THE *Pettah* or town of *Bangalore* is of a conſiderable extent, and fortified with a rampart. The palace, built by *Tippoo*,

* Plate I. p. 1, of the fine views in the Myſore Country, by Major Allan.

† Views in the Myſore by Mr. Home, an elegant unpaged work, 1794.

‡ Hiſt. Ayder, i. p. 50.

appears by the view of it by Mr. *Home*, of uncommon elegance. The capitals and baſes of the pillars are ſculptured with beautiful excentricity, and the arches undulated in the interior ſide, in a manner peculiar to the *Oriental* architects.

THE natives of *Bangalore* are chiefly *Hindoos*. A great many *Muſſulmen* or *Moormen* reſide there, and the troops that garriſon the fort are compoſed of the latter. In the neighborhood are manufactures of ſilk and woollen-cloths. The wool is probably that of the country. Doctor *Anderſon* * informs us, that the country, a hundred miles weſt of *Madras*, riſes ſix hundred yards above the level of the ſea, and the ſheep on thoſe elevated ſituations are woolly, and in no reſpect different from the ſheep in *Europe*, but the fleeces ſtrong and harſh, which are manufactured into a ſtuff by the natives called *Cambalee*. The borders of the *Myſore* is double that diſtance, and the elevation above the ſea increaſing, and conſequently the purity and coolneſs of the air, *Tippoo* need not go out of his dominions to ſupply his looms. WOOL.

THE *Pettah* was attacked and taken by ſtorm on *March* 7th, with the loſs of a hundred officers and men. The death of the gallant Colonel *Moorhouſe* damped even the joy at the ſucceſs. A treaſure was found in the town of every kind of neceſſary. Monuments to the ſeveral officers who fell that day, and in the neighborhood, were erected in the cemetery, with inſcriptions recording their fate. PETTAH TAKEN.

BATTERIES were immediately erected againſt the fort, and a practicable breach ſoon effected. The attack was led by Co-

* In his Correſpondence, &c. printed at Madras, 1791.

lonel *Maxwell*, about eleven at night. In an inſtant the whole environs were illuminated by the *blue lights* ſuſpended from the ramparts, as cuſtomary with the *Indians*. The material uſed by them is no other than the antient *Naptha*, remarkable for its extreme inflammability. The antients had two ſorts, the white and the black*, both liquid, and were uſed in lamps. Every fortified place in *Hindooſtan* has its walls beſet with branched irons ready to receive the *pendent lights*, which give an uncommon degree of ſplendor. They might ſerve to illuminate the infernal council-chamber, or to facilitate a midnight ſlaughter. How completely does the effect anſwer to the fine deſcription given by *Milton* of the illumination of the *Pandemonium*, to which the horrors of the night of aſſault might, by the cauſe, give to the ſimile greater aptneſs.

Blue Lights.

> From the high walls,
> Pendent by ſubtile magic, many a row
> Of ſtarry lamps and blazing creſſets, fed
> With *Naptha* and *Aſphaltus*, yielding light
> As from a ſky!

The thunder of the artillery, the noiſe of the muſquetry, the ſanguinary ſhouts of the aſſailants, and the groans and ſhrieks of the dying, added horrors to the terrible ſcene. The garriſon fled from the mercileſs ſoldiery, and part choaking up the paſſage of the oppoſite gate, left multitudes like a herd of timorous goats or flocks expoſed to reſiſtleſs carnage. The

* Strabo, lib. xvi. p. 1078. Alſo Plin. Nat. Hiſt. lib. ii. c. 105.

veteran

veteran governor alone ſtood by his colors when transfixed by a thouſand bayonets, he fell as glorioufly as an old *Roman*, or the immortalized *Velaſquez*, wrapped in the ſtandard he died to defend. The Marquis *Cornwallis* ſent to *Tippoo* the offer of the honored remains to be interred. *Tippoo* nobly replied, that to an old ſoldier no place could be found ſo fit as that on which he breathed his laſt. The interment was accordingly performed by the *Muſſelmen* after their own rites.

Both *Pettah* and fort were taken in the face of a powerful army, commanded by *Tippoo* in perſon. He made ſome fruitleſs attempts to relieve them. The importance to us was of the firſt rate: it became the depot of ſtores and proviſions, a hoſpital for the ſick or wounded, and the place through which our reinforcements of every kind from the *Carnatic* were to arrive; and as it happened unforeſeen, became the head quarters during the monſoon, after our inevitable retreat from *Seringapatam*. The ſucceſs at *Bangalore* inſpirited our friends, and depreſſed the mind of the enemy; and, according to perhaps the cuſtom of even *European* nations, occaſioned great defection from the neighboring chieftains, who, in *India* particularly, ſeldom adhere long to the declining ſide. The *Polygars* eſpecially, who, having no more to fear from the tyrant, poured in ſupplies to our army from every part *.

Bangalore lies, the neareſt way, only eighty miles from *Seringapatam*, *Tippoo*'s capital; the fall of which was to terminate all our labors: but the march towards it was inevitably delayed

* Mr. Home.

for

for the want of proviſions. The country to the eaſt was laid waſte by the *Sultan*. It was therefore impoſſible to receive them in quantities adequate to the great wants of a numerous army, and its more numerous followers. A convoy of proviſions and ſtores, and a reinforcement of troops from the ſouthern provinces, arrived at the head of the *Ghauts*. The army was alſo obliged to make ſeveral excurſions for the purpoſes above mentioned: to *Vincatigbery* weſtward, to *Deounnelli* and *Chinnabalabarum* northward. Both the laſt were unfiniſhed, but built on an excellent plan. Theſe were deſigned as part of a wiſe and regular ſyſtem of adding great ſtrength to numbers of his fortreſſes, which might have ſtood a regular ſiege, and long obſtructed the progreſs of any invader. The army began its march from *Bangalore* on *May* 3d, and took the more diſtant route to *Seringapatam*, that of ninety-four miles, by *Cancakelly* to *Sultanpetta*, where it quitted the mountains, and after that to *Arakeery*, not remote from the capital, which ſtands in an iſland of the *Cavery*, and bounded to the north by the rude *Carigat* rocks. *Tippoo* quitted the iſland, and encamped on a poſt of great ſtrength, moſt judiciouſly choſen, which the Marquis was determined to ſurpriſe and force. The attack was made on the 15th, under his lordſhip. Colonel *Maxwel* and Colonel *Lloyd* were the great characters of the day. The enemy were defeated with much loſs, and many trophies added to the victory. Our ſlain and wounded moſt inconſiderable. General *Abercrombie*, who with his army had ſurmounted the *Ghauts*, advanced as far as *Periapatan*, twenty miles from *Seringapatam*, where he lay. The Marquis intended to form a junction with him:

MARCH TO SERINGAPATAM.

BATTLE OF.

him: but his evil genius interfered. When his lordſhip intended to croſs the ford of the *Cavery* at *Kanambuddy*, he perceived it was impoſſible to move the heavy artillery from the place they were. Moſt of the bullocks were dead or dying, and proviſions began to fail after the junction of the *Nizam*'s army, on *April* 13th, which was preſent at the battle, and by its ignorance obſtructed rather than promoted the attack of ours. He was obliged to deſtroy the whole of the heavy artillery deſtined to reduce the city, and indignantly compelled to retire, and to leave the glorious viſion to be realized in the following year. Mr. *Rennel* mentions the ſingular circumſtance of *Tippoo* ſeeing three hoſtile armies lying encamped ſeven miles from his capital, the *Britiſh*, the *Mahrattas*, and the wretched cavalry of the *Nizam*, which had marched from *Hydrabad*, a diſtance of four hundred and ſix miles, eager to partake of the prey. General *Abercrombie* was directed to deſcend the *Ghauts*, which he did in ſight of *Kummer ul Deen*, the boaſted favorite officer of *Tippoo*'s, without the leſt impediment, except from the inceſſant rains which at that ſeaſon deluged the coaſt.

BATTLE OF MAILCOTTA.

I SHALL not trace our army's retreat from *Seringapatam* farther than *Mailcotta*, about fifteen miles to the north of that city, a ſpot famed for the bloody defeat of *Ayder Ali* by the *Mahrattas*, in 1772, under the *Paiſhwa Madab-row*, a gallant youth of twenty-two. The quarrel was, a clame of the *Chout*, or tribute, made by him in behalf of his people, which was evaded by *Ayder*. His hiſtorian, ii. p. 180, calls the *Mahratta* army two hundred thouſand, half of which was cavalry. The youthful warrior feigned a retreat: The experienced *Myſorean* was

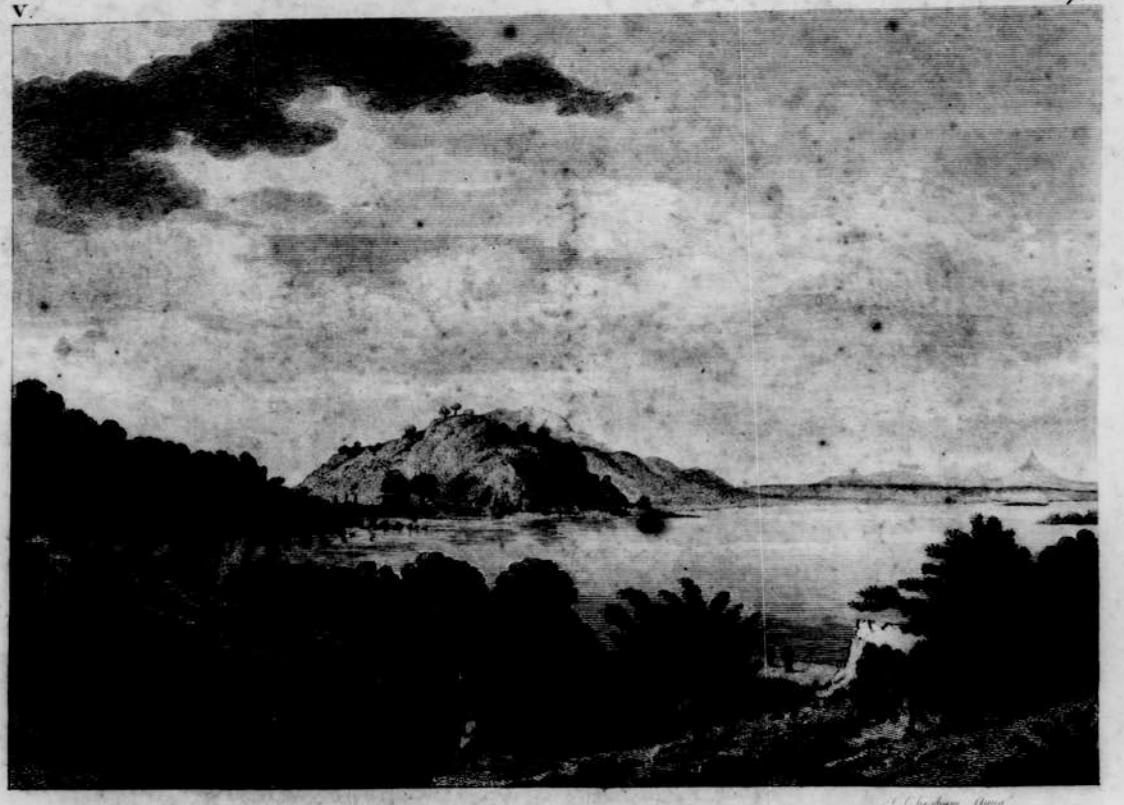
was deceived, and followed his enemy with indiſcreet ardour. *Madab-row* made a ſudden return, and after ſeveral ſkilful manœuvres ſurrounded the whole army of his veteran foe, who he himſelf was wounded, and with very great difficulty eſcaped into *Seringapatam*, with the loſs of his whole army, artillery, baggage, and colors. Strange it is to ſay, that he ſoon reſtored his forces: in *India* no priſoners are taken; the fugitives returned to him, and he purchaſed from his conquerors the arms and horſes he had loſt: as the feudal rule of the *Mahrattas* entitled them to the diſpoſal of any plunder they take. *Madab-row* returned home with glory: ſoon after he fell into a decline. He was brother to the unfortunate *Naron-row*; ſee p. 93 of the preceding volume. He foreſaw his folly, gave the moſt ſalutary advice *, and dying, left him to the ſad fate which ſoon followed.

LORD *Cornwallis* marched towards *Bangalore*, where he had left Colonel *Duff* as governor. He ſent the numerous ſick to the hoſpitals, and drew from thence the convaleſcent, and ſuch ſtores, ammunition, and artillery which were requiſite for his future deſigns. He found that the *Muglee* paſs, which he had aſcended in his march from *Madras*, was too far to the north to receive, with any ſafety, the neceſſary ſupplies. He preferred for that purpoſe the *Policode* paſs, which is connected with *Bangalore*, is of eaſy aſcent, and leads through a fertile country into the *Carnatic*. This and its ſeveral forts were now in poſſeſſion of the enemy. Their expulſion was neceſſary, and that was the object of his lordſhip's expedition.

POLICODE PASS.

* Hiſt. Bombay, p. 42.

THE



A View in the Mysore.

THE *Myſore* country is an immenſe inclined plain, with an undulated ſurface, which, with little aſſiſtance by dams, form in the hollows, tanks, or receptacles for water, which is preſerved for the cattle, or for the paddy or rice fields, through which it is conducted by ſmall gutters; but the principal grain of the country is *raggee*, which requires no more moiſture than the falling of the monſoons. This plain is dotted with numerous hills, which riſe ſuddenly from the ſurface; they are of different forms, and often cloathed with the perpetual verdure of mango and other beautiful trees. Numbers are fortified on their ſummits with a ſtrong fort, once the reſidence of the leſſer *Hindoo Rajahs* before they were ſwallowed up by the various *Mahometan* conqueſts. Many received by the conquerors additional fortifications, which rendered them impregnable to a native enemy: ſuch are *Saven-droog*, *Outre-droog*, and variety of others, which proved eaſy conqueſts to the *Britiſh* commander. The celebrated *Aornos Petra* was a fortreſs of this nature. With what vaunting circumſtances does the hiſtorian of the *Macedonian* hero deſcribe this ſingle conqueſt! How lightly does the modeſt record of the victor over the *Myſorean* kingdom touch on more numerous acquiſitions of the ſame kind, poſſibly of equal, perhaps of ſuperior ſtrength. All theſe forts have their proper names, and moſt of them with the addition of *Droog*, i. e. a hill fort. Views of numbers are given by Major *Allan* and Mr. *Home*, which convey a full idea of the partial inacceſſibility beſtowed on them by nature, and the additional difficulties created by art. To clear the country from

FACE OF THE MYSORE.

HILL FORTS, OR DROOGS.

theſe impediments of communication, was the firſt buſineſs of our able commander after his return from *Seringapatam*.

Ouſſoor, *Rayacotta*, and other forts which commanded the *Policode* paſs were firſt reduced. *Tippoo*, ſenſible of the importance of the firſt, had made great exertions for its improvement, which not being completed, were abandoned on our firſt appearance; after ſpiking the guns, and blowing up a baſtion. This acquiſition was inſtantly garriſoned by Captain *Welſh*. At *Rayacotta*, *Allan*, tab. vi. was found a ſhew of reſiſtance, but by the perſeverance of Major *Gowdie*, the *Killedar*, or governor, ſurrendered on condition of retiring beyond the power of the tyrant. *Odeadurgum* and *Anchillidurgum*, *Allan*, tab. iv. were added to the conqueſts, and garriſoned, and the others deemed uſeleſs were deſtroyed.

THE country was alſo to be cleared from many other hill forts to the north-eaſt of *Bangalore*, obſtructions to future operation: None but *Nundi-droog*, *Allan*, x. defended itſelf with ſpirit; it ſtood on the ſummit of a hill one thouſand three hundred feet high, on three parts inacceſſible; the fourth admirably defended by art. The aſſailants found danger from the artillery, and the rolling down of vaſt rocks: at length it fell by ſtorm. Lord *Cornwallis* thought the gallant *Gowdie*, the officers and men employed in the arduous attempt, worthy of public thanks. *Kummaulghur*, *Allan*, xi. a fort on a conic hill, ſmall, but of vaſt ſtrength, ſurrendered on firſt ſummons.

SAVEN-DROOG. *Saven-droog*, *Allan*, xii. xiii. *Home*, ix. x. and other forts

between *Bangalore* and *Seringapatam*, were next to be reduced. The firſt is ſeated on a rock half a mile in perpendicular height, from a baſe eight or ten miles in circumference. It divides in the middle into two heads, by a vaſt chaſm, each head crowned with a citadel: the ſides, wherever acceſſible, defended by walls above walls, even in places where it might be thought that ſecurity was needleſs. The name even is tremendous; *Saven-droog*, the *rock of death*, ſurrounded by a vaſt foreſt, which emits a peſtiferous vapour, fatal to any troops which lie long before it. *Tippoo* called this rock *Gurdon Sheko*, or the NECK OF MAJESTY, and exulted, as for certain victory, when he heard that our troops intended to ſit down before it. We gave diſeaſe no time to operate againſt us. After cutting roads through the foreſt, the commander of the adventure, Lieutenant Colonel *Stuart*, opened two batteries on *December* 17th, and another on the 19th. TAKEN. Lieutenant Colonel *Neſbitt* directed the ſtorm, led in different points by the Captains *Monſon*, *Gage*, *Lindſay*, and *Robertſon*. Two guns gave the ſignal of aſſault, and the troops marched to the animating muſic of BRITONS STRIKE HOME! An hour, in open day, put us in poſſeſſion of this important place, with loſs of an arm only, to a ſingle private! The garriſon conſiſted of fifteen hundred men; about a hundred were killed: numbers periſhed by flying to the precipices to eſcape the aſſailants; and the reſt either had deſerted, or found the means of retreat.

IT is ſingular that the name of this hill ſhould agree in ſound and ſenſe with the *Welſh*, figuratively taken: *Safn-drwg* ſignifying

fying the infectious mouth breathing an *halitus* fatal as the ſteam of *Avernus*.

VAST FOREST. FROM *Shevagunga*, a fort about twenty miles north of *Saven-droog*, is a foreſt which extends as far as the *Cavery*, near ſeventy miles, bounded on the weſt by the *Maddoor*. It embraces *Saven-droog* and many other *droogs*, and ſwarms with tigers, and various beaſts of prey. The tigers are of a ſtupendous ſize; one which was preſented by *Ayder*, ſit owner of theſe domains, to the Nabob of *Arcot*, was eighteen feet in length, which was three feet longer than any ſeen before.

MAUGREE PAGODAS. *Maugrèe*, *Home*, xii. a large town, midway between *Saven-droog* and *Outre-droog*, was a place of ſanctity during the *Hindoo* reign. The *Pagodas* and *Choultries* are numerous and magnificent, but abandoned, and falling faſt to decay, in proportion as the numbers of the profeſſors of the *Hindoo* religion decline. The remains of the paintings and ſculptures of the antient mythology evince the former ſplendor.

OUTRE-DROOG. *Outre-droog*, ſeven miles from *Saven-droog*, is in ſtrength only inferior to it. On the acceſſible part it was defended by ſix ſtrong walls, riſing on the ſteep ſide one above the other: this was called the lower fort. To Lieutenant Colonel *Stuart* was committed the capture: Captain *Scott* rapidly carried it by eſcalade. The *Killedar* had hardly time to aſk a parley. Lieutenants *James*, *Douſe*, and *Macpherſon* followed the blow. Supported by *Scott*, they gained the fort on the ſummit, through the ſix walls, and put the garriſon to the ſword, excepting thoſe who choſe to avoid its edge, by precipitating themſelves down the rocks.

Holea-

Holea-droog, *Allan*, iii. *Home*, xvii. xviii. a ſmall conic rock, ſouth of *Outre-droog*, of wondrous ſtrength, acceſſible only by one path, was attacked and taken in *June* 1791. Six thouſand cattle and two thouſand ſheep were collected about this fort: it fell afterwards into *Tippoo*'s hands, and was retaken early in the following year. *Ramgury* is a rock ſoaring to a point in the centre, guarded ſtrongly at the baſe and above with rows of walls, and on one ſide it has a great tank. It was quickly reduced by the rapid attack of Captain *Welſh*, in *December* 1791, as was *Sbevenghury*, a mile and a half diſtant. It conſiſts of immenſe ſquare rocks, ſolid and precipitous, on which the fort is placed; we retained both till the peace. The firſt had been lately improved with new works, and provided with guns, ammunition, and ſtores, taken from the following fort. *Chenapatam*, *Home*, xvi. is a low fort on a plain, diſmantled by the *Sultan* for its want of ſtrength. No one was inactive; even the *Brinjarries*, or retailers of grain, did their part, and with the arms provided to defend their bags and cattle, valiantly attacked and took the lower fort of *Gopauldroog*, and even attempted the higher: but repulſed, marched triumphantly into camp with the plunder of the firſt.

HOLEA-DROOG.

CHENAPATAM.

GOPAULDROOG.

THE *Nizam* and the *Mahrattas* did their part in the field. The firſt ſent a great reinforcement to our general from his capital, commanded by his ſon. The lower fort of *Gurrumcondah*, in the eaſt of the *Myſore*, was taken by his principal officers, but not without the aſſiſtance of our artillery. It was retaken by the eldeſt ſon of *Tippoo*: and again put in the poſſeſſion of the *Nizam* by the help of the *Engliſh*. The *Mahrattas*, headed by their

ACTIONS OF THE NIZAM AND MAHRATTAS.

PURSERAM BHOW.

their leader *Purſeram Bhow*, kept themſelves in exerciſe, and diverted our military with their ſieges. Mr. *Dirom* deſcribes, p. 10, 11, their artillery in a moſt laughable manner; yet they came back in triumph, aſſiſted perhaps by the *Bombay* brigade, and the hero Captain *Little* *. They marched northward to *Sera*, taken in the early days of *Ayder*, who was formally inveſted *Soubah* of the place. They thence proceeded to *Chitteldroog*, a fort of vaſt ſtrength, ſeated on a ſtupendous rock, to which Mr. *Faden*'s map gives the height of two thouſand ſix hundred and forty yards!!! This alſo was one of the early acquiſitions of *Ayder*. Here was confined the crew of the *Hannibal*, taken by the gallant *Suffrein*, and delivered, in *Auguſt* 1782, to the ſavage *Ayder*, contrary to every law of war and humanity. *Purſeram Bhow* proceeded under the tuition of our Captain *Little*, and was taught to take *Hooly-Onore*, and *Bankapour*, and *Simoga*, on the banks of the *Tungebadra*, and ſhewed him how to gain a complete victory over a large body of *Tippoo*'s forces near *Simoga* †, commanded by his ſon *Reza Saib*. *Purſeram*, elate with his plumes, forgot he was to join *Abercrombie*'s army, and aſſiſt in the reduction of *Seringapatam*. He marched toward *Biddenore*: was followed by *Kummir ul Dien*, and by letters of recal from Lord *Cornwallis*, he haſtened to co-operate in the original intent of the diſcordant alliance. *Purſeram Bhow* loſt ſight of the battle of *February* 7, which decided the fate of the tyrant. General *Abercrombie*, by

* Dirom, p. 103. See more in Lieutenant Moor's Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's detachment, p. 169. The reader will find, in p. 129, an accurate view of Chitteldroog.

† Dirom, p. 103.

various

various inevitable impediments, could not effect his junction with the victor till the 16th; and it is not probable that *Purſeram Bhow* ever quitted his ſide: happy was it that he did not. He ſaved the horrors with which his colleague *Hurry Punt*, and the *Nizam*'s generals were ſeized, when Lord *Cornwallis* cruelly left them alone all night to force his way into the centre of an enemy's fortified camp in the dark! like a common ſoldier! with part only of his forces! without cannon!! without fear *!

THE little fort of *Hoolea-droog* was honored by having its neighboring valley made the rendezvous of the combined armies directed to give peace to *Hindooſtan*, by the ſubduing the ambition of an uſurping tyrant. All the vanity of the *camp of cloth of gold*† appeared in the empty ſtate of the eaſtern princes, the *Choudered* elephants ſtiff in gold and ſilver, the *Chubdars* proclaming the ſwelling titles of the riders, or attempting to ſilence the noiſy multitudes of their military mob. The long array of the *Britiſh* army marched in aweful ſilence, and with the gravity of men fitted for great exploits; deep ſenſe, long experience, and determined perſeverance marked characteriſtic, the face of every veteran! their actions were correſpondent. I ſhall emerge with them out of the foreſt, and croſs with them the *Madoor*; again ſee the fatal heights of *Mailcotta*, and, in bloody viſion, the two days fight of our great commander,

* Dirom, p. 141.

† The famous interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. between Guines and Andres, as ſplendid and ſilly as the parade at Holcadroog.

victorious

victorious againſt every well-planned baſtion, and every defence the genius of *Tippoo* could invent for the preſervation of empire, ſubjects, and the endearing connections of parental love. Would my pen could riſe to deſcription adequate to the ſublimity of the various ſubject.

In juſt deſpair of attaining theſe heights, I return to my peaceful pen. I attempt the origin of the humbled city, ſome farther traits, and the deſcription in its moſt ſplendid ſtate. It is ſaid to have belonged to a pious *Polygar Rajah*, who, taking a pilgrimage to *Ramiſſeram*, entruſted the care to his neighbor, the prince of *Myſore*, who, on the good man's return, refuſed to give up the truſt, and it continued in his race during three centuries *. Through indolence, the *Rajahs* latterly appointed a Viſier, who ſuſtained for them the cares of government, and the office became hereditary. In 1747, the Viſier of the time depoſed his maſter, appointed in his place an infant of the royal family, and aſſumed the reins of government: he paid all reſpect to the nominal *Rajah*, who was venerated by his ſubjects, as is the preſent. They are kept in great ſtate, and ſhewn once or twice a year to the people.

Ayder Ali, some Account of.

Ayder is firſt mentioned in active life appearing in the year 1750, at the age of twenty-two, at the head of a ſmall body of forces in the army of *Nazir-jing*, and was in the battle in which that great *Souhah* was aſſaſſinated. He is ſaid to have learned the rudiments of war among the *French* troops, whom he looked upon as the firſt of men. He ſerved long with them,

* Mr. Home.

and

and was employed on ſeveral important expeditions. He made the *French* diſcipline his model; even while in their ſervice he ſeduced ſeveral of their men and officers to ſerve in his particular corps, which was irregularly connived at by reaſon of the ſingular uſe *Ayder* was to them. In 1770, *Stenet*, a *French* officer, continued with him.

In 1755 *Ayder* had the command of ſix thouſand men in the ſervice of M. *Dupleix*. At that time, by the death of his brother, a ſtrong fortreſs, a fertile territory, and a large body of troops devolved to him; he returned to *Myſore*, to his native prince, and was appointed by him generaliſſimo of the army. He ſoon ſuffered by the jealouſy of the prime miniſter, *Canero*, who traiterouſly invited the *Mahrattas* to invade the country. *Ayder*, ſurpriſed, was obliged to retreat into *Seringapatam*, the capital of the kingdom; he encamped before the city, the *Mahrattas* followed him, and the treacherous *Canero* ſhut the gates againſt him, and left him to his fate. *Ayder* convened his principal officers, told them his ſtory, aſſured them he would not be the cauſe of the deſtruction of ſo many brave men, took an affectionate leave of them, and diſmiſſed them, after adviſing them to take ſuch meaſures as prudence might ſuggeſt. At midnight he aſſembled thirty men, on whoſe courage he might rely, furniſhed each with a large ſum in gold, and then, by ſwimming the river, eluded the ſtrict watch the *Mahrattas* kept on him. He went inſtantly to *Bangalore*, where he found his uncle governor, who received him with open arms. *Ayder* immediately raiſed an army, and, after various great actions, aſſiſted by his faithful partiſans, he determined to attack the

royal army ſent to oppoſe him. The armies met: the generals had a conference; the reſult was, an agreement between both for a confederacy, not againſt the king, but the traitor *Canero*. A deputation was ſent to *Seringapatam*. *Canero* was given up; *Ayder* appointed regent of the kingdom, and guardian of the young prince. He left *Canero* to be tried by the *Brahmins*, who condemned him to death. *Ayder* changed the ſentence to one more ſevere, to be ſhut up in an iron cage, and left expoſed in the moſt public place of the city; he lived two years, and his bones were to be ſeen in his ſtrange priſon ſeveral years after his death. *Ayder* continued to the lawful prince the ſame treatment as he or his predeceſſors experienced under the uſurping Viſiers, a ſplendid confinement, and the ſame annual exhibition of his perſon to the faithful *Hindoos*.

THE founder of *Seringapatam*, the capital of the *Myſore* kingdom, judiciouſly placed it in an iſland of the *Cavery*; about eight miles to the north of the town of *Myſore*, the antient capital, and a fortified poſt*. The channel of the river, moſt rude and rocky, is at all times a ſtrong defence, even when the water is loweſt. Part of our troops paſſed it when it was up to their necks, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of the iſland, after the victory of *February* 6th and 7th. The important ſpot is in the middle a mile and a half broad; the length four miles: from the middle it ſlopes on every ſide to the river. The fort and outworks occupy about a mile of the weſt ſide, and face the north. The ground which it covers towards that point far more ſteep than in other parts of the iſland, and the ground

* Mr. Rennel.

on

on the oppoſite to it riſes high, and gives a diſtinct view of every part of the fort. This fortreſs was diſtinguiſhed by its white walls, regular outworks, magnificent buildings, and antient pagodas, and lofty moſques. The works are of great ſtrength, but part were incomplete when we ſate before them; ſome were made by *Europeans*, ſome by *Myſoreans*, many of whom have acquired conſiderable ſkill in military architecture. It is probable that *Tippoo* himſelf was applying to that branch of ſcience, for in his tent was found a caſe of military inſtruments of *London*-make. In his towns were founderies of cannon, and of the ſeveral inſtruments of war.

A LITTLE to the eaſt of the fort is the *Dowlet Baug*, or the State Garden, a ſmall ſquare. To the ſouth of that is the *Pettah*, or town, of *Shaher Ganjam**, about half a mile ſquare, with regular croſs-ſtreets ſhaded on each ſide by trees, and ſurrounded with a ſtrong mud wall, and deſigned for the *bazar*, or market people, and the merchants. SHAHER GANJAM.

IN 1780, when *Ayder Ali* invaded the *Carnatic*, he ſelected from the inhabitants all the weavers and youths he could find, which amounted to twenty thouſand: Theſe he forced up the *Ghauts*, and ſettled in this *Pettah*, where he had his eſtabliſhment of manufactures of cloths of different kinds. He made all the cloathing for his army, which was uniformly of a purple ground, with white ſtripes †. The ſlaves whom he had made who were *Riuts*, or huſbandmen, he diſperſed into different parts of the country.

* That is, the city of the granary or treaſury of the people.—Major Ouſely.

† Mr. Kingſcote.

LAUL BAUG. THE *Laul Baug*, or the *Garden* of *Rubies*, fills the eaſtern end of the iſland. It was the work of the *Sultan*, and laid out by himſelf. The taſte was the ſtrait-lined rows of vaſt cypreſs trees, of moſt refreſhing ſhade, with parterres filled with fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables of every ſpecies. Before the war, the whole ſpace between this garden and the fort was covered with houſes, all of which, except the *Dowlet Baug*, were deſtroyed by *Tippoo*, in order to erect batteries to guard againſt the approaching attack.

MAUSOLEUM. ON cutting down the noble cypreſſes and other trees which compoſed the *Laul Baug*, was diſcovered the magnificent *Mauſoleum* in which the body of *Ayder* was depoſited after its removal from *Colar*. It is undeſcribable for want of terms in *Mooriſh* architecture. It ſtands on an elevated ſpace, and riſes into two ſtages, with pointed and ſcolloped arches in front of each: the upper is ornamented with rich ſtone-work: the ſummit crowned with a globe, ſhewing three parts of its circumference, as common to moſt moſques and ſacred buildings. The minorets and turrets of elegant but fantaſtic forms *. It was built by his own orders, iſſued after the beginning of the *Carnatic* war; on one part is a moſt bombaſtic inſcription in the eaſtern manner. This *Mauſoleum* is in the midſt of a ſquare, formed of handſome *Choultries* for the lodging the *Faquirs*, which, on the capture of the iſle, were converted into hoſpitals for the *European* ſick †.

CANALS. No part of the *Sultan*'s garden, nor the ſouth part of the

* Allan's Views, tab. xix. † Dirom, p. 186.

iſland,

iſland, wants water: a canal is cut through the riſing ground oppoſite to the weſt end of the iſle, from a rivulet which is conveyed in an aqueduct into the iſland, one branch towards the fort, and another meandering to the ſouthern extremity of the great garden. I omitted to ſay that the *Cavery* is croſſed on its weſtern end by two bridges: the old, which paſſes into the fort; the new, a thouſand yards to the ſouth. BRIDGES.

I REFER this deſcription to the elegant views of *Seringapatam* by Major *Dirom*, Major *Allan*, and Mr. *Home*. The plans given by the firſt ſhould be particularly attended to. In one of Mr. *Home*'s is, in the near view, expreſſed the *eternæ domus* of ſome *Muſſelmen* of rank. The tombs are elegant, but ſimple; and a moſt beautiful urn, on a neat pedeſtal, cannot but attract the eye of taſte. Intermixed is the *inviſa cupreſſus* retaining its claſſical ſite. But to the view of this capital by Major *Allan*, is added the pleaſing proceſſion of the two ſons of *Tippoo*, going as hoſtages to *Madras* for the performance of the treaty made by their father. This magnificent *ſpectacle* gives the fulleſt proof of *Britiſh* conduct and courage in attainment of victory, as of moderation, and of the ſweets of parental feelings towards a ſubdued enemy. The ſight of *Darius*'s tent could not affect us more.

THE *Bound hedge*, the frequent concomitant of the fortreſſes of *Hindooſtan*, appears here in great ſtrength. It is the practice in the *Polygar* ſyſtem of defence, and copied by the civilized natives from the wild warriors of the foreſts. Of the latter, the fort of *Calicoil* and that of *Palam Courchy* are ſtrong examples *. BOUND HEDGE.

* Fullarton's Campaigns, p. p. 88. 123.

This

This begins oppoſite to each end of the iſland, and reaches the edge of the river. It extends northward, oppoſite to the weſtern end of the iſland, but contracts in breadth as it paſſes to the eaſtern end. The bound hedge is often defended at certain intervals or openings by ſmall redoubts, to interrupt the pioneers employed in cutting a breach through it: Such were thoſe in the bound hedge at *Pondicherry*, which ſo long impeded the taking of the place, in 1760, by Colonel *Coote* *.

COMPONENT TREES AND PLANTS.

THESE local defences are formed of every thorny tree or cauſtic plant of the climate. *Palmira* trees, or the *Boraſſus flabelliformis*, are the primary. Theſe are planted to the depth of from thirty to fifty feet. In the interſtices of the trees, which are very cloſely placed, are confuſedly ſown or ſet, the following plants. *Pandanus odoratiſſimus*, or wild pine; ſee my preceding volume, p. 241; *Cactus Tuna*, *Euphorbia Tiraculla*, or milky hedge. The juice of this is ſo cauſtic as to ſcald not only the human ſkin, but the hide of a horſe, on whom it may fall in forcing through this infernal hedge. Several other ſorts of *Euphorbia*: The *Aloe littoralis* of *Koenig*, *Convolvulus muricatus*, and other *Convolvuli*. The *Mimoſa cinerea*, *horrida*, *inſtia*, and another, as yet undeſcribed, armed with moſt dreadful thorns. The *Guiliadina* unite their powers; intermixed is the *Guil. Bonducella*, *Guil. Bonduc*, and another not laid before the public, to which *Koenig* gives the epithet *lacinians*, which it fully merits. The *Calamus rotang*, or *rattan*, and the *Arundo bambo*, often aſſiſt in the impenetrability. The laſt is

* Orme's Hiſt. i. p. 101. ii. p. 665.

remarked

remarked to be admirable for the purpoſe, ſince nothing equals it in reſiſting the edge of the ax, or the ſubtile fury of fire *. To conclude, plants innumerable, of unknown ſpecies, the ſeeds of which, arreſted by the antient hedge, grow and intermix, preſerving it in order and verdure everlaſting.

WITHIN the limits of this ſtrong defence *Tippoo* formed his fortified camp, ſtrengthened with every thing which his extenſive mind could invent. In his front line were a hundred pieces of cannon. In the fort and iſland, or the ſecond line, three hundred more. Numbers of redoubts, well provided with artillery, were diſperſed in various places; one, called the *Sultan*'s, was under his peculiar care; it was ill defended, and bravely attacked: it fell beneath our ſuperior valour. The enemy, aſhamed of their conduct, made ſeveral deſperate attempts to retrieve their character, and regain the royal charge. We preſerved our honor, but at the expence of numbers of brave men, officers and privates. Captain *Sibbald*, the commander of the detachment, was killed, bravely fighting. As a poſthumous reward, the name of *Sultan*'s was changed to SIBBALD'S redoubt †: this may be ſaid to have decided the fate of *Seringapatam*. To Mr. *Dirom* ‡ I leave the concluſion of the glorious event.—Let me only give the diſparity of numbers between the aſſailants and defendants, as the moſt convincing proof of the ſuperiority of *Britiſh* valour. Our troops conſiſted only of two thouſand eight hundred *Europeans*, and five thouſand nine hundred natives. The total eight thouſand

* Dirom, p. 68. † P. p. 170, 171. ‡ P. 218.

ſeven hundred, oppoſed to five thouſand cavalry, and between forty and fifty thouſand infantry, defended by every protection that the military art could invent.

CAMPAIGN IN THE MYSORE IN 1767.

IN returning towards the *Choultry* plain, I ſhall, from *Bangalore*, for a ſhort way tread the ſame route as I did in my advance with the *Britiſh* army, in their march into the *Myſore* in 1767. The war in which the Preſidency of *Madras* was engaged with *Ayder Ali* and the *Nizam*, who had been ſimply drawn into alliance with him, is a ſubject ſo apt, that I cannot omit a ſlight mention of it. General *Joſeph Smith* and Colonel *Wood* were the two able officers who led our armies. *Smith* took *Caveripatam*, and ſome other ſmall places, and then laid ſiege to *Kiſnagherri*, in the *Barramahal*, which he was obliged to raiſe at the approach of *Ayder*, who, taking advantage of the paſs of *Vellore*, ſuddenly ſate down before *Caveripatam*, which *Smith* had before made himſelf maſter of. He then attacked *Smith* on his march, who, after ſome loſs, retreated to a ſtrong poſt near *Trinomallee*, in the *Carnatic*, where he was joined by *Wood* with a large force. Near that place, on *September* 27th, 1767, he attacked the allied armies. The *Nizam* and his troops inſtantly gave way, and he loſt all his family cannon. *Ayder*, by his conduct and courage, barely permitted the name of victory to be clamed by our able commander, but ſtill it had the effects; the *Nizam* made peace with us, and went home in diſguſt, and *Ayder* retired to the mountains.

SOMETIME before, *Ayder* had detached his ſon *Tippoo Saib*, then only ſeventeen years of age, on an inroad into the *Carnatic*, attended with all the calamities to the poor country, as did that

we

we have juſt deſcribed. He particularly vented his rage againſt our faithful ally the Nabob of *Arcot*, whoſe battles we were bound to fight as well as our own. This obliged *Smith* to relinquiſh all his conqueſts in order to defend his own country.

THE war was purſued with various ſucceſs. The hiſtorian of *Ayder*, i. p. 153, ſays that *Smith*, in 1768, penetrated as far as, and took *Ouſcotta*, and that he even attempted *Bangalore*. *Smith* paid every reſpect to *Dionelli*, the birth-place of *Ayder*, which the hero very politely acknowleged, by preſenting our general with two beautiful horſes. IN 1768.

IN the ſame year we made an unſucceſsful attack on the fort of *Mulwaggle*, not far from *Colar*, where we were repulſed with loſs. Colonel *Wood*, who at this time commanded a part of our army, was not diſcouraged from attacking *Ayder*, who was then on his march to protect this territory, and notwithſtanding the diſparity of numbers gave him a bloody defeat; after a conteſt of ſix hours the field was left covered with dead bodies; our loſs amounted to above three hundred in killed and wounded. *Maderow* and his *Mahrattas* were allies with us in this war. Notwithſtanding the ſucceſſes we met, our general paſſed his time very uncomfortably. He was embarraſſed and comptrolled by the advice of field deputies placed about him, diviſions and diſſenſions daily increaſing among officers, and by the ſoldiers, and even by the officers deſerting to the popular enemy; and, add to this, an overwhelming expence. *Ayder*, perhaps ſenſible of theſe evils, again gave our army the ſlip, and with a body of choſen horſe appeared within ſeven miles of *Madras*, where he dictated a ſhameful peace to the Preſidency, at SHAMEFUL PEACE.

at the moment in which the advance of General *Smith* might have cut him and his detachment to pieces *.

GREAT MOUNT ST. THOMAS.

I NOW regain the *Choultry Plain*. At the diſtance of about ten miles from *Madras* ſtands the great *Mount St. Thomas:* It is the place of retreat of the moſt opulent inhabitants of the former, from the heats and other inconveniencies of ſituation. On the ſummit is a chapel belonging to the Catholics, acceſſible by a hundred and twenty-ſeven ſteps, and dedicated to the great Apoſtle, but his miracles have long ſince ceaſed. The air about this mount is peculiarly wholeſome and reſtorative; it is eſteemed the *Montpellier* of *India*. Invalids who have labored under the dreadful intermittents of *Bengal*, and through weakneſs been obliged to be carried to this place from *Madras*, have, in four days, recovered ſtrength ſufficient to walk to the top without any aſſiſtance.

IN a noted grove called *Pop Tope*, a few miles diſtant, are found abundance of what are called by the *Engliſh Brammineу* kites, the *Pondicherry* eagle of *Latham*, i. p. 21, and *Pl. Enl.* tab. 416. It does not exceed the ſize of our kite; the body is cheſnut colored, the reſt of the plumage white, with a dark ſtreak paſſing along the length of each feather; the tail is even at the end; they fly high, and feed only on live animals. It takes its name from being a bird highly venerated by the *Brahmins*.

THE common *Engliſh* kite, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 53, is found in

* Mr. Rennel's Introduction, xcviii.

great

great numbers in this country; they live here all the year round, and with the hooded crows, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 77, feed in the very ſtreets; but in *Bengal* the kites retire to the mountains, and return in the dry ſeaſon, telling that the rains are paſt. As to the crows, their familiarity and audacity is amazing; they frequent the courts of the *Europeans*, and as the ſervants are carrying in dinner will alight on the diſhes, and carry away the meat, if not driven away by perſons who attend with ſticks for that purpoſe.

LET me here obſerve, that a Mr. *Edward Bulkeley*, a ſurgeon in the laſt century, communicated to our great *Ray*, the deſcriptions, attended with drawings, of twenty-ſeven ſpecies of birds found about *Madras*. The account is given and the drawings engraven in Mr. *Ray's Synopſis Avium*; a proof, in thoſe early times, of attention to ſcience.

FAR to the weſt of *Madras* are a chain of hills, often interrupted, which begin about the ſame diſtance from *Gingi*; the laſt are formed of immenſe rocks detached, and ſeemingly placed on each other by human art, and intermixed are ſeveral of the ſtrong forts of the natives. In the neighborhood of *Pondicherry* they are formed of decompoſed *feldt-ſpath* and ferruginous matter; within them are vaſt grottos, which have been by the *Indians* formed into *Pagodas*, ſupported by columns, probably like thoſe of *Elephanta*. What is very ſingular is, that on theſe mountains, now deſtitute of every mark of vegetation, are found vaſt trees, wholly petrified, lying in all directions acroſs the ravines; and ſome, ſo as to form bridges over thoſe chaſms. Thoſe trees are now of the ſame materials

as the rocks themſelves; they prove that this tract had once been well wooded, and that by ſome mighty convulſion they were totally reverſed, their bowels caſt up into the face of the day, the powers of vegetation denied, and the trees left to receive the petrific juices, preſervative to the end of time, memorial of the mighty phœnomenon: For theſe and many other notices we are obliged to M. *Sonnerat*, who paſſed over *India* with the ſpirit of a true philoſopher.

On the mountains of *Palliacat*, the neareſt to *Madras*, are found my *Indian* Badger, *Hiſt. Quad.* i. N° 180, and the Two-toed Sloth, N° 360. Among the quadrupeds of the foreſts of the *Carnatic* is the following mimic of the human form: I ſhall take the account of it from that given by Mr. *Groſe*, brother to my lamented friend *Francis Groſe*, of worthy and facetious memory, who gave to the public an entertaining voyage to the *Eaſt Indies*.

"*Vencajee*," ſays Mr. *Groſe*, (in vol. i. p. 232.) "a merchant "of the *Carnatic Rajah*'s dominions, and an inhabitant on the "ſea coaſt, ſent up to *Bombay*, to the then governor of it, "Mr. *Horne*, a couple of thoſe ſingular creatures, as a "preſent, by a coaſting veſſel, and the make of which, "according to his deſcription, and that of others, was as fol-"lows:

"They were ſcarcely two feet high, walked erect, and had "perfectly an human form; they were of a ſallow white, "without any hair, except in thoſe parts that it is cuſtomary "for mankind to have it. By their melancholy they ſeemed "to have a rational ſenſe of their captivity, and had many of "the

" the human actions; they made their bed very orderly in the " cage in which they were ſent up, and on being viewed would " endeavour to conceal with their hands thoſe parts that mo- " deſty forbids manifeſting. The joints of their knees were " not re-entering like thoſe of monkies, but ſalient like thoſe " of men, a circumſtance they have (if I miſtake not) in com- " mon with the *Ourang Outangs* in *Sumatra*, *Java*, and the " Spice Iſlands, of which theſe ſeem to be the diminutive, " though with nearer approaches of reſemblance to the human " ſpecies. But though the navigation from the *Carnatic* coaſt " to *Bombay* is a very ſhort run, of not above ſix or ſeven de- " grees, whether the ſea air did not agree with them, or that " they could not brook their confinement, the female ſicken- " ing firſt, died, and the male, giving all the demonſtrations of " grief, ſeemed to take it to heart, ſo that he refuſed to eat, " and in two days followed her. Upon this the governor wrote " afreſh to *Vencajee*, and deſired him to procure another couple " at any rate, as he ſhould grudge no expence to be maſter of " ſuch a curioſity. *Vencajee*'s anſwer was, he would very wil- " lingly oblige him, but that he was afraid it would not be in " his power; that the creatures came from a foreſt about ſe- " venty leagues up the country, where the inhabitants would " ſometimes catch them on the ſkirts of it, but that they were " ſo exquiſitely cunning and ſhy, that this ſcarcely happened " once in a century."

HERE may be mentioned the large black cattle of this coaſt, with ſmooth hair and even backs; thoſe with lumps on their backs being rather uncommon.

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THE *Serval*, *Hiſt. Quad.* i. N° 69, was omitted among the animals of *Malabar*, where it is chiefly found. It inhabits the foreſts, and very ſeldom deſcends from the trees, in which it breeds; is fierce and untameable. The *Malabars* call it *Maripute*.

BANDICOTE RATS.

Bandicote Rats are the peſt of this country, as they are of all *India*. It was firſt deſcribed to me by my venerable coeval Doctor *Patrick Ruſſel*, but I never could procure a ſpecimen. It is generally agreed that the *Bandicote* is at leſt five times the weight of the brown rat; and comparative with that kind it has a ſhorter and thicker tail; that its general form is much thicker, and the back arched, ſo that at firſt ſight it looks like a little pig; it is leſs active and alert than the brown rat, is infinitely miſchievous in gardens; burrows under the houſes, and will even undermine them, ſo as to cauſe them to fall; never goes on board ſhips. The *Palinquin* boys eat this kind, but will reject the common rat.

ORIENTAL MOUSE.

THE *Oriental* Mouſe, *Hiſt. Quad.* ii. N° 304. *Shaw's Nat. Miſcel.* N° 73, is an elegant little ſpecies, grey, marked lengthways with twelve lines of ſmall pearl-colored ſpots.

FLORA OF COROMANDEL.

VERY lately hath appeared the PLANTS OF COROMANDEL, publiſhed by *William Roxburgh*, M. D. under the auſpices of the EAST INDIA Company, in a manner worthy of it. An inſtructive introduction is prefixed to the work by Doctor *Patrick Ruſſel*. I ſelect from this ſplendid *Flora* a few of the trees, which, from their magnitude, contribute to the ornament of the country.

TAB. I.

THE firſt is the *Gyrocarpus Jacquini*, or *Catamaran* tree, employed

employed to make rafts, which are employed inſtead of boats in the open road of *Madras*, being a very light wood. The fiſheries are carried on by hooks and lines faſtened to the ſides. The raftmen go in the greateſt ſwell far to ſea, and return laden with booty.

THE *Strychnos Potatorum*, *Lin. Suppl.* p. 148, or clearing nut, is another native of the mountains. Moſt of the waters of *India* are foul. The nut is rubbed on the inſide of the unglazed veſſels, which occaſions a ſubſidence of all the water poured into them: No provident ſoldier or officer travels without them. TAB. IV.

THE *Tectona Grandis*, *Teek* tree, ſee vol. i. p. 81. of this work, grows plentifully about the *Godavery*. TAB. VI.

Baſſia latifolia is a uſeful tree: the wood is hard: from the flowers is extracted an intoxicating liquor; from the ſeeds an ordinary oil. TAB. XIX.

Dillenia Pentagyna, a native of the vallies far above the mountains. TAB. XX.

Butea frondoſa exudes a gum rich in color as the ruby, is aſtringent, and promiſes to be uſeful in medicine and in dying. The *lac* inſects are often found on the ſmaller branches. TAB. XXI.

Butea ſuperba, a twining plant, unequalled in the ſplendor and richneſs of the flowers. Deſcription of colors omitted. TAB. XXII.

Sterculia urens, a vaſt tree. Bark very aſtringent. TAB. XXIV.

Nauclea cordifolia, a beautiful wood like box, and very cloſe grain; capable of being had in large pieces. TAB. LIII.

Proſopis ſpicigera bears a pod from ſix to twelve inches long. TAB. LXIII.

The ſeeds are lodged in a mealy ſubſtance, which laſt is eaten by the natives.

TAB. LXXI. *Boraſſus flabelliformis* grows to the age of a hundred years. Theſe antient trees yield wood for rafters, being very hard. The leaves are univerſally uſed for writing on with a ſtyle. The ſeeds, when young, ſerve as a cooling jelly, and are much eaten by the natives with ſugar and roſe-water. In the beginning of the hot ſeaſon it is tapped, and yields a quantity of *toddy*.

TAB. LXXIII. *Cocos nucifera*, or coco-tree; every where in the moiſt ſandy ſoil near the ſea.

TAB. LXXIV. *Phœnix farinifera*. In dry, barren, and ſandy land near the ſea is a dwarf undeſcribed ſpecies of *date-tree*; the trunk about fifteen or eighteen inches long and ſix in diameter, incloſing a mealy pith, which, being ſeparated from the fibrous wooded part, becomes a coarſe food for the poor, and in times of ſcarcity has preſerved numbers of lives: fortunately it is one of the commoneſt trees on the coaſt.

TAB. III. So far reſpects the trees of magnificent ſize. I deſcend to one ſmall, but of the firſt utility in the art of dying the rich manufactures of the country. The *Adenlandia umbellata*, or *Chay-root**, grows wild in all parts in the dry ſandy ſoil near the ſea, but is now improved by cultivation every where. It produces the richeſt ſcarlet for painting *chintzes*. It alſo ſerves, according to the preparations, to dye brown, purple, and orange, and their various ſhades. Doctor *Roxburgh* has given a long account of

* Hamilton, i. p. 370, ſpeaks of the Shaii found near Maſſulipatam, as uſed by the natives to ſtain calicoes with the moſt lively colors in the world.

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the proceſſes uſed in the producing the colors, and to him I refer the reader.

A MOST commendable ſpirit of improvement in arts, manufactures, and natural hiſtory, has of late riſen in *Hindooſtan*, particularly in the ſcience of botany, with a view to the promotion of the arts, and of rural œconomy. Trees and plants of congenial climates have been introduced from *Africa*, and the New World, and from different and diſtant parts of tropical *Aſia*, and been cultivated with ſucceſs, by the ſkill and aſſiduity of Doctor *James Anderſon* of *Madras*, and Doctor *William Roxburgh* of *Samulcottah*, in the *Circars*, and many other patriotic characters, liberally aſſiſted by the preſident of our ſociety Sir JOSEPH BANKS. The ſilk manufacture has its material brought home from the very egg. Immenſe plantations of the proper mulberry-tree are ſeen every where. The very *Nabobs* have caught the glorious flame, and bent their minds to the uſeful employ. The *Morus papyrifera* has been brought from *Japan*.

THE *Cactus cochenillifer*, or *Nopal*, the *Tuna mitior*, *Dell. Hort.* ii. p. 399. tab. ccxcvii. has been imported from its native country the *Brazils*, from the Iſle of *France*, from the Cape, from St. *Helena*'s, and from *Kew* garden; in each of which it had been cultivated, and in the three laſt for the purpoſe of gradual tranſportation.

THE inſects have proſpered in various places, from the *Coromandel* coaſts to the *Circars*, and even to *Bengal*, ſo that the dyers of *Hindooſtan* may get this valuable article at their own doors. The *Cactus tuna*, *Tuna major*, *Hort. Dell.* ii. p. 396.

tab. ccxcv. a native of *India*, was at firſt miſtaken for the true plant, and much time, and many inſects flung away: this is the only indigenous *Cactus*. The *Cactus opuntia* is a native of *South America*, imported into this country, and uſed as fences for any purpoſes.

THE *Muſcadel* grape vine is planted at *Bimlipatam*, partly on a rock, and has produced above ſeven hundred bunches of large grapes of a moſt delicious flavor. Near *Carroor*, in *Coimbettore*, are lemons which grow twice as large as thoſe in *Portugal*, and grafted peach-trees are to be procured from *Hyderabad*: *Mangoſtans* from the *Malaccas*; *Cacao* from *Manilla*; and *Camphor* from *Japan*.

THE ſame patriotic gentlemen have extended their views to ſupply the moſt diſtant of our coloniſts: they have entered into correſpondence with the intelligent and gallant *Robert Brook*, governor of St. *Helena*, and engaged to ſend to the inhabitants of his ſea-girt reign, every tree or plant of *India*, which may contribute to their uſe, comfort, or luxury *.

PULLICATE. AT the extremity of the *Jaghire* of *Madras* ſtands *Pullicate*, a ſmall *Dutch* ſettlement, ſeated on the ſouthern end of the narrow beach or land which ſeparates the lake of the ſame name from the ſea, like that of the *Cheſil bank* near to *Weymouth*, in our iſland; it is thirty-three miles long and eleven broad, and has on it ſeveral iſlands. The diſcharges to the ſea are very ſmall, like the mouths of ſo many rivers; it is therefore probable that the lake was originally formed by the over-

* The accounts of theſe liberal tranſactions are taken from Doctor *James Anderſon*'s publications at *Madras*.

flowing of the ſea on the low lands. Much of the neighboring country is covered with vaſt foreſts of *bamboos*.

TRIPETTI PAGODA.

INTO the weſtern ſide of the lake falls a ſmall nameleſs river, not worthy of mention, did it not lead to the famous *Pagoda Tripetti*, the moſt celebrated in the *Deccan*, ſeated on the top of a mountain. The feaſt of the deity to whom it is dedicated, is annually celebrated in *September*, and the offerings made by the concourſe of pilgrims is ſo great, that the *Brahmins* pay to government an annual revenue of ſixty thouſand pagodas, which the Nabob of *Arcot* had aſſigned to the *Engliſh* as a reimburſement of part of the expences of the war. In 1753, *Mahomet Comaul*, an adventurer of the time, determined to make himſelf maſter of this profitable place. He inſtantly marched, but was as ſoon followed by a party of *Engliſh*, and a large body of troops ſent by the Nabob: after two or three conflicts, *Mahomet* was diſmounted from his elephant, made priſoner, and had his head ſtruck off as an example to other plunderers.

PILGRIMAGES.

THE *Pagodas*, which are objects of pilgrimage, are very numerous, each of which has its peculiar deity, and all inhabited by *Brahmins*, who take care to exalt to the devotees the virtues of the tutelar ſaint. It is a common practice of HINDOOS of rank, on any diſappointment or loſs, to viſit ſuch a place. Thus Colonel *Clive*, after he had outwitted the raſcally *Omichund*, turned ghoſtly father, and adviſed him to make a diſtant pilgrimage. He took the advice, but returned inſane, for he had left ſoul and treaſure in poſſeſſion of the more wily *European*.

THE land from *Madras* bends with a ſlight curvature for a conſiderable way, and then finiſhes in a ſickle form, with its

point at the *Kiſhna* headland, poſſibly the *Palura promontorium* of *Ptolemy*.

WINDS. I SHALL conclude the account of the *Coromandel* coaſt, with a brief remark on the winds which affect the ſeas on both ſides of *India*. The S. W. monſoon begins on each ſide in *April*, and blows with a ſteady gale till near the end of *September*, when ſtorms and calms are alternate, attended with tremendous thunder and lightning. The interval between that and the north-eaſtern monſoon is one month, when the winds are moſt irregular. The north-eaſtern monſoon begins in the middle of *October*, and continues till *March*, with the ſame interval as before.

IN the ſouth-weſt of *India* the ſouth-weſtern monſoon is the rainy ſeaſon; on the north-eaſtern coaſt the north-eaſtern monſoon is the ſeaſon of wet. (See p. 89 of laſt vol.) The monſoons are generally uſhered in by dreadful hurricanes; mariners therefore haſten from the coaſts before their approach.

ACCORDING to the *Saracennic* diviſion, the ſeaſons on this coaſt are the hot, the rainy, and the cold: the hot or dry is in *March*, *April*, *May*, and *June*; the greateſt heat is from the middle of *May* to the middle of *June*. A north wind brings a heat like what comes from the mouth of a furnace; the ſkin is ſcorched off the face, the feet burnt; the very ſtones and wood are violently hot. The rainy ſeaſon is during *July*, *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*; it pours down in deluges, but not without intermiſſion; there are hours in which the huſbandman can perform his buſineſs, he ſows, and the rains fertilize the ground *.

* Macfait's Geogr. p. 166.

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The *Tanks* are then filled; theſe are vaſt reſervoirs, of a ſquare form, lined with ſtone; they are deſigned to preſerve the water during the dry ſeaſon, moiſtening the arid grounds and gardens, for bathing and for œconomical purpoſes: there are public and private tanks, and many are founded on the public highways, by the charity of the rich, for the relief of the thirſty travellers, or their cattle, parched with thirſt. TANKS.

IT is remarked that the heat on the open parts of the *Carnatic* is never ſubject to violent changes. A Mr. *Chamier* kept a regiſter at *Madras* during four years, and found that the heat at the ſame hour, ſame day, and ſame month of each year, varied but little. In unuſual heats and colds of particular ſeaſons, the whole ſcale of temperature, from its moſt oppoſite extremes, did not exceed 36 degrees, *viz.* from 64 to 100, which Mr. *Chamier* obſerved but once in the courſe of the four years; four-fifths of the time being in a temperature above 76 and below 90. In the interior parts of the *Carnatic*, during the hot months, every perſon who expoſes himſelf without doors at noon, ſuffers a great degree of heat, and the thermometer riſes to 136 degrees, ſometimes higher; yet this temperature is not only compatible with life, but even with the active functions of men, for in the midſt of it armies march with all their cumbrous equipments; forts are erected or demoliſhed; and a heat that riſes 60 degrees above the ſummer-temperature of the *Britiſh* iſlands, is unable to reſtrain the efforts of men engaged in war, commerce, or amuſement.

IN the dry ſeaſon a beautiful clear ſky prevales, and the firmament ſeems to glow with fire. In the rainy ſeaſon the ſun is ſometimes hid for weeks together, and the earth overſhadowed

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ſhadowed with a gloom and obſcurity, reſembling the darkeſt *December* day in *England*; a curious circumſtance to occur under a vertical ſun at mid-day, and within ten degrees of the line *.

RIVER PENNAR. THE firſt conſiderable river to the north of *Madras* is the *Pennar*, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea by two mouths, in about Lat. 14° 30′. It riſes nearly in midway between the two ſeas, near *Chinna Balabaran*, or about twenty-five miles north of *Bangalore*. It has a northern courſe as high as Lat. 15°, from whence it runs eaſterly till it reaches the ſea. It is a conſiderable river, being three hundred yards wide ſeventy miles from the ſea, confined by mountains on each ſide. On the ſouthern part ſtands the ſtrong fortreſs of *Gandicotta*, on the ſummit of a lofty mountain, with a great precipice on one ſide, and acceſſible only by a road from twenty-five to ſeven or eight feet broad. At the bottom is the vaſt river. A ſmall plain on the top ſown with rice and millet, and watered by many ſprings, for centuries puts all attempts to reduce it to defiance. But about the year 1652, it was taken by the celebrated General *Emir Jumla*, then in the ſervice of the king of *Golconda: Tavernier* ſays by force; *Thevenot* informs us that it was effected by corrupting the governor.

GANDICOTTA.

CUDAPAH. *Cudapah* ſtands on a river which runs into the ſouthern ſide of the *Pennar*, a *Pitan* nabobſhip; and not far from its diſcharge is *Nelore*, a fort and capital of a ſmall country mentioned in the wars of 1753.—I muſt return almoſt to the ſource of this river to mention *Penuconda*, a large city, with a caſtle, eight

NELORE.

PENUCONDA.

* Communications, &c. &c. publiſhed by Doctor James Anderſon, Madras, 1795, p. 14.

days

days journey from *Biſnagur*, to which the king of *Biſnagur* retired after the capture of his capital in 1565.

FROM *Gangapatam*, on the northern mouth of the *Pennar*, the land runs due north as far as *Motapilli*, when it forms a ſtrong curve towards the eaſt; the point of which is one ſide of the chief mouth of the great river *Kiſhna* or *Kriſhna*, in about Lat. 15° 43′. Its *Delta*, which winds round as far as *Maſulipatam*, is not conſiderable. This river annually overflows a vaſt tract of country, like the *Indus* on the weſtern ſide of this empire, and like all the other great rivers on this extenſive coaſt. The *Kiſhna* riſes from the foot of the weſtern *Ghauts*, and not more than forty-five miles from *Severndroog*, on the weſtern coaſt. There is another branch to the eaſt, that riſes ſtill more northerly. On the ſide is *Sattarah*, a ſtrong fortreſs, the capital of the *Mahratta* ſtate, in the time of the *Rajahs* of *Sevatjee*'s race: it was taken by him in 1673, and found to be the depoſitory of immenſe treaſure; at that time it belonged to the king of *Viſiapore:* it was afterwards uſed by the *Mahrattas* as the lodgment of their riches, and alſo as a retreat for the more defenceleſs inhabitants of *Poonah*, and other open towns, in time of potent invaſions.

RIVER KRISHNA.

SATTARAH.

THE river continues deſcending to the eaſt. In Lat. 17°, is *Meritche*, a ſtrong fortreſs, with a *Jaghiredar* territory, conquered from its owner by *Ayder*. In Lat. 16° 45′, a ſmall river diſcharges itſelf into the *Kiſhna* from the north. It would not be worth mentioning, but that *Pannela*, a fortreſs of vaſt ſtrength, was made by *Sambagi*, the profligate ſon of *Sevatjee*, his reſidence juſt before his ſurpriſal in 1689, betrayed by *Cablis*

MERITCHE.

Cablis Caun, the vile inſtrument of his pleaſures, corrupted by *Aurengzebe*. His extravagant love of women brought on him ruin. Informed by *Cablis* that a *Hindoo* of rank and great beauty was on her road to be delivered by the parents to her huſband, according to the cuſtom of the *Hindoos*, he inſtantly put himſelf at the head of a ſmall body of horſe to carry away the prize, and ordered *Cablis* to follow at a diſtance for his protection, in caſe of accidents in that hoſtile time. The traitor had given notice to *Aurengzebe* of this expedition, who, ſending a body of cavalry, ſurpriſed *Sambagi* juſt as he had diſperſed the nuptial proceſſion.

" *Sambagi* appeared before *Aurengzebe* with undaunted " brow; who reproached *Cablis Caun*, not with his treachery, " but the encouragement which his proſtituted miniſtry had " given to vices, which at length had led his ſovereign to ruin, " and ordered him to inſtant death. To *Sambagi* he proffered " life, and rank in his ſervice, if he would turn *Mahometan*, " who anſwered by an invective againſt the prophet, and the " laud of his own gods. On which he was dreſſed in the fan- " taſtic ornaments of a wandering *Indian* devotee, who beg in " villages with a rattle and a cap with bells. In this garb he " was tied looking backwards upon a camel, and led through " the camp, calling on the *Raipoots* he ſaw to kill him, but none " dared. After the proceſſion his tongue was cut out, as the " penalty of blaſpheming *Mahomed*. In this forlorn condition " *Aurengzebe*, by a meſſage, again offered to preſerve his life if " he would be converted; when he wrote 'Not if you would " give me your daughter in marriage:' On which his execu- " tion

" tion was ordered, and performed by cutting out his heart; " after which his limbs and body were ſeparated, and all toge- " ther were thrown to dogs prepared to devour them. This " horrible cruelty produced not the expected ſubmiſſion from " any part of the *Mahratta* government, which it only ani- " mated the more to continue the war."

INTO the north ſide of *Kriſhna*, in Lat. 16° 20′, falls the great river *Beema*, after a courſe of three hundred and fifty miles. It riſes at the head of the weſtern *Ghauts*, parallel to *Choul* in the *Concan*, and not above fifty miles from the ſea. It deſcends rapidly towards the ſouth-eaſt. In Lat. 17° 40′, it receives a ſmall river from the weſt, on the ſouthern banks of which ſtands *Viſiapour*, the capital of the famous kingdom of the ſame name, is now poſſeſſed by the *Mahrattas*, but once was governed by its own monarchs, till conquered by *Aurengzebe* in 1686. It was of great extent, and reached to the weſtern ſea, where it poſſeſſed the ports of *Dabul*, *Vingorla*, and *Carapatan*. RIVER BEEMA.

THE capital, *Viſiapour* or *Vejapour*, as it is often called, is ſome leagues in circuit, ſeated in a fine but naked country, well watered. It makes a ſingular appearance from an adjacent eminence, filled with numbers of ſmall domes, and one of a majeſtic ſize. It was once a city of great ſplendor, and filled with palaces, moſques, mauſoleums, and public and private buildings of great magnificence; many of them are fallen to ruin, and give melancholy proofs of its former ſplendor. I ſhall not attempt to detail them. The palaces of the kings, and accommodations for their attendants, were within a vaſt fort, ſurrounded with a ditch a hundred yards wide; the depth ap- VISIAPOUR.

peared to be great, but is now filled with rubbiſh: within the fort is the citadel. *Tavernier*, p. 72, ſays, that the great ditch was filled with crocodiles, by way of garriſon, to prevent all acceſs by way of water. Lieutenant *Moor*, p. 334, has his doubts about this, imagining that there never was any water in this foſs. That ſuch garriſons have exiſted I doubt not. I have read in *Purchas*, ii. p. 1737, that in *Pegu*, the foſſes of fortified places were ſtocked with thoſe tremendous animals, not only to keep out enemies but to prevent deſertion. This practice has certainly been of great antiquity in ſome parts of *India*: *Pliny*, lib. vi. cap. xx. mentions it as uſed in a fair city of the *Horatæ*, a people I cannot trace: "Horatæ," ſays the naturaliſt, "urbe "pulchra foſſis paluſtribus munita, per quas *Crocodili* humani "corporis avidiſſimi, aditum niſi ponte, non dant."

CROCODILE GARRISON.

THE *Kriſhna*, above and below its conflux with the *Beema*, is fordable; and a few miles below its channel is ſix hundred yards wide, made horrid with the number and rudeneſs of the various formed rocks, which are never covered but in the rainy ſeaſon.

THE *Tungebadra* is another vaſt branch of the *Kriſhna*. It falls into it in Lat. 16° 25′, and originates extremely ſouth, from a doubtful fountain. Towards its lower part it divides into three or four ſmall branches, which riſe remote from each other; the moſt ſouthern is the *Coorga Nayrs* country; the moſt northern from the head of the *Ghauts* oppoſite to *Onore*, and ſcarcely twenty miles from the ſea. What muſt give this river great celebrity, is its having had on its banks, in Lat. 15° 22′, the ſplendid city *Beejanaggur* or *Biſnagur*. *Ferishta* ſays, that it

THE TUNGEBADRA.

CITY OF BISNAGUR.

was founded in 1344 by *Belaldeo*, king of the *Carnatic*, which in thoſe days included the whole peninſula. It was viſited by *Cæſar Frederick*, a *Venetian* traveller, in 1565, and found deſerted and ruinous, having been ſacked by four confederated *Mahometan* princes two years before, on which its monarch had retired to *Penuconda*, as before related. *Frederick* ſays that its circumference was twenty-four miles. Mr. *Rennel* has given us a view of its preſent ſtate from Lieutenant *Emmit*, who viſited it in 1792. "On the north-weſt ſide of *Comlapour* fort," (ſays Mr. *Emmit*) "diſtant half a mile, there are a great num-"ber of rugged hills covered with pagodas, which have once "been very beautiful. This place has been incloſed in ſtrong "ſtone-walls on the eaſt ſide, and bounded by the river on the "weſt. The circumference of the whole appears to be about "eight miles, though I was told much more. Betwixt the im-"menſe piles of rocks crowned with pagodas, I traced ſeveral "ſtreets from thirty to forty-five yards wide, ſome of them now "producing fine rice: there is one ſtreet remains pretty per-"fect, it is near the S. W. angle of the bounds. It extends about "N. E. and S. W. half a mile, and is about thirty-five yards "broad, having colonnades of ſtone on each ſide, and a very "large pagoda at the S. W. end in perfect repair. On the weſt "ſide of this ſtreet there is a large mango grove, which is "bounded by the *Toombuddra*. There are a number of ſtreams "through theſe ruins, that have formerly been employed to fill "a great number of canals, the remains of which appear all "over this once delightful place. I enquired of a number of "people the name of this place, all of whom told me it was

"called *Allputna*. The river at one place at the foot of theſe "ruins is only ſixteen yards wide, below which there has been "a ſtone bridge."

THESE auguſt ruins are in the little *Circar* of *Annagoondy*, which does not extend above twenty miles around this vaſt city. It is very ſingular that that little *Circar* is now poſſeſſed by a lineal deſcendant of *Ram-Rajah*, the laſt great monarch of *Beejamaggur*, and its attendant nations *Canarine* and *Malabar*, united ſeven hundred years before under the rule of *Kiſnendeo*. *Tippoo* wiſhed to reſerve this little tract to himſelf, for the ſatisfaction of generouſly reſtoring to the deſcendant the ſmall relique of the great empire of his anceſtors. He is denied the title of *Rajah*, inſtead of which he has the diminutive *Rayeel* beſtowed on him; this ſuitable to his revenues, which do not exceed two lacks of rupees, or twenty-five thouſand pounds *per annum*, with the empty regality of a mint at *Annagoondy*.

SERA. ABOUT fifty miles to the ſouth of *Biſnagur* is *Sera* or *Scirra*, capital of a conſiderable *Soubahſhip*, till it was reduced by *Ayder Ali*, in conjunction with *Bazaletzing* king of *Adoni*. It was articled that he ſhould have all the moveable plunder, ſuch as cannon, ammunition, &c. &c. and *Ayder* remain poſſeſſed of the place. The city was taken, and the agreement fulfilled, ſo that *Ayder* remained maſter of an extenſive territory adjacent to that of *Myſore*, of which he was proclamed *Soubah*. *Sera* ſtands about ſixty miles to the north-weſt of *Bangalore*. The Marquis made the *ſoubahſhip* of the former the quarters of the *Mahrattas*, at the time their ſervices were not wanted, in the interval between his two great campaigns.

BORDERING

BORDERING on the ſouth ſide of the middle part of the *Tungebedra* is the diſtrict of *Adoni*, its capital of late, a fine city, once tributary to *Golcondah*. *Rachore* is another diſtrict, which of late has become the property of the *Nizam*. *Canoul*, famed for its Nabob, who periſhed after killing in ſingle combat the victorious *Nizam*. ADONI. RACHORE AND CANOUL.

Innaconda is another little territory, ſince annexed to his ſucceſſor. *Palnaud*, with its ſtrong fort *Timerycotta*, is adjacent to the eaſt, and now is annexed to the *Carnatic*. *Guntoor* is the moſt eaſtern and maritime, hereafter to be mentioned as firſt of the northern *Circars*. INNACONDA. PALNAUD, TIMERYCOTTA, AND GUNTOOR.

THESE diſtricts, the laſt excepted, with *Sollapour*, another to the weſt, on the north ſide of the *Kriſhna*, are part of the boundaries of the once potent kingdom of GOLCONDA. It had been part of the antient *Tellingana*, which had in old times extended as far as the bower of *Viſiapour*, and along the coaſt all the way from the river *Pennar* ſouth, to *Orixa* northward, where to this day Mr. *Rennel* enables me to ſay, that the language of *Tellingana* is ſtill ſpoken. *Golconda*, ſince it has been poſſeſſed by the *Nizam*, has been enlarged by the addition of the territory of *Dowlatabad*, ſince named *Aurungabad*, and alſo part of *Berar*. The *Nizam*'s dominions from ſouth to north are from Lat. 15° 50′, near *Canoul*, to Lat. 21° 25′, near *Gawile*. The greateſt breadth from eaſt to weſt is about three hundred and ſeventy miles. GOLCONDA.

THE kingdom of *Golconda* abounds in corn, rice, cattle, ſheep, and every neceſſary of life, alſo in fiſh, which are found in the numerous rivers, to the formation of which art in no ſmall meaſure PRODUCE.

meaſure contributes. Nature contributes in ſome parts by the vaſt hollows between the hills, but the water contained in them is increaſed by dams made acroſs their diſcharges, ſometimes half a league long. After they are filled up by the rainy ſeaſon, the inhabitants introduce the water into the lower country by means of ſluices, which ſpreads unſpeakable fertility into the ſubjacent grounds.

CAPITAL. THE capital was antiently named *Bagnagar*, and afterwards *Hydrabad*. It is the preſent reſidence of its monarch the *Nizam*; it is a large city. *Thevenot* ſpeaks of the palace as a magnificent building, and alſo a place called *The Four Towers*, which ſeems deſigned to convey water to the former. Here was a citadel of conſiderable ſtrength; but after ſeveral aſſaults it was, in 1687, taken by *Aurengzebe*. The king had retired to a fort on an impregnable rock, but doubting the fidelity of his troops, appeared before the *Mogul* in ſilver chains, and ſurrendered himſelf in the moſt abject manner. He was reſtored to his dominions; but in a little time the conqueror repented of his generoſity, and again took the field. He in perſon engaged in the ſiege, and fixed his quarters at *Hydrabad*; he afterwards reſigned the conduct of it to one of his ſons, *Sultan Azim*. The king was ſtill in his ſtrong fortreſs, which bore the name of his kingdom. It ſtood at the diſtance of two leagues from the capital; on the ſummit are five round towers: the lower defences were ſix miles in circumference, and above them others of far greater ſtrength, ſome of which were cut out of the live rock: a breach was effected, but the courage of the garriſon was never tried; the king being betrayed by two or three

FORT OF GOLCONDA.

three of his general officers, who in the night abandoned their poſt: the enemy ruſhed in, and a dreadful ſlaughter enſued; the king was taken, and treated with great indignity, and being brought before *Aurengzebe*, it is even ſaid that he cauſed him to be ſcourged to extort the diſcovery of his treaſure: After this the kingdom was annexed to the *Mogul* empire. TAKEN.

AMONG the productions of the kingdom of *Golconda* muſt be reckoned that moſt pretious of gems the DIAMOND. The *Adamas* was certainly the ſame with the modern diamond. *Pliny*, lib. xxxvi. c. 4, is the only author that treats diffuſely of it: He ſays it was very little known, and only to princes, and even to few among them; that it was the moſt valuable article not only among pretious ſtones, but among every other production of the world: *Maximum in rebus humanis non ſolum inter gemmas pretium habet Adamas diu non niſi regibus et iis admodum paucis cognitus.* He ſpeaks of ſix different kinds, but none but the firſt is the diamond of the moderns. It was ſuppoſed at one time to be found only in gold mines; but he juſtly obſerves, that thoſe of *India* were not, and adds with great judgment its relation to a cryſtal: from its great hardneſs, its *indomita vis*, the *Greeks* beſtowed on it the name *Adamas*; and *Adamantine* is an epithet frequent with the *Greek* and *Latin* poets. DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS are found in *India* chiefly in the provinces of *Golconda* and *Viſiapour*, and in that of *Bengal*. That of *Bundelcund*, ſouth of the *Jumna*, *Raolconda*, in *Viſiapour*, and *Gandicotta* are famed for their mines, as is *Coulour* in *Golconda*; *Mahanuddy* river in *Oriſſa* and *Berar*, the diſtrict on its banks, are ſaid

ſaid to produce diamonds. The diſtrict was *Sabaræ* of *Ptolemy*, and what is very ſtriking the river *Mahanuddy* was his *Adamas*. The diamond is found generally in the narrow crevices of the rocks, looſe, and never adherent to the ſtony ſtratum. The miners make uſe of long iron rods, with hooks at the ends, and with theſe they pick out the contents of the fiſſures, and waſh them in tubs, in order to diſcover the diamonds. In *Coulour* they dig on a large plain to the depth of ten or fourteen feet; near ſixty thouſand people are employed, the men to dig, the women and children to carry the earth to the places in which it is to be depoſited before the ſearch is made. *Tavernier*, who viſited the ſeveral mines, thus deſcribes the proceſs:

"AFTER the miners have pitched upon the place where "they intend to work, they level another place cloſe by of the "ſame extent, or elſe a little bigger, which they encloſe with a "wall about two feet high; in the bottom of that little wall, at "the diſtance of every two foot, they make ſmall holes to let in "the water, which they ſtop up afterwards till they come to "drain out the water again. This done, their labours are pre-"ceded by acts of devotion, and a very ſimple feaſt. When "that is over the men fall to digging, the women and children "to carry the earth to the place prepared in that manner as I "have already deſcribed: they dig ten, twelve, and ſometimes "fourteen foot deep, but when they come to any water they "leave off. All the earth being carried into the place before-"mentioned, the men, women, and children, with pitchers, "throw the water which is in the drains upon the earth, let-"ting it ſoak for two or three days, according to the hardneſs

"of

"of it, till it come to be a kind of batter, then they open the "holes in the wall to let out the water, and throw on more "water ſtill till all the mud be waſhed away, and nothing left "but the ſand: after that they dry it in the ſun, and then they "winnow the ſand in little winnows as we winnow our corn. "The ſmall duſt flies away, the great remains, which they pour "out again upon the ground.

"THE earth being thus winnowed, they ſpread it with a "kind of rake as thin as they poſſibly can, then with a wooden "inſtrument, like a pavior's rammer, about half a foot wide at "the bottom, they pound the earth from one end to the other "two or three times over; after that they winnow it again, "then, and ſpreading it at one end of the van, for fear of loſing "any of the earth, they look for the diamonds."

THE king was proprietor of the mines; to him the merchants pay a tribute for liberty of digging, and alſo two *per cent.* for all they buy. The *Banians* are the great traders of the country.

DIAMONDS are alſo found in the gravel or ſand of rivers waſhed out of their beds, and carried down with the ſtream. The river *Gouel*, near *Soumelpour*, is the moſt noted and the moſt antient.

Marco Polo, in p. 144 of his travels, mentions a wondrous way of getting theſe ſtones: He ſays that they are found in certain vallies of *India*, environed with rude mountains, almoſt inacceſſible by reaſon of rocks and precipices; theſe again terrific from the number of great ſerpents, and of white eagles, which make theſe reptiles their prey: diamonds alſo cover their bottom.

In order to attain the valuable objects, the merchants with great labor aſcend the mountains, and fling into the valley great pieces of fleſh, the eagles inſtantly ſeize and carry them into their neſts, with quantities of diamonds ſticking to them; they follow the eagle, and collect all they can find, but it ſometimes happens that the birds ſwallow the ſtones with the meat; the merchants watch the rooſting places, and recover the diamonds, which they find in the droppings. Part of this fable is adopted by the author of the *Arabian Nights Tales*, the only book in which it ought to be found.

PITT'S DIAMOND.

I SHALL not detain my reader longer than to give him the ſize of two of the moſt capital ſtones yet ever found; the one graced the hat of the two laſt monarchs of *France* on days of ſtate. It is known by the name of the *Regent*, having been purchaſed by the Duke of *Orleans* in the minority of Louis XV. Its weight in the rough was 410 carats, when cut 135, or 1 ½ oz.; the cutting coſt £.4,500; the chips were worth £.8,000; the diamond duſt uſed in cutting it coſt £.1,400. This had been the property of *Thomas Pitt*, governor of *Fort St. George*, whom *Pope* charges with coming by the diamond in the following manner, expreſſed in his admirable hiſtory of Sir *Balaam*:

Aſleep and naked as an *Indian* lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole the gem away;
He pledg'd it to the knight, the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.

I HAVE little doubt but the poet in this inſtance, as in many others, gave way to his waſpiſh humour, and having caught at ſome

ſome ill-founded ſtory, gave it full credit. *Pitt* was very much hurt by the lines, and on his death-bed made a declaration that he bought it of a *Brahmin* for £. 20,400; that was not thought ſufficient, a farther vindication was given in his funeral ſermon. It is ſaid that £. 80,000 had been offered for it by a private perſon; the price given by the Regent was £. 135,000.

THE Empreſs of *Ruſſia* had a ſtill larger gem, one of the weight of 193 carats when cut. This had been the property of an *American*, who ſold it to Count *Orloff* for £. 104,166, and the favorite beſtowed it on his Imperial miſtreſs.

WE now deſcend out of *Golconda*, and croſſing the *Kiſtnah* enter on a part of a new ſovereignty, a ſmall diſtrict called the *Guntoor*, poſſeſſed in 1780 by *Nizam Ally*, ſon to the famous *Nizam al Muluc*, whom I have before mentioned to have borne ſo diſtinguiſhed and diſloyal a part in the ruinous invaſion of *Hindooſtan*, by *Kouli Khan*, in 1739. This was an unfortunate interruption of our line of coaſt, as it lies between us and what are called the northern *Circars*, but this has lately been ceded to us. It is now reckoned among the northern *Circars*, which comprehends the *Guntoor*, *Condappily*, *Ellore*, *Rajamundry*, and *Cicacole*, a narrow maritime tract of vaſt extent, and the greateſt part running direct north by eaſt. GUNTOOR.

FROM *Kiſtnah* point the land turns a few miles to the northeaſt, and finiſhes with that of *Divi*, projecting from an iſle formed by the river: This, with another point about fifty miles diſtant, makes a fine ſemilunar bay, a tract now divided between *Condapilly* and *Ellore*. Almoſt immediately within point *Divi*, in the *Circar Condapilly*, lies *Maſſulipatam*, in Lat. 16° 8′ 30″, in the diſtrict called by *Ptolemy*, *Maſſolia*. "From hence," ſays MASSULIPATAM.

he, "ſhips bound for the *Aurea Cherſoneſus*, or peninſula of "*Malacca*, took their departure." Prior to the riſe of *Madras*, this place was the great *emporium* of the eaſtern coaſt of *Hindooſtan*; it was at that time an independent port, and frequented by *Engliſh*, and veſſels of other nations. The coaſt is low, bottom oozy, and the tide riſes about four feet. The *Eaſt India Pilot* and *D'Apres* make the *Kiſtnah* divide into three branches, and form three iſlands, on the moſt northern of which ſtands *Maſſulipatam*. *Patam* always ſignifies a city; here, poſſibly, that of *Meſſolia* might have ſtood: it was antiently an *emporium* famous for its commerce, being happy in a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of pretty conſiderable burden, and the only one from Cape *Comorin* to this place that could receive one of three hundred tons; its trade is chintz, and painted cloth, *i. e.* callicoes; its dyes are famous all over *India*, produced from a plant, *Hamilton*, i. 370, calls *Shaii*, growing on the grounds overflown by the ſpring-tides: it is alſo famed all over *India* for its ſnuff, of the moſt exquiſite flavor. The *Mogul* had in *Hamilton*'s time a cuſtom-houſe here; we, our factory, which was built with *teekwood*; we coveted ſomewhat more, our ambition was conqueſt. The *French* got the ſtart of us, and in 1750 took the town by ſurpriſe, by means of a force ſent from *Pondicherry**. M. *Buſſi* concerted the plan, the ableſt officer the *French* ever had in *India*, next to *La Bourdonnais*; they did not profit of their ſucceſs more than a few years, for in *April*, in the year 1759, we again poſſeſſed the place †.

THE northern boundary of the bay of *Maſſulipatam* is, like

* Orme, i. p. 146. † Same, ii. p. p. 480. 489.

the

the other, compoſed of low iſlands, formed by the diſcharge into the ſea of the great river *Godavery*, or *Gonga Godavery*, the *Tyndis* of *Ptolemy*. It riſes within a hundred miles from the weſtern ſea, and nearly in the parallel of St. *John*'s point; it performs a courſe of above ſix hundred miles, of which about two-thirds are navigable for boats of one ton and a half burden. Not remote from its ſource is *Naſſir Turmeck*. The waters of the river, which is here named *Gunga*, are eſteemed peculiarly ſacred, and are the great reſort of pilgrims to perform their ablutions. It ſoon after enters the *Nizam*'s dominions, and croſſes obliquely ſouth-weſterly till it reaches the borders of *Berar*. About twenty-two miles from the river, in Lat. 19° 45′, Long. 75° 53′ eaſt, ſtands *Aurungabad*, built by *Aurengzebe*, not far from *Dowlatabad*, on the borders of a lake. *Tavernier*, ii. p. 61, viſited it in 1645, at which time the emperor was employed in building a magnificent moſque and monument and *Choultry* in honor of his firſt wife: the marble for the two firſt was brought from *Labore*, a journey of four months. *Tavernier* met with not fewer than three hundred waggons loaden with the blocks, the leſt drawn by twelve oxen. This place was long after its foundation conſidered as the capital of the country.

River Godavery.

Aurungabad.

Dowlatabad, or *Deogire*, till the riſe of the former had been the chief city. The fortreſs is ſeated on a lofty mountain, ſeemingly inacceſſible: the city ſtands at the foot, and only a few miles from *Aurungabad*.

Dowlatabad.

The pagodas of *Ellora* are a very ſmall diſtance from *Dowlatabad*, they reſemble the ſubterraneous work at *Elephanta*; ſee

Pagodas of Ellora.

vol. i. p. 96, but infinitely ſuperior in extent. *Thevenot*, who viſited them, ſays, that they reached above two leagues, a matchleſs aſſemblage of *Pagodas*, temples, and chapels, ſupported by columns, and covered with ſtatues of coloſſal ſize, but of bad ſculpture, being of great antiquity, and the work of the early *Hindoos*.

On deſcending the *Godavery*, in Lat. 18° 50′, Long. 78° 12′ eaſt, the great river *Manzorah* empties itſelf in the former; it originates very far to the weſt, not a hundred and forty miles from *Bombay*, at a ſmall diſtance from *Ahmednagur*, a large city, noted for the death of *Aurengzebe*, in 1707. The river has a ſouth-weſterly courſe, and the names of many places on its banks unnoticed in hiſtory, till we arrive at *Beder*, in Lat. 17° 50′. *Thevenot*, who viſited it about the year 1666, calls it the capital of *Tellingena*. It is a great city, encompaſſed with brick-walls, embattled, and with towers equidiſtant. The artillery had mouths three feet wide. *Nizam*, in the late *Myſore* war, brought ſome of them into the field; they were of an enormous length, and each required a hundred oxen to draw it, they were uſeleſsly oſtentatious: till the year 1657, *Beder* was governed by its own princes. *Aurengzebe* added it to his own empire after a ſhort ſiege. It was then governed by an old officer of great fidelity, who rejected every eſſay of the emperor to corrupt him; when a practicable breach was made, the ſignal given for an aſſault; by the fall of a rocket near the magazine it blew up, when it was covered with the garriſon, who had aſſembled on it to repel the enemy: the greater part periſhed, with the governor and his three ſons, and numbers of the aſſailants. The city proved

BEDER.

a rich

a rich booty, being at this time the depôt of great part of the treaſure of the young ſovereign *Adil*, who was ſoon after taken, and the name of *Beder* changed to *Zifferabad*, or the city of victory.

THE BAIN GONGA.

IN Lat. 17° 20′, the *Godavery* receives into its channel the great river *Bain Gonga*, which flows from different ſhort courſed ſtreams from the foot of the *Godwanah* chain, and runs above four hundred miles nearly ſouth, and moſtly through unknown land, till it is loſt in the former ninety miles from the ſea.

NAGPOUR.

ON the *Kanhar*, which falls into the ſouthern ſide of the *Godavery*, in Lat. 21°, about ſeventy miles from the conflux, ſtands *Nagpour*, the capital of *Berar*, or the dominions of *Moodajee Boonſlah*, chief of the eaſtern *Mahrattas*; his country is that of *Berar* and *Orixa*.

BERAR, OR EASTERN MAHRATTAS.

The firſt appears in the map almoſt a blank, perhaps a foreſt nearly impervious, and of courſe unknown. *Nagpour* is ſmall, and almoſt defenceleſs, the chieftain's treaſure being depoſited in a ſtrong hold called *Gawile*, about a hundred and twenty miles from it. This practice is common to many other *Indian* princes. The land around the capital riſes into ſmall hills, and is well cultivated.

DEOGIRE, CAPITAL OF GODWANAH.

I SHALL not omit that about ſixty miles to the N. W. of this capital is another, *Deogire*, the antient capital of *Godwanah*, and the reſidence of the *Rajah Ramdeo*. It was attacked by *Alla*, ſon of *Feroſe* II. in 1293, *Ramdeo* fought with, but was defeated by him before one of the gates of the city; and ſoon after his retreat into the citadel was obliged to ſubmit to the victor, and obtained peace, but on moſt exorbitant terms. *Ramdeo*'s ſon, with a ſtrong army, attempted to releaſe his father from the condition,

condition, was again defeated, and forced again to purchaſe peace on the moſt rigorous articles; and *Alla* retired with treaſures ineſtimable: Whether it continued its independency does not appear.

DELTA OF THE GODAVERY.

FROM the conflux of the *Bain Gonga* to the head of the *Delta* of the *Godavery* is above fifty miles; it is thirty-five miles from the head to the ſea, is called the Iſle of *Nagur*, comprehends only five hundred ſquare miles, yet is of greater value, in proportion to its extent, than any other ſpot in the eaſt, without excepting the famous *Delta* of *Egypt*. This, and the *Delta* of the *Kiſtnab*, are, like thoſe of the *Nile*, of vaſt fertility, enriched by the ſoil brought down by the annual inundations. The banks of the firſt (within the mountains) are covered with immenſe

TEEK TREES.

foreſts of *Teek trees*; when the wood is floated down, the ſhips built with it are launched in the following ſingular manner:

"THE ſhip or veſſel is built with her keel parallel to the "ſhore, and as it may happen from 200 to 300 feet from low "water mark: when completed, ſhe is placed on two ſtrong "pieces of timber called *dogs* (in the nature of a ſledge of enor-"mous dimenſions) and on theſe a ſort of moveable cradle is "conſtructed, to keep the veſſel upright: two long *Palmyra* "trees, as levers of the ſecond kind, are then applied to the ends "of the *dogs*, and by means of theſe powers they, together "with the veſſel that reſts on them, are gradually puſhed for-"wards over a platform of logs, until they arrive at the loweſt "pitch of low water, or as far beyond it as the levers can be "uſed. Tackles are applied to the ends of the levers to increaſe "the power; the fulcrums are wreaths of ropes faſtened to

"the

"the logs on which the veſſel ſlides, and are removed forwards "as ſhe advances: two cables, from the land ſide, are faſtened "to the veſſel to prevent her from ſliding too rapidly, and "theſe are gradually let out as ſhe advances.

"It is commonly the work of two days to tranſport the "veſſel to the margin of low water. If the tide does not riſe "high enough to float her from thence (which it ſeldom does "if the veſſel be of any conſiderable burden) part of the cradle "is taken away, and the ſhip left chiefly to the ſupport of the "cables till high water, when they are ſuddenly let go, and the "veſſel falls on her ſide, and with the fall diſengages herſelf "from the remains of the cradle, and at the ſame time plunges "into deep water. A ſhip of 500 tons has been launched in this "manner *."

CIRCAR OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

THE *Circar* of *Rajahmundry*, the fourth from the ſouth, is divided into three parts by the great forks or branches which form the famous iſle of *Nagur*. Then commences the long Circar *Chicacole:* Its length from the borders of *Rajahmundry* to *Chilka* lake is two hundred and ſeventy miles, bordering on the coaſt from end to end, by ſandy waſtes, three miles in breadth; beyond that is a plain, according to Mr. *Greville*, riſing nowhere above twenty-five feet from the ſea, and extending thirty-five miles inland, in many parts indented by the range of wooded mountains which bound the whole of the weſtern border. A ſmall part is in cultivation, the reſt conſiſts of woods, waters, towns, and barren waſtes. Numbers of rivers run direct from the hills to the ſea, and ſeveral as natural

CHICACOLE.

* Mr. Rennel, p. 167.

diviſions to the little diſtricts. The fertility of many parts is owing to tanks, and canals from them, diſtributing water to various parts. The climate of this and other *Circars* is exceſſively hot, and *Coup de Soleil* frequent and fatal: the *hill fever* is alſo very deſtructive.

CLIMATE.

CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS.

FROM the ſouthern end of the wooded mountains of this *Circar*, commences a barren lofty chain inacceſſible almoſt to mankind: it runs nearly due weſt to the borders of *Berar*, fifty miles, then turns ſhort, and continues a direct parallel to this *Circar*, till it comes oppoſite to the northern extremity; it then curves eaſtward, and with the *Chilka* lake forms an impenetrable barrier to the north.

MANUFACTURES OF THE CIRCARS.

THE manufactures of the *Circars* are various; the different kinds of cotton, the muſlins of *Chicacole*, the beautiful woollen carpets of *Ellore*, and ſilks of *Burrampore*, from raw materials from *Bengal* and *China*, and the bay ſalt exported to *Madras*, which alone amounts in value to twenty-five lacks of rupees, or £. 7,500.

CIRCARS GRANTED TO THE FRENCH.

THE *Circars* were granted to the *French* by the *Nizam*, in 1753. The celebrated M. *Buſſy*, equally great in the capital as in the field, headed their army, and by attending his highneſs had full opportunity of influencing his councils. His firſt campaign opened with exploits full of horrors, and undertaken by party motives, againſt a brave and potent *Polygar*. The country is governed by thoſe chieftains of the wooded and mountainous regions, who, like the *Britiſh* petty princes of old, live in their ſtrong holds and towns buried in the depth of woods. We are told by Mr. *Orme*, that the power of ſome could extend

extend to the raiſing three thouſand men; one of them, in a former war, joined either the *Engliſh* or *French* diſputants about their wrongful poſſeſſions with that number. All the people of this part of *India* are *Hindoos*, and retain the old religion with all its ſuperſtition: This makes the pagodas here much more numerous than in any other part of the peninſula; their form too is different, being chiefly buildings of a cylindrical or round tower ſhape, with their tops either pointed or truncated at the ſummit, and ornamented with ſomething eccentrical, but frequently with a round ball, ſtuck on a ſpike: this ball ſeems intended to repreſent the ſun, an emblem of the deity of the place; ſometimes two or more are united, ſometimes they are ſingle.

THE *Polygars* of this country value themſelves highly on their antient deſcent, and eſteem themſelves the firſt of *Hindoos* next to the *Brahmins*, and equal to the *Raipoots*. The diſtrict of each chieftain is generally about twenty ſquare miles; they have many little towns and forts, beſides; they have here one fort in the moſt difficult part of the country, intended as the laſt retreat of the *Polygar* and all his blood. It is ſeated in the center of the mountainous foreſt, and acceſſible only by a narrow winding path, of the width capable of receiving only three men abreaſt, and five miles in length, and every turning guarded by works. Mr. *Orme*, ii. 255, deſcribes the fort. In 1757, *Rangarao* poſſeſſed that of *Bobilee*, in *Chicacole*, about 140 miles to the N. W. of *Vizigapatam*: His neighbor, the *Rajah Vizeramrauze*, wiſhed his deſtruction, but was too cowardly to attack him; by ſome plauſible arguments he perſuaded

POLYGARS.

POLYGAR OF BOBILEE.

ſuaded M. *Buſſy*, then in the neighborhood, to remove the hated rival. The *French* general marched with part of his forces, and with infinite difficulty inveſted the fort. The *Polygar* and his garriſon fought with the indignant ferocity of wild beaſts, defending their dens and families, and boldly ſtriving to overthrow the ſcaling ladders at the certain expence of their lives.

Rangarao ſeeing that no hopes were left, aſſembled his principal men, told them there was no hopes of defending the fort, and that it was immediately neceſſary to preſerve their wives and children from the violation of *Europeans*, and the more ignominious authority of *Vizeramrauze*. A number called without diſtinction, ſummoned to perform the horrid *Joar*; they proceeded, every man with a torch, his lance, and poignard, to the habitations in the middle of the fort, to which they ſet fire indiſcriminately, plying the flame with ſtraw prepared with pitch and brimſtone, and every man ſtabbed, without remorſe, the woman or child whichſoever attempted to eſcape the flame or ſuffocation, to the amount of near five hundred: not the helpleſs infant, clinging to the boſom of its mother, ſaved the life of either from the hand of the huſband and father. The utmoſt exceſſes, whether of revenge or rage, were exceeded by the atrocious prejudices which dictated and performed this horrible ſacrifice; the maſſacre being finiſhed, thoſe who accompliſhed it returned, like men agitated by the furies, to die themſelves on the walls. *Rangarao* was in that inſtant killed by a muſquet-ball, after which his friends, attempting to revenge his death, fell with the moſt deſperate valour;

valour; nor in the laſt agony would they reſign their poignard but into the hands of death.

THE ſlaughter of the conflict being completed, another, much more dreadful, preſented itſelf in the area below. The tranſport of victory loſt all its joy; all gazed on one another with ſilent aſtoniſhment and remorſe, and the fierceſt could not refuſe a tear to the deplorable deſtruction ſpread before them. Whilſt contemplating it, an old man leading a boy was perceived advancing from a diſtant receſs; he was welcomed with much attention and reſpect, and conducted by the crowd to Mr. *Law*, to whom he preſented the child with theſe words: "This is the ſon of *Rangarao*, whom I have preſerved againſt "his father's will." Another emotion now ſucceeded, and the preſervation of this infant was felt by all as ſome alleviation to the horrible cataſtrophe of which they had been the unfortunate authors. The tutor and child were immediately ſent to M. *Buſſy*, who having heard of the condition of the fort, would not go into it, but remained in his tent, where he received the ſacred captives with the humanity of a guardian appointed by the ſtrongeſt claims of nature, and immediately commanded patents to be prepared, appointing the ſon lord of the territory which he had offered his father in exchange for the diſtricts of *Bobilee*, and ordered them to be ſtrictly guarded in the camp from the malevolence of enemies.

VENGEANCE moſt ſpeedily overtook *Vizeramrauze*, the author of the dire tragedy. Four of the ſoldiers of *Rangarao*, on ſeeing him fall, concealed themſelves in an obſcure part of the fort till night was far advanced; they dropped down the walls, and

and paſſed unſuſpected through the quarters of *Vizeramrauze*, and concealed themſelves in an adjacent thicket, in which they lay concealed two days; on the third, two of them quitted their retreat, and creeping on the ground reached his tent: they entered at the back, and finding him aſleep, ſtabbed him in thirty-two places: his groans brought in the centinels, but the murderers, regardleſs of their own ſafety, cried out, pointing to the body: "Look here! we are ſatisfied!" They were inſtantly ſhot, and mangled after they had fallen. Had they failed, the other two, who had remained in the foreſt, were bound by the ſame oath with their comrades to perform the deed, or periſh in the attempt.

COLONEL *Fullarton*, in 1782, attacked a *Polygar* fort, I think in *Tinevelly*, and forced his way through every difficulty, cutting a paſſage through a vaſt depth of woods to the center fort. His attempt was crowned with ſucceſs, unattended with the horrors which accompanied M. *Buſſy*'s victory.

BUSSY ATTACKS THE ENGLISH.

M. *Buſſy* purſued his ſucceſs. The other *Polygars*, terrified with the fate of the chieftain of *Bobilee*, ſubmitted, and paid the demanded tribute. He then turned his arms againſt the *Engliſh* factories, and quickly reduced *Vizigapatam*, which quickly ſurrendered, the garriſon being unequal to the extent of the works. *Buſſy* behaved with the utmoſt generoſity. It was ſoon after recovered, by the ceſſion of the *Rajah* to whom it had been intruſted. *Maſſulipatam*, and our other ſettlements, were quickly reduced. *Buſſy* was recalled by *Lally*, jealous of his fame. He was ſucceeded by the Marquis *de Conflans*, and oppoſed by a moſt able officer, Colonel *Forde*, ſent by *Clive*, then governor

governor of *Bengal*. The *French* were far ſuperior to our forces, but by ſuperior valour and ſuperior conduct they ſunk before us. *Forde* gained a deciſive victory at *Peddipore*, in *Rajahmundry*: he purſued his ſucceſs, took *Maſſulipatam*, with M. *Conflans*, who ſurrendered at diſcretion; and ſuch was the end of that ill-fated name. This, with the capture of *Gangam*, in *December* 1759, put an end to the *French* empire in the *Circars*.

WE ſhall now purſue the line of coaſt to the extremity of the *Circars*.—Let us premiſe, that it trends faſt to the north-eaſt as far as Cape *Palmiras*, in *Orixa*. We will reſume our route from the mouth of the ſouthern branch of the *Godavery*, paſs by point *Gordewarnea*, the northern branch, and purſue our courſe to *Vizigapatam*, a fortified place, ſeated in Lat. 17° 40′. VIZIGAPATAM. It has a conſiderable trade in the cotton manufactures; hemp is alſo collected, but not in conſiderable quantities, and uſed in making a coarſe kind of ſacks. A moſt ſingular affair happened here, very worthy to be recorded: In the latter end of the laſt century, the Nabob of *Chicacole* attempted to ſurpriſe this place; he got into the factory with twenty or thirty attendants: the alarm being given, Mr. *Richard Holden*, a reſolute young gentleman, ran down ſtairs with his fuſee in his hand, and his bayonet ſcrewed on its muzzle, and preſenting it to the *Nabob*'s breaſt, told him, in the *Hindoo* language (which he was maſter of) that he was welcome, but if any of his attendants offered the leſt incivility, his life ſhould anſwer for it. The *Nabob* was aſtoniſhed at the reſolution and bravery of the young gentleman, and ſat down to conſider a little; Mr. *Holden* keeping

ing the muzzle of his piece ſtill at his breaſt, and one of the *Nabob*'s ſervants ſtanding all the while behind Mr. *Holden* with a dagger's point cloſe to his back; ſo they had a conference of half an hour long in thoſe ſingular circumſtances, and then the *Nabob* thought fit to retire, full of wonder and admiration of ſo daring a courage.

PAGODA DEDICATED TO MONKIES.

NEAR the town, on a little mountain, is a *Pagoda* dedicated to the worſhip of Monkies, of which many hundreds are bred here; they are nouriſhed by the prieſts with boiled rice and other food; they regularly aſſemble at meal time, and afterwards diſperſe. This reſpect is doubtleſsly paid to theſe fantaſtic animals in memory of the famous Ape god.

BIMLIPATAM.

Bimlipatam is a ſmall *Dutch* factory. About forty miles farther ſtands *Chicacole*, the antient *Cocala*, and former capital of the *Circar*, and reſidence of the *Rajah*. A little farther ſtands *Calingapatam*, remarkable for retaining the antient name of the people, the *Calingæ*; and poſſibly it might have been the capital, and poſſibly the place at which the elephants were landed, as *Ælian* relates, from the Iſle of *Ceylon*, and ſold to the king of the country, which was called *Parthalis*, ſee vol. i. p. 185. *Pliny* ſays, that monarch had always ſeven hundred ready to march at an hour's warning. *Ganjam*, in Lat. 19° 22′, is rich in rice and ſugar-canes, and in *Hamilton*'s time much ſugar, both white and brown, was made in the neighborhood; which produces alſo bees-wax and ſticlac, and tolerably good iron: there are beſides ſeveral kinds of cotton manufactures.

CHICACOLE.

CALINGAPATAM.

GANJAM.

INDIAN PRIAPUS.

HERE is a *Pagoda* to the *Indian Priapus*, their god *Gopalſami*. The obſcene deity is repreſented both in ſculpture and painting

in

in the moſt filthy manner, and figures of males and females are repreſented in every variety of indecency. The ſame ſpecies of *Pagoda*, the ſame diſguſting ſculpture, and the ſame reverence is paid to *Gopalſama* in places innumerable along this coaſt; he is often carried in proceſſion followed by troops of virgins and married women, who worſhip and kiſs the inſignia of the god to deprecate ſterility. Theſe are comparatively barbarians. What ſhall we ſay to the *Roman* matrons, who performed the ſelf-ſame ceremonies, or what ſhall we ſay to the proſtitution of the fine arts, which could exhauſt their ſkill in the groſſeſt repreſentations of the objects of worſhip belonging to the filthy deity.

CHILKA LAKE.

THE great *Chilka* lake bounds the *Circars* on the north; it ſeems formed like that of *Pullicate*, by an overwhelming of the ſea, and like that it has its iſles. It affords a moſt agreeable proſpect, diverſified with woods, iſlands, and mountains, and ſmall veſſels perpetually in motion: it is the diviſion between the *Circars* and the province of *Cattack*, the moſt ſouthern in the kingdom of *Orixa*. Here begins the wildeſt part of the vaſt foreſts which ſpread along the back of the *Circar* mountains, and the unknown parts of *Berar*.

KINGDOM OF ORIXA.

NOW commences the once great kingdom of *Orixa*, the ſeat of the *Gangaridæ Calingæ*, diſcovered in the time of *Pliny*. In lib. vi. c. 19, he ſays it was alſo called *Parthalis*, and the king was a moſt potent monarch; he could bring into the field ſeventy thouſand foot, a thouſand horſe, and five hundred elephants; his numerous ſubjects followed different occupations; ſome cultivated the ground, others were manufacturers, and

others were merchants, who exported to various parts the articles of commerce; ſome were a wild and a ſavage race. This agrees with the modern account of the nations to the weſt, for ſome are in a high ſtate of civilization, others ſo wretched as not to have any covering but a wiſp of ſtraw to cover their nakedneſs. The firſt diſtinction may comprehend our northern *Circars*, or provinces, a tract extending from the *Godavery* to the lake of *Chilka*, a ſpace of about three hundred and forty miles, and not exceeding in breadth more than from twenty to ſeventy-five miles. A little beyond that is a line of mountains running equidiſtant from the ſea (about ſixty or ſeventy miles inland) the whole length of the *Circars*. Theſe are cloathed with thick foreſts of *bamboos* and other trees, ſo as to be impervious to any army in more than four or five places, and even in thoſe paſſes may be defended by a hundred men againſt the moſt numerous force; could M. *Buſſy* have ſecured his conqueſts by ſea, they would have been inacceſſible from the land. The whole country far to the weſt is little known, is bounded by many civilized nations; others in the wild ſtate above deſcribed, others, perhaps ſimilar, form the vaſt blank even in the beſt maps.

THE part which comprehends the preſent kingdom of *Orixa*, is a vaſt plain, in twenty parts moraſſy, in others traverſed by chains of hills from north to ſouth, and watered with rivers, running from weſt to eaſt, irregularly branching. This kingdom was once independent, but when it was added to the *Mogul* empire, it was placed in the *Soubahſhip* of *Bengal*, and is mentioned as ſuch in the *Ayeen Akberry*, ii. 16, which alſo ſays,

that the periodical rains laſt eight months; that the men are effeminate, and anoint themſelves with oil of *Sandal wood*, and the women dreſs themſelves with leaves of trees, cloathing only their lower parts. All the people of this internal country, being aborigines, retain the primæval ſuperſtition of the old religion.

THE Black Pepper has of late been diſcovered in part of this country. The *Ayeen* ſays it has the *Betel* leaf, which is chewed by the natives: the ſame book alſo celebrates the beauty of its flowers. BLACK PEPPER.

DOCTOR *Darwin*, in his elegant poem *The Loves of the Plants*, giving a looſe to fancy, places in this province, among the greateſt and moſt magnificent of the foreſt, *Kleinhovia Hoſpita*, *Cati Marus*, *Rumph. Amboin.* iii. tab. cxiii. a tree of ſmall growth: This is a native of *Amboina*, deſcribed and figured by *Rumphius* only, who ſpeaks of it as a very deſpicable tree. In fact, the introduction muſt be vindicated, for the pleaſure we may receive from the following beautiful lines:

Gigantic nymph, the fair *Kleinhovia* reigns,
The grace and terror of *Orixa*'s plains:
O'er her warm cheek the bluſh of beauty ſwims,
And nerves *Herculean* bend her ſinewy limbs.
With frolic eye ſhe views th' affrighted throng,
And ſhakes the meadows as ſhe towers along;
With playful violence diſplays her charms,
And bears her trembling lover in her arms.

GUM LAC.

Gum Lac has been diſcovered to have been produced from an inſect which is found in abundance on the mountains of the back of this country. We are indebted for this uſeful diſcovery to Doctor *William Roxburgh*, who has long been reſident at *Samulcotta*, in the *Circar* of *Rajahmundry*, and in 1791 communicated to the Royal Society a moſt clear account of the inſect, and its operation. The following extract of which is borrowed from vol. lxxxi. p. 228, in the original attended by an excellent plate. It was an inſect unknown by *Linnæus*, but is deſcribed by Doctor *Roxburgh*, under the name of *Chermes Lacca*. This, like the bee, forms cells, pentagons, hexagons, and irregular figures, which at *Samulcotta*, in *Orixa*, the Doctor's reſidence, are affixed to the branches of the *Mimoſa cinerea*, the *Mimoſa glauca* of *Kœnig*, and a new ſpecies, called by the *Gentoos*, *Conda Corinda*. The inſects are very ſmall, they firſt appear iſſuing out of the cells ſix legged and wingleſs, and are amazingly active and lively; each cell contains about a hundred. The eggs they proceed from are lodged in the cells in a deep red liquor: theſe are the females; the males are winged, and are not in proportion in number to the females more than one to five thouſand, but they are four or five times their ſize. The eggs and the liquor they are lodged in give a moſt beautiful red. Doctor *Roxburgh* acknowleges that the ſubject from which the materials of the cells is collected is as yet unknown.

Lac is brought over to *Europe* in three forms, adhering to the ſticks with the cells and inſects, prepared in form of cakes, or in ſmall grains, or *ſeed lac*, which is the inſect advanced into a *pupa* ſtate. This drug was once uſed in medicine in diſorders of

of the gums, proceeding from colds or ſcorbutic habits; but the uſes are now confined to the making of ſealing-wax, or for dying. *Gerard*, p. 1534, gives a figure of a ſtick of the tree, and the *lac* adhering, and ſuppoſes it to be the *Luch* of *Avicen*, the *Cancamum* of *Dioſcorides*.

In the *Circars* is found that elegant climbing plant the *Pergularia odoratiſſima*. *Smith's Icones*, *Pl. Rarior*. tab. xvi. *Flos Siamicus*, *Rumph. Amboin*. Appendix, p. 58, tab. xxvi. a flower ſmall, but of moſt exquiſite ſcent.

I give up all hopes of acquiring any knowlege of the trees of *Orixa*. I ſhall content myſelf with giving, from the admirable botaniſt Doctor *Roxburgh*, as I have done in reſpect to the trees of *Coromandel*, a ſelect number of thoſe of the *Circars*, no longer comprehended as part of the antient kingdom long ſince ſeparated from them.

The *Mimuſops hexandra* is a great tree, growing on the uncultivated mountains. The wood is exceſſively heavy and hard, and uſed by the waſher-women to beetle their cloths. Tab. XV.

Cæſalpina ſappan, a valuable tree, of great magnitude, and very thorny. Its uſe in dying a cheap red is great, mixed with the chay-root: it ſeems of the ſame quality as *Braziletto*. Doctor *Roxburgh* makes great uſe of the young trees in the pepper plantations for the vines to climb up. In a few years they will attain ſize enough to be cut and ſent to market. Tab. XVI.

Swietenia febrifuga, a very large tree, growing on the mountains of *Rajahmundry*. The wood hard, heavy, and of a dull red; it is moſt durable, therefore uſed in all the timber work Tab. XVII.

of

of the pagodas; a decoction of the bark dyes browns of various ſhades: poſſibly, from the *trivial*, it is uſeful in fevers.

TAB. XXIII. *Ailanthus excelſa*, a tree which grows to an immenſe ſize. It inhabits the open vallies. The timber is white and light, and ſerves for the fiſhing *Catamarans*.

TAB. XXV. *Sterculia colorata*, a great tree, growing on the mountains; ſheds its leaves in the cold or wet ſeaſon.

TAB. XXXIII. *Uvaria ceraſoides*, a great tree, ſupplying timber uſeful to the natives.

TAB. XXXV. XXXVI. *Uvaria tomentoſa* and *lutea*, remarkable only for their ſize, but may add to the magnificence of the ſylvan ſcenery.

TAB. XLVI. *Dioſpyros melanoxylon*, grows a vaſt ſize, particularly the male tree; an ebony. The centre of the large trees only is black, and valuable. The outſide timber is white and ſoft, often eaten by inſects, which leave the black untouched: ſheds its leaves in the cold ſeaſon.

TAB. LI. *Nauclea cordifolia*, a great tree, furniſhes a moſt beautiful wood of the color of box, lighter, yet cloſe grained.

TAB. LXII. *Sapindus rubiginoſa*, a large and uſeful timber tree. Towards the centre the wood is of a chocolate color.

TAB. LXXVIII. *Ulmus integrifolia*, a very large tree, native of the *Circar* mountains. The natives eſteem the timber to be of excellent quality, and uſe it for many purpoſes. Caſts its leaves in the wet or cold ſeaſon. There are in *Hindooſtan* many deciduous trees, but incomparably fewer than in *Europe*.

PAGODAS OF JAGRENAUT. A FEW miles to the north-eaſt of *Chilka* lake, cloſe to the ſea, ſtand the famous *Pagodas* of *Jagrenaut*, which conſiſt of three large

large and lofty buildings, ſwelling out in the middle like a barrel, and tapering upwards to a point; theſe are land-marks, and may be ſeen eight or ten leagues at ſea. Beſides theſe are multitudes of ſmall ones; each of which is a ſanctuary, and contains a deity *. Beſides theſe are other buildings of different forms, ſome for the reception of pilgrims, of which not leſs than a hundred and fifty thouſand annually viſit this venerated place, who are entertained here. A ſingular charity is obſerved; the *Caſts* feed promiſcuouſly without fear of pollution, a conſtant dread in every other part. *Anquetil du Perron*, who viſited the place, ſays, in vol. i. p. lxxxi, of his *Zend-aveſta*, *Diſcourſe Preliminaire*, that the three great *Pagodas* are incloſed in a ſquare wall made of enormous black ſtones, and that each ſide of the wall is a hundred fahoms in extent, and that in each is a gate facing the four points of the compaſs. M. *Sonnerat*, i. p. 218, from the report of the *Hindoos*, beſtows on it a very high antiquity, greater than I can ſubſcribe to, that of near five thouſand years. On one of the great *Pagodas* is an enormous ox or cow, cut out of ſtone, with all the fore parts projecting from the wall †. This the reader need not be told is the favorite ſacred animal of *Hindooſtan*.

NEAR the *Pagodas* is a large chapel, in which the *Brahmins* deliver their diſcourſes. As to the deity, he is exhibited in form of a ſtone moſt rudely cut. Inſtead of one eye he had a ruby; inſtead of the other he has a carbuncle. A *Dutchman*, chief of the factory, knew the difference, and dexterouſly purloined the ruby.

IMAGE OF THE DEITY.

* Anquetil du Perron.

† Hamilton's Voyage, i. p. 382.

ruby *. The image has alſo a mouth and noſe painted with vermilion. None, except *Pariars*, are denied admittance to the preſence of the deity. The *Ayeen Akberry*, p. 18, gives a moſt ſuperſtitious account of the diſcovery of this image; the author ſpeaks of more images than one: He ſays, "the *Brahmins* waſh the "images of *Jagrenaut* ſix times every day, and dreſs them "every time in freſh clothes; as ſoon as they are dreſſed fifty-"ſix *Brahmins* attend them, and preſent them with various "kinds of food: the quantity of victuals offered to theſe idols "is ſo very great as to feed twenty thouſand perſons?" This image is never removed out of the temple, but its effigies is often carried in proceſſion in a moſt enormous coach four ſtories high, with ſixteen wheels, and capable of containing two hundred perſons: it is drawn by a cable of great length; zealous votaries will fling themſelves before the wheels, to gain a death that is to enſure a happy immortality. *Hamilton* viſited this holy temple, but was not admitted into the interior; the report of that part he had from a *Hindoo* ſervant whom he ſent in, and who gave him his remarks. There are no windows, but it is lighted by a hundred lamps.

CELLS FOR BRAHMINS.

NEAR the *Pagoda* are ſeveral cells or convents, the lodgings of the *Brahmins*; there are about five hundred; part of whom are perpetually employed in the praiſing of the deity, attended with the muſic of tabors and cymbals, while another part is buſied in dreſſing quantities of rice for the uſe of the numerous poor, but a portion is always offered firſt to *Jagrenaut*; much alſo is

* Antequil du Perron.

ſold

ſold at a very cheap rate to the multitudes of pilgrims who crowd here from all parts of *India*. Theſe are not permitted to pay their reſpects to his godſhip till they have performed their ablutions in the adjoining tank or reſervoir, which is made of different colored ſtones.

THE legend of *Jagrenaut* is, that he was a foreigner, but was found on the ſhore by certain fiſhermen in his preſent form, that he addreſſed himſelf to them, and informed them that he came in pure charity to reſide among them, and requeſted a proper lodging, which the reigning prince immediately ſupplied in its preſent form. LEGEND.

M. *Sonnerat* ſays, that he is the ſame with *Quichena*; that able traveller gives two figures of him, in vol. i. tab. 46, 47; in one he is repreſented dancing on the *Calengam*, or the *Cobra de Capello*, which he had killed in fight: in the other he is entangled from head to foot in the fatal ſerpent. M. *Sonnerat* ſuppoſes him to have been the ſame with the *Apollo* of the *Greeks*, who ſlew the great ſerpent *Python*. The *Indians* celebrate their deity with numbers of feſtivals in memory of his triumph over the *Indian Python*, nor do they think their ſalvation ſecure without paying one pilgrimage to his *Pagoda*. That able writer Sir *William Jones*, in his Diſſertations on the Gods of *Greece*, *Italy*, and *India*, gives us the figure of *Surya*, or the *Indian Apollo*, but does not mention him as the ſame with the great *Jagrenaut* or *Quichena*. SAME WITH QUICHENA; WITH APOLLO.

THIS temple is deſcribed in the *Ayeen Akberry*, ii. 18. The account merits the reader's attention. What a field of taſte and ſpeculation will not *India* be to a future *Mecænas* patronizing a

ſuitable artiſt. The following deſcription from the *Ayeen* muſt at preſent content us: "Near to *Jugernaut* is the temple of the "Sun, in the erecting of which was expended the whole reve- "nue of *Oriſſa* for twelve years. No one can behold this im- "menſe edifice without being ſtruck with amazement. The "wall which ſurrounds the whole is one hundred and fifty "cubits high, and nineteen cubits thick. There are three en- "trances to it; at the eaſtern gate are two very fine figures of "elephants, each with a man upon his trunk. To the weſt "are two ſurpriſing figures of horſemen, completely armed, "and over the northern gate are carved two tygers, who hav- "ing killed two elephants, are ſitting upon them. In the front "of the gate is a pillar of black ſtone, of an octagonal form, "fifty cubits high: there are nine flight of ſteps, after aſcend- "ing which you come to an extenſive encloſure, where you "diſcover a large dome, conſtructed of ſtone, upon which are "carved the ſun and the ſtars, and round them is a border, "where are repreſented a variety of human figures expreſſing "the different paſſions of the mind, ſome kneeling, others "proſtrated with their faces on the earth, together with min- "ſtrels, and a number of ſtrange and wonderful animals, ſuch "as never exiſted but in imagination: This is ſaid to be a "work of ſeven hundred and thirty years antiquity. *Rajah* "*Nurſing Deo* finiſhed this building, thereby erecting for him- "ſelf a laſting monument of fame. There are twenty-eight "other temples belonging to this *Pagoda*, ſix before the nor- "thern gate, and twenty-two without the encloſure, and they "are all reported to have done miracles."

ALL this country is filled with game, deer, antelopes, and birds, terreſtrial and aquatic, in numbers incredible: the ſea and river ſwarm with fiſhes. The wonder ceaſes when we conſider the ſtrict reſpect paid by the *Hindoos* to the *Pythagorean* doctrine; they will not eat of any animal food, they will neither deſtroy any animal, or ſuffer to be deſtroyed any thing in which is life.

Parcite mortales dapibus temerare nefandis
Corpora. Sunt fruges; ſunt deducentia ramos
Pondere poma ſuo, tumidæque in vitibus uvæ;
Sunt herbæ dulces; ſunt quæ miteſcere flamma
Mollirique queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor,
Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia florem,
Prodiga divitias alimentaque mitia tellus
Suggerit, atq. epulas ſine cæde et ſanguine præbet
Carne feræ ſedant jejunia.

They never drink wine. Like the followers of *Pythagoras* they never eat of any thing that had life; like them they firmly believe in the tranſmigration of ſouls; they hold the elements of water and fire in the utmoſt veneration; the water of the *Ganges* is thought peculiarly ſacred. A cow is moſt particularly reſpected. They are monogamiſts, have their deities, idols of the wildeſt and moſt horrible forms, have wonderful legends of their actions and moſt myſtic tales. The *Pagodas* are the temples, many of extravagant magnificence in ſtrange and vaſt ſculptures.

THE *Pagoda* of this deity is certainly of moſt eſſential uſe to mariners on this very low coaſt: it appears from the ſea to conſiſt of three great towers, one of which is much higher than the other two: on the top of each is a great ball, ſtuck on a ſpike, the emblem of the deity. The ſea off this land is deep, but as it is not viſible till the ſhip is almoſt on ſhore, the utility as a land-mark is very great: the depth of water even near the ſhore, ſays the *Eaſt India* Pilot, is twelve fathoms.

AMONG other *Pagodas*, a few leagues to the eaſt is the *Black Pagoda*, another land-mark; it is ſeated on the weſtern branch of the great river *Mahanaddy*, or *Cattack*, near the mouth. About twenty-three miles diſtant, near *Point falſe*, is the eaſtern diſcharge: theſe form a ſmall *Delta*. This river riſes at the foot of the *Lucknow* hills, in Lat. 21° 14′, Long. 81° 21′ eaſt, and after a winding courſe paſſes by *Cattack*, about fifty miles from the ſea. The mouths were called by *Ptolemy*, *fluvii Adamantis Oſtia*, the river itſelf the *Adamas*, from its being known in that early time to be productive of diamonds, particularly in the region called by that great geographer, *Sabaræ*. I am not certain whether they were found in mines or by digging. In *Tavernier*'s time they were met with in the bed of the river. *Soumelpour*, or *Sumberpour*, in Lat. 21° 28′, is in the neighborhood of the great ſearch after theſe pretious ſtones, of which he gives, in p. 139, the following account: "In this river they "find the diamonds; for after the great rains are over, which "is uſually in *December*, they ſtay all *January* till the river is "clear, by reaſon that by that time in ſome places it is not "above two foot deep, and in ſeveral places the ſand lies above "the

" the water. About the end of *January*, or the beginning of " *February*, there flock together, out of the great town, and ſome " others adjoining, above eight thouſand perſons, men, women, " and children, that are able to work. They that are ſkilful " know by the ſands whether there be any diamonds or no, " when they find among the ſand little ſtones like to thoſe we " call Thunder ſtones. They begin to make ſearch in the " river from the town of *Sumbulpour*, to the very mountains " from whence the river falls for fifty leagues together."

At *Soorangur*, about thirty miles north-weſt of *Sumbulpour*, is the burial place of *Alexander Elliot*, Eſq; I think elder brother to Sir *Gilbert Elliot*, a deſerved favorite of Mr. *Haſtings*, one who was allowed by general conſent to have been the moſt amiable character, and poſſeſſed of the moſt elevated ſpirit that ever dignified human nature. At this time the *French* intrigues at the court of *Poonah*, added to their hopes of detaching the affection of the *Berar Rajah* from the *Engliſh*, endangered the exiſtence of the *Engliſh* empire to the higheſt degree. To preſerve the alliance of that prince, Mr. *Haſtings* fixed on Mr. *Elliot* to be reſident at the court of *Nagpour*. Another accident happened after he had left *Bengal* for that purpoſe, which cauſed him to redouble his ſpeed: M. *Chevalier*, late governor of *Chandernagore*, had eſcaped from thence, and was purſuing the ſame route before him. M. *Chevalier* was a perſon of firſt rate abilities, and as warm in the intereſt of his nation as Mr. *Elliot* was in that of his own. He alſo was on his way to *Nagpour*, and from thence intended to return to *France*, where his great knowlege of the politics of *India* would have enabled

enabled his court to form the plans the moſt pernicious to the ſafety of our *Indian* empire. Mr. *Elliot* had ſet out in the rainy ſeaſon, without any proſpect of accommodation neceſſary to his ſtate of health, laboring under a diſorder peculiar to the eaſt, originating in bilious obſtructions, the cure of which depended on the quantity of mercury. In thoſe circumſtances he heard that M. *Chevalier* was at no great diſtance before him; he puſhed on by forced journies: unfortunately, juſt as he had his chace in view, his progreſs was retarded by a ſudden overflow of one of the great branches of the *Cattack*; regardleſs of his health, or the dangerous medicines he had taken, he plunged into the rapid ſtream, followed by a few of his attendants and *Sepoys*, and found M. *Chevalier* at the capital *Cattack*. He clamed his perſon with ſuch manly eloquence, that the *Rajah* ſurrendered him. Mr. *Elliot* engaged the paroles of M. *Chevalier*, and his companion M. *Monneron*, to return and ſurrender themſelves at *Calcutta* to the Governor General, which they did in the moſt honorable manner. Mr. *Elliott* purſued his journey, and in a few days, in *October* 1778, fell devoted to genuine patriotiſm, and fidelity to the intereſts of his country. The *Mahrattas* have ſince built round it a town, and ſtill farther to preſerve his memory, named it in honor of him *Elliot Gunge*, or *Elliot's Town*. Mr. *Haſtings* cauſed a monument to be erected over his grave: he experienced affliction equal to his loſs; and in his paſſage to *England* compoſed an imitation of *Horace*, Ode xvi. Book ii. equally a proof of his affection, as of his turn, uncommonly elegant, for compoſitions of this

this nature. It has been more than once printed, which, I truſt, will be ſufficient apology for the omiſſion in this place.

THE city of *Cattack* is the capital of *Orixa*, and is of great conſequence, as it is the only road into the *Bengal* government. Part of *Orixa* is at preſent ſubject to the *Nizam*, or the *Soubah* of *Deccan*; the reſt has been conquered by the *Mahrattas*, and the chief is ſtyled the *Berar Rajah*, as that province forms a portion of their conqueſts.

THE city of *Cattack* ſtands on an iſland of the river, and is of an oblong form, a league in length and a mile in breadth, and walled round. In *Hamilton*'s time it was defended by artillery, but the walls and city were in a moſt ruinous ſituation, and not a quarter inhabited, but the magnificence of many of the buildings evinced its former ſplendor. CATTACK.

Abulfazul, in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 16, mentions a fine palace in that city, built by *Rajah Muckund Deo*, conſiſting of nine ſtories. The firſt ſtory is for the elephants, camels, and horſes. The ſecond, for the artillery and military ſtores, where are alſo quarters for the guards, and other attendants. The third is occupied by the porters and watchmen. The fourth is appropriated for the ſeveral artificers. The kitchens made the fifth range. The ſixth contains the *Rajah*'s public apartments. The ſeventh is for the tranſaction of private buſineſs. The eighth is where the women reſide. And the ninth is the *Rajah*'s ſleeping apartments. To the ſouth of this place is a very antient *Hindoo* temple. In reſpect to the palace, we have, on the borders of *England* and *Scotland*, numbers of ſquare caſtellets, known by the name of border-houſes, which in one reſpect

reſembled the former, having been formerly the joint tenements of the lord and his family, ſervants, and every domeſtic animal.

CAPE PALMIRAS. CAPE *Palmiras*, the antient *Promontorium Calingon*, projects into the ſea, in Lat. 20° 43′, ſome leagues beyond the eaſtern mouth of the *Cattack*. It is an iſland diſtinguiſhed by its palm-trees, and was a place on which our *Eaſt India* Company did deſign to erect a light-houſe for the direction of ſhips round that point, and into *Baliſore* road. The land from *Palmiras* bends inward, and forms a large ſemilunar bay, ending at the entrance into *Hoogly* river, the moſt weſtern branch of the *Ganges*.

BRAMNEC RIVER. IMMEDIATELY within the bay the river *Bramnec* falls into the ſea by the town of *Kannaka*, and is, I ſuſpect, miſtaken by M. *d'Anville* for the *Cambyſum Oſtium* of *Ptolemy*. The river there is capable of receiving a ſhip of two hundred tons: This is the *Adamas fluvius* of *Ptolemy*, ſo named from the gems found in its neighborhood. A diamond mine is at this time worked on one of its branches, called the *Soank*, remote from the mouth. The inhabitants of this diſtrict are induſtrious, and are engaged in huſbandry, ſpinning, and weaving, and make a great deal of butter. The country from hence to *Balaſore* is extremely fertile; it alſo produces iron in great plenty, which, inſtead of being hammered, is caſt in molds for anchors, which are inferior in goodneſs to thoſe of *Europe*. All the ſhore (which is the whole way ſandy) during the laying ſeaſon is ſwarming with tortoiſes, I ſuppoſe the *green*, which reſort here to diſcharge their eggs: this I give on the authority of *Hamilton*. On that

of

of my friend Doctor *Patrick Ruſſel* I may add, that one nearly related to my *Coriaceous* tortoiſe, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 1, has been taken of the weight of a thouſand pounds; from him I alſo learned that the long-tailed ſpecies, the *Teſtudo ſerpentina*, was alſo a native of this country.

Of land ſpecies the *Teſtudo ſcabra, de la Cepede*, tab. x. *La Chagrinée*, tab. xi. *La Rouſſatre*, tab. xii. *T. Lutaria*, tab. iv. *T. Græca*, tab. viii.

Balaſore is the firſt place on this ſide which lies in the great province of *Bengal*; it ſtands in *Lat.* 21° 32′, on a ſmall river, and is by land only four, by water twenty miles from the ſea. Its diſtrict is amazingly fruitful in pulſe, and moſt ſpecies of edible vegetables, ſuch as *Dol, Gram, Callivancoes*, rice, and even wheat, a grain which providentially will grow in both the torrid and arctic regions. The manufactures are very conſiderable in all branches of the cotton. BALASORE.

This city has alſo a conſiderable trade with the *Maldive* iſles, which it ſupplies with rice and other grain, and receives in return *Cowries*, and *Kaiar*, or coco-nut cables. Pilots are here always ready to carry the ſhipping into the *Hoogly* river during the ſeaſon; this coaſt is extremely dangerous, as is evident by the number of wrecks that cover the ſhore. About *Balaſore*, the tides begin to ſhew marks of confinement; the ſpring tide riſes ten feet, the neap ſeven. TRADE.

A Squirrel is found here in ſome reſpects reſembling the *Bombay*, N° 336, noſe pink-colored; face, fore part of the neck, fore legs, belly and inſide of the thighs yellow; ears much SQUIRREL.

tufted, and cinnamon colored, with a line of the ſame color reaching from each to the throat; backſide and much of the tail a rich purpliſh cinnamon, the reſt of the tail yellow.

GANGETIC HINDOOSTAN.

THE GANGES. THE extremity of the bay of *Bengal*, the antient *Sinus Gangeticus*, appears filled with the tract through which once flowed its ſeven celebrated diſcharges of the *Ganges*, of them two only remain uncloſed.

THE HOOGLY. *Hoogly* river (the greateſt and moſt uſeful diſcharge) opens with its vaſt mouth ſome leagues to the north-eaſt of the *Subanreeka* river. It retains its name at leſt as high as the town of *Hoogly*. The part which opens into the bay of *Bengal* is properly an eſtuary, and continues ſo till it winds half round the iſle of *Culpy*; that done, its channel is nearly due north, bending eaſterly as it approaches *Calcutta*. For a great extent before the entrance are numbers of longitudinal banks, formed by the mud or ſand brought down by the waters of the river, of the ſame form as thoſe which lie before the mouth of the *Thames*, and effected by the ſame means. They are infamous for frequent wrecks, either of adventurers returning with the wealth of years to inſult with eaſtern luxuries our contented countrymen at home, or of *India*-bound youths filled with *pactolian* dreams, each thoughtleſs of the inevitable fate which awaits them in the gilded deeps of *Hindooſtan*.

I SHALL, in my account of this celebrated river, give firſt a deſcription of its mouths, of the appearance of the country between them facing the ſea; the knowlege the antients had of that part, and then begin the detail of this river, and its twin the *Burrampooter*, from their ſources to their diſcharge into the bay of *Bengal*.

NAMES OF THE GANGES.

THE *Indian* name of this river is *Pudda* or *Padda*, and *Burra Gonga*, the *Great River*, or by way of eminence *Gonga*, or the *River*. There may be a third origin of the name, that of *Ganges*, from *Ganga*, one of the three goddeſſes of the waters venerated by the *Hindoos*. The learned preſident of the *Aſiatic* ſociety joins her with *Yemana* and *Sereſwata* *. *Ganga* is repreſented lightly treading on the ſurface of the ſtream, with a flower of the *Nelumbo*, or water lily, in each hand; we meet with other *Gongas* and *Ganges* in *India*, as we do with our *Dee* or *Divona*, rivers in *Britain*; the *Mavilagonga* in *Ceylon*, and others of the name of *Ganges*, may be brought as inſtances in this great peninſula. Many of the rivers of *India* are held to be ſacred, this, ſuper-eminently ſo: it is called the *Heavenly River*, and ſuppoſed to be the great purifier of all the ſins of mortality. The natives of *Bengal* are carried by their friends, when at the point of death, to its ſhores, and are placed up to their middle in water; if they chance to die with the additional advantage of holding a cow by its tail, in the important moment, that circumſtance is no ſmall conſolation to their ſurrounding friends. Thoſe who have neither means or ſtrength to be brought there, think upon the river, and ſay, "O *Ganges*,

* Aſiatic Reſearches, i. 256. The figure of Ganga is oppoſite to that page.

" purify me." Many perſons who live at a diſtance, even the *Mahometans*, will cauſe the water to be brought to them in bottles at a conſiderable price. The antient government uſed to take advantage of the ſuperſtition, and by impoſing a duty on the ſacred element raiſe from it no contemptible revenue.

WHEN FIRST KNOWN.

THE time that this river was firſt known to the antients is not certain. It appears from *Strabo*, lib. xv. p. 1010, to have been ſailed up as high as *Palibothra*, the modern *Patna*. He ſpeaks of the navigations of this river in the plural number, and conſequently that they had been frequent. *Strabo* ſays, that it riſes in the *Indian Caucaſus*. *Mela*, more particular, places its fountain in the *Emodus*, and all the antients agree that it was the largeſt of all rivers then known, and that it had ſeven mouths. *Lucan* twice aſſerts, that *Alexander* the Great had the glory of penetrating as far as this river. I prefer the quotation from the tenth book, as finely expreſſive of the barbarous rage of conqueſt which poſſeſſed that hero.—For the benefit of the *Engliſh* reader, I ſhall give the beautiful tranſlation by our admirable poet the ill-fated *Row*. The poet, ſpeaking of his tomb at *Alexandria*, thus begins:

There the vain youth who made the world his prize,
That proſp'rous robber, *Alexander* lies;
When pitying death at length had freed mankind,
To ſacred reſt, his bones were here conſign'd:
His bones, that better had been toſs'd and hurl'd
With juſt contempt, around the injur'd world.
But fortune ſpar'd the dead, and partial fate
For ages fix'd his *Tharſian* empire's date.

If

If e'er our long loſt liberty return,
That carcaſs is reſerv'd for public ſcorn.
Now it remains, a monument confeſt
How one proud man could lord it o'er the reſt.
To *Macedon*, a corner of the earth,
The vaſt ambitious ſpoiler ow'd his birth.
There ſoon he ſcorn'd his father's humbler reign,
And view'd his vanquiſh'd *Athens* with diſdain;
Driven headlong on, by Fate's reſiſtleſs force,
Thro' *Aſia*'s realms he took his dreadful courſe:
His ruthleſs ſword lay'd human nature waſte,
And deſolation follow'd where he paſs'd.
Red *Ganges* bluſh'd, and fam'd *Euphrates* flood,
With *Perſian* this, and that with *Indian* blood.
Such is the bolt, which angry *Jove* employs,
When undiſtinguiſhing his wrath deſtroys.
Such to mankind portentous meteors riſe,
Troubling the gazing earth, and blaſt the ſkies.

THE antients inform us, that the *Ganges* had ſeven mouths; at preſent we can trace only two with any certainty. The *Hoogly* river, and that which is by pre-eminence called the *Ganges*, not much leſs than two hundred miles diſtant from each other. *Ptolemy* enumerates five of the mouths by name; the *Os Cambuſium*, which I ſhould rather give to *Hoogly* river, than as *d'Anville* does to the *Bramnec*, or what he calls the *Kenka*; but he gives the name of *Magnum Oſtium* to the *Hoogly* river, becauſe it is at preſent the moſt frequented; but that mouth

ITS SEVEN MOUTHS.

mouth is placed by *Ptolemy* as the ſecond. Is there any reaſon to ſuppoſe its having been long ſince ſhut up, and the *Hoogly* river ſo widened as to become ſince that time the principal.

THE *Os Camborichum* is the third, now alſo cloſed; the *Pſeudoſtimum*, the fourth. The laſt mouth mentioned by *Ptolemy* is the *Antibolis*, which ſeems the ſame with the mouth now called the river *Ganges*, the chief branch which gave name to the vaſt bay, the *Gangeticus Sinus*, the modern bay of *Bengal*.

THERE are even at preſent eight openings, each of which may have been in its time a principal mouth of the river. This ſeems evident by the rivers which finiſh in theſe openings, and point northward towards the main channel, but none reach the mother river excepting the *Hooringotta*. Mr. *Rennel* clearly expreſſes the courſe of theſe antient diſcharges. *Anquetil du Perron* gives a bold uninterrupted channel to each*. The banks of mud or ſand are conſtantly forming at the diſtance of twenty miles from the iſlands; ſome are only a few feet below the ſurface; in a ſmall time they will appear above water, and by freſh additions form new iſles, and add ſucceſſively to the depth of the *Delta*. The head of the *Delta* is at *Jellingby*, two hundred and twenty miles from the ſea in a ſtrait line. This branch of the *Ganges* is called at firſt the *Coſſimbuzar* and *Jellingby* rivers, and lower down aſſumes that of the *Hoogly*. The *Coſſimbuzar* is dry from *October* to *May*. The *Jellingby* is unnavigable during two of the drieſt months. The voyage up theſe branches muſt therefore be undertaken at the cloſe of the rainy ſeaſon. The only ſubordinate branch of the *Ganges*, which is at all

* Carte Générale, in his Recherches Hiſtorique, &c.

times

times navigable, is the *Chundnah* river, which ſeparates at *Mahmudpour*, and falls into the *Hooringotta*.

AT the great tract which faces the bay is a collection of flat iſlands divided by a labyrinth of canals, and covered with trees, forming altogether a foreſt as large as the whole principality of *Wales*. I cannot particularize the trees; but the aquatic *Rhizophora Mangle*, or *Mangrove* of the *Weſt Indies* and *Guinea*, is very frequent along the ſhores. This tract is called the *Woods* or *Sunderbund*. The numerous canals form a complete inland navigation along the lower part of the *Delta* for thoſe who do not chuſe to go up the *Hoogly* river by ſea. There are two of theſe paſſages, one named the *Sunderbund*, the other the *Baliagot*; the firſt opens into *Calcutta* river, about ſixty-five miles below the town; the other opens into a lake on the eaſt ſide of *Calcutta*, from which a ſmall canal has lately been cut to unite the lake with the river: this paſſage is in uſe to go up the *Ganges* towards *Patna*, and when the *Jellingby* is too low for navigation, that is generally from *December* to *May*. Theſe paſſages afford a moſt grand and curious ſpectacle, a navigation of above two hundred miles through a foreſt divided by numberleſs iſles, by a continual labyrinth of channels, ſo various in point of width, that a veſſel has at one time her maſts almoſt entangled in trees, at another, ſails uninterruptedly on a capacious river beautifully ſkirted with woods. How particularly rapturous muſt this be to the naturaliſt, preſented by each of the elements with the moſt ſingular or beautiful productions of nature!

THE SUNDERBUND.

BUT this rich ſcenery is unfortunately infeſted more than any

TIGERS.

any other part of *India* with Tigers, the moſt voracious and deſtructive animal of the peninſula. This part was probably famed for the tremendous animal: *Seneca* diſtinguiſhes it in his *Oedipus* by the epithet *Gangetica Tigris*. Thoſe which ſupplied the *Roman* amphitheatres with the objects of the ſport, were procured from ſome part of this great empire, which produced the largeſt and the fierceſt. The firſt which appeared in the *Spectacula* at *Rome*, were in the time of *Auguſtus*, having been preſented to him by certain ambaſſadors from *India*. *Zarmanus*, or *Zarmanochagas*, whom I have mentioned before, was one of them. In the *Sunderbunds*, the tigers are particularly fatal to the wood-cutters and ſalt-makers, who reſort there in the dry ſeaſon; they will not only ſeize on them in the iſlands, but even ſwim to the boats at anchor, and ſnatch the men from on board. The Pietiſts, who annually viſit one particular iſland for the ſake of waſhing themſelves in the ſacred water, often fall victims to theſe terrible animals: they have ſuch power as to carry off a man with the utmoſt facility; they will even go full ſpeed with a buffalo, which they will ſeize out of the field or paſture. In my *Hiſt. Quad.* i. p. 279, I have given a melancholy inſtance of their ſpringing among a party of gentlemen and ladies recreating themſelves on the iſlands of the *Ganges*, and carrying away one of the company; ſuch accidents are not uncommon. Another party in the beginning of this century was more fortunate: the company were ſeated under the ſhade of trees on the banks of a *Bengaleſe* river; a lady among them obſerved a tiger preparing to take its fatal ſpring, and with amazing preſence of mind laid hold of an umbrella,

and

and furling it full in the animal's face, terrified it ſo that it inſtantly retired. This lady afterwards fell into diſtreſs, but was gratefully relieved by the whole party, as each individual might ſuppoſe that his particular exiſtence might have been owing to her. I am told that the tigers are ſometimes plagued with flies, which ſettle about their eyes, and frequently make them almoſt blind: Theſe wander remote from their uſual haunts, and give themſelves up to deſtruction. Large rewards are given for deſtroying of tigers in general; the ſkins, the claws, and the teeth, are articles of exportation.

THE colors of theſe animals differ to their age or ſtate of health; the ground color of a young or vigorous beaſt is almoſt of a brilliant orange; the black intenſe, and the little white it has is moſt pure. In old or ſickly beaſts the black is dull, and the yellow fades to a ſandy hue. COLOR OF.

AN animal of the panther or leopard kind, of a deep black color, with the ſpots of a more intenſe black, was taken in theſe foreſts, and added to the menagery in the tower of *London* by Mr. *Haſtings*. By the ſize and ſtrength it more probably merits the name of panther than leopard. An animal of the laſt ſpecies, of a dirty white color, ſpotted with grey, taken near *Agra*, was preſented to *Jehangir*. It is ſingular that in the Torrid Zone many more inſtances of the accident of white animals ſhould have been found, for it is recorded that the ſame emperor had ſeen an antelope, a hawk, a crow, a partridge, a quail, and a peacock of that color.

THE one-horned Rhinoceros is very common in theſe iſlands, it loves foreſts and ſwampy places, and is a frequent concomi- RHINOCEROS.

tant of the tiger. *Bontius* even ſays, that the *Indians* have a popular notion that there is between the two animals a ſtrong friendſhip. The fact is, the rhinoceros repairs to wet places out of love of rolling itſelf like a hog in the mire; the other retires here from the burning heats, or to quench its raging thirſt. The *Rhinoceros*, when provoked, is a moſt dangerous enemy, and extremely ſwift. A gentleman of my acquaintance, once in the ſervice of the Company, had landed on one of theſe iſlands, and rouſed a *Rhinoceros*, which ruſhed on him, flung him down, and ripped open his belly; the animal proceeded without doing him any farther injury; the gentleman ſurvived the wound, and lived to a very advanced age. Cups made of the horns are reputed to communicate to the liquor poured in them an antidote againſt poiſons. *Bontius* ſpeaks frequently of the ſcrapings of the horn as a remedy in ſeveral diſeaſes.

LET me here mention that the duty on the ſalt made here, and in different parts of this province, produces, as uſual in all countries, a vaſt revenue. In *Bengal* it yields annually £.430,000; and the woods are inexhauſtible magazines for boat building, to carry on the vaſt commerce of the *Ganges*, and its contributory ſtreams.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE natural hiſtory of this ſingular tract ſhall now engage my attention:—The tides, and vaſt bores, or leading waves, the current, and annual inundations ſhall be reſerved till my return from the fountain of this vaſt river; I mean, after my ſlight view of the zoology of the *Sunderbund*, at once to gain the head of the *Ganges*, to deſcend the ſtream, and in the paſſage note its particularities, or thoſe of the great rivers which augment its waters.

WHEN

WHEN I ſpeak of the *Zoology* of the *Woods*, I muſt confine myſelf to the feathered tribe of the aquatic kind. All thoſe of *Bengal* may be found here, probably at all times, but moſt certainly in the dry ſeaſon, when the woods and perpetual moiſture of the ſwamps muſt make them a deſirable retreat, either for the ſake of food, or of laying their eggs, and bringing up their young. BIRDS.

DURING the parching heats moſt other parts of *Bengal*, indeed of *India* itſelf, becomes uninhabitable to birds of the diviſion of water fowl. The wet tracts about *Surat* may alſo be the retreat of thoſe of the weſtern parts of *India*, and poſſibly even thoſe of the remote *Caucaſan* or *Emodal* chains. Doctor *Fryer*, p. 119, and p. 317, mentions *Brent* geeſe; *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 270, and birds which he calls *Colum* and *Seraſs*; theſe are both of the crane kind: the *Colum*, he ſays, is of a grey color, with body as large as a turky, and with long legs and neck. The *Seraſs*, he ſays, is of the ſame ſpecies, and that both are remarkable for a duplicature of the wind-pipe in form of a *French* horn; the duplicature is double in the *Colum* and ſingle in the *Seraſs*; one of them may be our common crane. He tells us that they come in mighty flights from Mount *Caucaſus* at the approach of the cold, announcing their approach by very loud notes long before they are ſeen. Doctor *Parſons*, in *Ph. Tranſ.* vol. lvi. p. 211, has a juſt idea of the genus of theſe birds, which he mentions from the ſame authority as I do: they may be of ſome of the ſpecies of cranes I mention a little farther on. My friend Mr. *Latham* departs from his uſual judgment, when he ſuppoſes, vol. ii. p. 434, that the *Colum* is our wild ſwan; but then he WATER FOWL.

gives us a new piece of knowlege, that the mute ſwan is found about *Surat*. I ſhall not in this place mention any of the terreſtrial birds of the province of *Bengal*, but confine myſelf to thoſe whom inſtinct and neceſſity compel to frequent theſe watery haunts.

In gratitude I muſt mention the ſeveral friends to whom I am indebted for information reſpecting the natural hiſtory of this rich province. Sir *Elijah Impey*, and his lady, gave me the moſt liberal acceſs to their vaſt and elegant collection of drawings, made with much fidelity on the ſpot; to them I was indebted for permiſſion to have ſeveral copies made by my paintreſs Miſs *Stone*, taken from the moſt curious ſubjects of their cabinet. Mrs. *Edward Wheeler* communicated to me the numerous paintings which ſhe collected in *Bengal*, nor was *Nathaniel Middleton*, Eſquire, leſs favorable in promoting my deſign. He laid before me his great treaſure of *Aſiatic* drawings of quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, and vegetables, with the offer of permiſſion to have copies made of thoſe I thought might ſuit my purpoſe.

JABIRU. The firſt bird I ſhall mention is the *Indian Jabiru*, *Latham*, vii. p. 231, a diſtinct ſpecies from the *American*, it is of a large ſize, and feeds on ſnails.

ARGALI. The next is the great Heron, the *Argali*, or *Adjutant*, or Gigantic Crane of *Latham*, vii. p. 232. tab. cxv. It is found alſo in *Guinea*. It arrives in the internal parts of *Bengal* before the rainy ſeaſon, retires at the approach of the dry; ſuch I believe is the caſe with almoſt all of the aquatic fowl of *Bengal*. It grows to the height of five feet when erect; the bill is of great

great ſtrength, and vaſt length, compreſſed, and ſharp pointed: the circumference at the baſe of one meaſured by Mr. *Ives* was ſixteen inches; the extent of wings fourteen feet ten inches; the length from tip of the bill to that of the claws ſeven feet ſix inches. It is a bird of a filthy aſpect, the craw appears red and naked, paſſing over the ſhoulders, and returns in front, and becomes pendulous, and is covered with long hair below the breaſt. It is a moſt uſeful bird, clears the country of ſnakes, and noxious reptiles and inſects; many particulars are given of its manners in the eleventh M.S. volume of the OUTLINES, containing NIGRITIAN AFRICA. In *Bengal* it finiſhes the work begun by the *Jackal* and the *Vulture*; they clear the carcaſes of animals from the fleſh; theſe remove the nuiſances of the bones by ſwallowing them entire; they are as familiar in *Bengal* as in *Africa*, and undaunted at the ſight of mankind. The *Indians* believe them to be invulnerable, for that they are animated with the ſouls of the *Brahmins*; they are held in great veneration by both *Indians* and *Africans*. Mr. *Ives* miſſed his ſhot at ſeveral, which the ſtanders-by obſerved with great ſatisfaction, telling him he might ſhoot to eternity and never ſucceed.

THE *Lobaugung* Heron, *Latham*, v. p. 238, is a large and elegant made ſpecies. The bill long, ſlender, and black, with a deep notch in the baſe of the upper mandible; head, neck, lower part of the neck and the primaries black; the reſt of the plumage white; legs very long, and red. HERONS.

THE Violet Heron, or *Monichjore*, *Latham*, vii. p. 236, is common, and the object of falconry, and is eſteemed as good eating.

THE

THE ſmall white Heron called *Caboga*, with a yellow bill, and black legs,—236, and the yellow necked, with a pendulous black creſt,—239, are ſpecies added by Mr. *Middleton*.

THE Cinnamon,—235, is another new ſpecies.

THE yellow ſlipper'd Egret is a ſpecies added by Sir *E. Impey*, of a pure white color, with black legs and yellow feet.

THE great white Egret is frequent; the *European* Heron, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 173. The Bittern,—N° 174, and the little Bittern, —ii. App. tab. viii. The Stork, *Latham*, v. 47, and the *Nyćticorax*,—53, may be given as birds of *Bengal*.

A LARGER and leſſer bittern form new ſpecies, from the collection of Sir *E. Impey*. The crown of the head of the firſt is duſky, ſpotted with white. The bill of the leſſer is of a fine yellow; crown, head and neck tawny; wings and back ferruginous.

CRANES. AMONG birds of this claſs is the elegant *Indian* Crane, *Latham*, 38, 39. *Edw.* tab. xlv, a migratory ſpecies even as far as Lake *Baikal*. The common Crane, *Br. Zool.* App. tab. vi. The *Demoiſelle*, *Latham*, p. 35, which, with the *Indian*, are in vaſt flocks on the banks of the *Ganges*; and finally, I may add the *bunch-back*, a new ſpecies, of large ſize, with a black bill and crown, white neck, and all the reſt of the body black; the legs dirty yellow: the ſhoulders are ſo elevated that I give it the name of deformity.

IBIS. THE white headed *Ibis* of p. 212 of the firſt volume is common; it is called at *Calcutta*, *Jungbil*; the pink colored feathers of the tail are there uſed by the ladies as part of their headdreſs. The black headed, *Latham*, vii. 240, is named *Buttore*, and

and is of the ſize of a heron. There is a third ſpecies of the ſame ſize, with a long yellow bill, cheeks naked and yellow, wings pale brown, tail black, legs long, and pink colored.

To the Snipes may be added the White, *Latham*, v. 141, in which, white and grey predominate.

THE Golden Plover, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 208, is found here, from the very *arctic* regions. The *Indian*, *Latham*, vii. 254, does not exceed the ſize of a lark.

THE *Vappi pi Jacana*, *Latham*, vii. 256. tab. cxvii, is a fine bird, as big as a golden pheaſant; the two middle feathers of the tail are of a vaſt length, and incurvated like thoſe of the pheaſant.

THE Flamingo, *Latham*, v. 298, is common on the banks of the *Ganges*.

THE knowlege of the gulls and terns of *India* is a *deſideratum*. The white, vii. 266, is ſaid to be found there. Among Sir *E. Impey*'s birds I found a very ſmall black crowned gull, above of a light aſh color, white below, wing white, edged with brown.

THE Barred-head Gooſe, vi. 277, is as large as the common gooſe, with a bright yellow bill; head, throat, and hind part of the neck white; the back part of the neck marked with two black creſcents; back and tail fine pale grey, front of the neck black, legs reddiſh yellow; arrives in *Bengal* in the wet ſeaſon by hundreds, as is ſuppoſed, from the *Thibet* mountains; reſts on the corn fields in the upper part of the country, and is very deſtructive to the grain; its fleſh eſteemed; departs at approach of ſummer.

THE

THE Grey-headed Gooſe, vi. 458, is the elegant ſpecies common alſo to *Africa*. The cheeks of the male are white.

THE Pink-headed Duck, vii. tab. cix. has its bill, head, and part of the neck of a fine pink color; the whole plumage beſides of a deep chocolate color. Is ſeldom ſeen in flocks, uſually in pairs, is domeſticated for the table.

I MET in Sir *E. Impey*'s cabinet, a white-headed duck.

THE Falcated Duck, vi. 516, is ſuppoſed to migrate to theſe parts from the *Mongolian* deſerts.

THE *Engliſh* Garganey, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 289, migrates into *Bengal*. Little doubt is there but numbers of other *European* water fowl may be met with in theſe watery regions.

PELICAN. THE great white Pelican,—575, is ſeen in vaſt abundance in theſe parts and all parts of the *Ganges*, as is the Roſeate,—579. I am much indebted to Lieutenant *Moor* for much inſtructive information. I beg leave to repay him a trifle, by telling him, that the two birds which were ſhot near *Simoga*, ſee p. 209 of his narrative, are no other than the white Pelican. *Pelecanus Onocratalus* of *Linnæus*, and the bird I juſt mention.

ANHINGA. THE black-bellied *Anhinga*, the ſame as the *Ceyloneſe*, is common here. I may add to the former account that it ſwims quite up to its neck, the body being concealed in the water.

GANGES, ITS ORIGIN. THE *Ganges* ſhall now be taken into conſideration.—This great river riſes from two ſtreams in the kingdom of *Thibet*, in about Lat. 33° 10/6, on the weſtern ſide of Mount *Kentaiſſe*. Theſe paſs weſtward through two lakes, the *Mapana* and *Lanken*. The name the firſt ſtream is called by in *Du Halde*, in his map of *China*, vol. i. is *Lanktſhou*; his map may be conſulted, as well

as

as that of *Tiefentaller*, in the latter end of M. *du Perron*'s ſecond volume, where the ſame lakes are given under the names of *Manſaroar* and *Mapana*. In reſpect to the fountains themſelves, we owe the little knowlege we have of them to the laudable curioſity of the great *Cambi*, who, in 1717, ſent ſome *Lamas* to explore them, and bring back ſome of its water to *Pekin*, a journey of twenty-five hundred miles. This diſcovery proves that the fountains of the *Ganges* were many hundred miles farther diſtant from the limits of *Hindooſtan*, than the *Europeans* imagined, who placed them, on the report of the *Hindoos*, at the foot of the Mount *Himmaleb*. The paſſage from the origin is through great and rude mountains, and after a long courſe it burſts out through a rock called *Gangoutra*. It precipitates moſt awfully into a vaſt and deep chaſm, according to *Tiefentaller* in about Lat. 33° north, and Long. eaſt from *Paris* 73°. That Reverend Father is the only *European* who has the honor of having penetrated ſo far. The country of eminent men ſhould, for its honor, be mentioned. Father *Tiefentaller* was born at *Bolzano*, in the *Tyroleſe*; became of the ſociety of *Jeſus*, and paſſed ſeveral years, dating from 1743, as a miſſionary in *India*. This ſpot is called the ſecond ſource of the *Ganges*, which after a courſe of eight hundred miles from its origin, amidſt lofty and ſavage mountains, eſcapes from its long confinement at a place called *Hurdwar*, into the vaſt and fertile plains of *Hindooſtan*; from hence it runs navigable, with an eaſy and ſmooth courſe of thirteen hundred and fifty miles, through the immenſe plains till it reaches the ſea. *Pliny* ſeems to have a better account of the courſe of the *Ganges* than we are willing to allow. His deſcrip-

FATHER TIEFENTALLER.

PLINY'S ACCOUNT OF.

tion does exactly correſpond with the truth. He deſcribes its furious courſe from its fountains, and the noiſe it makes at its cataracts, its *Gangoutras*, and its placid paſſage along the plains after it has eſcaped from its confinement. 'Alii (dicunt) cum 'magno fragore ipſius ſtatim fontis erumpere, dejectumque 'per ſcopuloſa et abrupta, ubi primum molles planities con-'tingat, ubi lenem fluere, &c. &c *.'

LATAC.

CERTAIN later communications from the ingenious Mr. *Daniell*, occaſion ſome deviations in deſcription of its firſt courſes from the two heads: that from the more northern runs almoſt due weſt above two hundred miles as far as *Latac*, a fortreſs in little *Thibet*, placed on the ſummit of a lofty mountain, the reſidence of its *Rajah*; his territories border on *Caſhmer*, and are about thirty or forty leagues broad, but produce little except muſk, cryſtal, and wool, backed with a range of mountains cloathed with ſnow, inhabited by muſks, *Hiſt. Quad.* i. N° 124,

QUADRUPEDS OF IMAUS.

and other quadrupeds of ſnowy regions, ſuch as the *Argali*, or Wild Sheep, p. 44. H. The *Ibex*,—N° 15; the *Caucaſan* Goat,—N° 16; the *Chamois*,—N° 20; and the *Bear*,—N° 208; and poſſibly many other hardy animals which can bear the cold of theſe exalted regions. I find the ſame among the more ſouthern chains of *Imaus*; and alſo the fineſt falcons, highly valued on the warm plains of *Bengal*, the ſeat of the gay antelopes, and other objects of game of theſe noble and generous birds.

DESERT OF GOBI.

AN immenſe deſert, little known, originates immediately to the north of the fountains of the *Ganges*; I may ſay to that of

* Lib. vi. c. xviii.

the

the *Indus*, in about Lat. 37° 30′; its courſe is north-eaſterly between Long. 74° 45′, and 105° eaſt, bounding or dividing part of *Hindooſtan*, *Thibet*, weſtern *Tartary*, *Tangut*, and the *Monguls*, and ends in Lat. 49° 20′, at the lake *Dalay nor*, in *Chineſe Tartary*; the whole extent is not leſs than two thouſand three hundred and ninety-ſeven miles. It is named the *Gobi*, and by the *Chineſe*, *Shamo* and *Han Kai*. It conſiſts of ſands unſtable and tremendous as thoſe of *Arabia*, which would be impaſſable had not nature placed acroſs them, at very remote diſtances, three chains of hills, or narrow tracts of ſolid ground, the roads which travellers muſt take; and amidſt this ocean were pleaſant vallies, entirely inſulated by the ſand. Occaſionally, in the middle ages, theſe roads were the paſſage which merchants took, either from the countries bordering on the *Caſpian* ſea, or from *Europe* itſelf, as their buſineſs might call them through *Tartary* and *Bucharia* into *India*, or the diſtant *China*. As the traveller in antient times advanced as far eaſtward in the great *Tartarian* as the deſert of *Lop*, the terrible ſcenery laid hold of their fancies; they were terrified with the deluſion of dæmons which haunt theſe dreadful deſerts: they imagined themſelves to be called by their names by voices familiar to them, till they were brought to the edge of ſome precipice; or at times they were recreated with the ſound of aerial muſic. Theſe romances reached *Europe*; when our *Milton*, fond of that ſpecies of reading, fell in with our authority *Marco Polo* *, he adopted this relation, which he put into the mouth of the lady in *Comus*,

DESERT OF LOP.

* See his voyages in Bergeron's collection, p. 35. Purchas, Pilgrims, iii. p. 75.

when, like the antient travellers, ſhe was benighted and bewildered on her way:

A thouſand fantaſies
Begin to throng into my memory
Of calling ſhapes, and beck'ning ſhadows dire
And aery tongues, that ſyllable men's names
On ſands and ſhores, and deſert wilderneſſes.

TWO STREAMS OF THE GANGES.

To return:—A little beyond *Latac*, the river ſuddenly bends towards the ſouth-eaſt, and after near a hundred miles courſe receives the branch of the *Ganges* which flows from the lake *Lanken:* the courſe ſtill continues inclining to the eaſt; it paſſes through a gap in the *Himmaleh* chain, which forms the *Gangoutra* juſt mentioned; this word ſignifies a caſcade of the *Ganga* or *Ganges*.

SIRINAGUR.

THE river from hence is called the *Bagbyretty*; it paſſes along the weſtern foot of the great chain, through the fertile *Rajahſhip* of *Sirinagur*, environed with lofty wooded mountains; the trees very large, on this ſide covered with thoſe of the country only; on the other with *European* trees, ſuch as oak, walnut, cherry, peach, raſpberry, &c. &c. Many of the hills are very high, of a ſugar-loaf ſhape, covered with a ſmooth and verdant turf, and have a flatted top; they riſe to a great height one above the other, and are crowned on the ſummit of each with a village. From the ſummit Mr. *Daniell* ſaw the

GLACIERES.

Glacieres of *India*, which made a moſt majeſtic and awful appearance even at the diſtance of a hundred and fifty miles. The ice riſes often into lofty ſpires on the grandeſt of ſcales;

the light ſides were ſtained in the moſt elegant manner with a roſeate color. Another great river, called the *Alucmundra*, which riſes far amidſt the mountains of *Thibet*, joins the *Baghyretty* at *Deuprag*. Here Mr. *Rennel*, on the authority of Mr. *Daniell*, places a middle *Gangoutra*. A few miles below the city of *Sirinagur* it aſſumes the name of *Ganges*, and retains it the reſt of its courſe: it flows through the remainder of *Sirinagur* to *Hurdwar*, where it ruſhes through another *Gangoutra*, through a gap in the *Sewalic* chain, unheard of before, till pointed out to us by the inveſtigation of Mr. *Daniell:* As to the *Alucmundra*, he repreſents it as a river confined through a rocky channel only a hundred yards wide, and of immenſe rapidity, and croſſed by rope bridges of peculiar conſtructions.

Mr. *Daniell*'s travels in this part of *Hindooſtan* were attended with great difficulties, but with all the pleaſure that muſt attend the elegant mind of the fine artiſt. In this part of his journey he croſſed the *Ganges*, in about Lat. 28° 30′, to *Sumbrul*; eaſterly to *Darunaghur*, *Afulghur*, *Nejigabad*, and the *Hurdwar*; from thence he returned through the foreſt at the foot of the *Sewalic* mountains to *Loldong*, continued his arduous route to *Condawar Ghaut*, entered the paſs there, and made a ſix day's journey over the mountains to *Sirinagur*. What a feaſt may the public expect of intellectual and viſual entertainment from the production of a pencil, of which they have had already a taſte ſo fully ſatisfactory.

Hurdwar is ſeated to the weſt ſouth-weſt of *Sirinagur*, amidſt moſt pictureſque mountains of conic form. I have ſeen a drawing taken on the ſpot: it is the great reſort of the *Hindoos*, who flatter themſelves that it is the ſource of their venerated ſtream. HURDWAR.

STREIGHTS OF KUPELI.

ſtream. The gorge into the mountain is called the ſtreights of *Kupeli*. The bloody tyrant, *Tamerlane*, in his invaſion of *India* in 1399, could boaſt of penetrating farther than any invader ever did before. Here he found great numbers of *Hindoos*, probably retired to this ſacred place; they diſperſed at his approach, fled into the woods, were purſued and maſſacred without mercy, according to the cruel ſpirit of *Mahometiſm*, ever exerted againſt thoſe who differed from them in religious matters.

COW'S MOUTH.

THE hiſtorian of *Tamerlane* mentions a place, fifteen miles above theſe ſtreights, diſtinguiſhed by the ſculpture of a cow, the animal ſo highly venerated by the *Hindoos*, and to which they reſort even to this day in great numbers. The barbarian found great crowds of theſe innocent people when he was there: he attacked them, but met with a feeble reſiſtance, ſo that multitudes fell victims to his cruelty.

THE upper *Gangoutra* was once ſuppoſed to have been the famous cavern called the *Cow's Mouth*, but the opinion is now laid aſide: this was like the rock near which *Tamerlane* committed one of his maſſacres, and was likewiſe their great reſort. A cavern of this name, and ſtill greatly frequented, certainly exiſts. It was viſited by Father *Tiefentaller*, yet by the medium of Mr. *Rennel*, through the channel of Mr. *Daniell*, we learn no more than that it may lie in a north or north-by-weſt direction from *Hurdwar*.

INTO the *Ganges* flow multitudes of great rivers from each ſide, which give a matchleſs inland navigation. It receives in its courſe through the plains eleven rivers, ſome of which are equal in ſize to the *Rhine*, and none leſſer than the *Thames:* it maintains thirty

thirty thouſand boatmen, by their carriage of ſalt and food for ten millions of people in *Bengal* and its dependencies, which occaſions a vaſt expenditure; add to this the exports and imports, the common interchange of divers articles within its limits, its fiſheries, and its travellers, which do all together occaſion annually an expenditure of two millions of money.

I SHALL not detain my reader any longer than to ſay that there are certain tracts of land which require leſs moiſture than others from the nature of their production; theſe are defended from the inundations by vaſt dikes, they in various places extend a thouſand miles, if united, and are kept up at an enormous expence. One branch of the *Ganges* is thus confined for the extent of ſeventy miles, and of the breadth of the *Thames* near *Batterſea*; ſo that when the river is full, paſſengers look down on each ſide as from a lofty eminence into the ſubjacent country. VAST DIKES.

JUST before the rains ſet in, which is about the middle of *July*, the waters of the *Ganges* begin to increaſe, occaſioned by the ſnow on the tops of the hills from whence the river iſſues (above thirteen hundred miles from the ſea) being melted by the ſun; as ſoon as the rains commence it hourly ſwells, pouring with the moſt impetuous velocity, and the river has the appearance of a ſea, and in ſome parts, where there happen to be rocks or very high hills on each ſide pretty near the river, the water being there pent up, it riſes to a prodigious height, and the current is ſo ſtrong and rapid, that it is hardly poſſible for any boat to ſtem it. ANNUAL FLOODS.

AFTER about two months, when the violence of the rain begins

gins to ſubſide, the water falls almoſt as ſuddenly as it aroſe, and that which was of late one entire ſheet of water, except perhaps ſome tops of trees, now appears to be a fertile country, covered with woods, corn fields, and other plantations, and the different arms which the river branches into, form many little iſlands, which in the rainy ſeaſon one has no idea of.

SOME of theſe little iſlands produce three and four crops yearly; rice, which grows only when it is covered with water; after that corn; then water melons, &c.

CURRENT. IN the dry ſeaſon the current is very ſlow, not above three miles an hour, in the wet ſeaſon from five to eight; the deſcent is only four inches in a mile. In the time of the inundations, the veſſels ſail in all directions as over a vaſt inland ſea: the dangers of voyaging is very great, either from the fierce eddies occaſioned by other rivers diſcharging themſelves into the *Ganges*, or, in the low ſeaſon, by the falling in of great fragments of the banks, or by the ſtriking on trees ſunk beneath the ſurface of the water, which often occaſion moſt fatal accidents.

THE *Indus* at one extremity reaches the ſea after a courſe of a thouſand miles, the *Ganges* after a courſe of two thouſand one hundred and fifty, yet their courſe is exceeded by ſome of the *Sibirian* rivers. The length of the *Oby*, moſt part of which is navigable, is two thouſand two hundred miles; that of the *Lena* two thouſand five hundred and fifty: theſe are forced northward into the *Icy Sea* by the *Altaic* chain, which forms a right angle near the ſouthern end of the *Urallian* chain, and, with their various branches, extend to the northern parts of the

A Rohilla. A Polygar. A Soldier of Tippoo's.

the empire of *China*, leaving to the ſouth the vaſt extent of *Tartary*.

PROVINCE OF ROHILLA.

THE firſt province we enter on after paſſing *Hurdwar* is that of *Robilla*. It ſeems to be governed by *Reguli*. It is poſſeſſed by the poſterity of certain *Afgans*, who quitted their native ſeats among the *Kumaoon* mountains, and deſcended to this country in 1673, to ſeek their fortunes. Firſt, *Daood* diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour: but was cut off by the barbarity of a chieftain whom he had liſted under. His ſon, *Allee Mahummed*, ſucceeded to his high qualities, which, after various ſucceſſes, enabled him to eſtabliſh a new ſtate. He left children, and over them appointed guardians: by their valour and prudence they extended their dominion, particularly by the conqueſt of the *Rajah* of *Ferrochabad*, by whom they were unjuſtly attacked; they added his territories to theirs. They had a large part in the bloody battle of *Paniput*, hereafter to be mentioned. They afterwards allied themſelves with *Sujah ul Dowlah*, Nabob of *Oude*, ſo far as to ſtipulate to pay him forty lacks of *rupees* for protecting them, in 1773, from an invaſion of the *Mahrattas*, by permitting a *Britiſh* brigade in his pay to march under Sir *Robert Barker* againſt them, who drove them over the *Ganges*; but as ſoon as the *Robillas* found themſelves in ſafety, they evaded payment, and we aſſiſted the *Nabob* to make a conqueſt of the country. This brought on the celebrated *Robilla* war in 1774, which was carried on by Lieutenant Colonel *Champion*, and ſoon concluded by his deciſive victory at *Kutterab**. The terms of agreement were ſettled by the treaty of *Lol-*

* Hamilton's Hiſt. of the Rohillas, p. 231.

dong, a town on the eaſtern ſide of the river juſt within their territory. We added to the Nabobſhip of *Oude* the province of *Robulcund*, but baniſhed to the weſt ſide of the *Ganges*, about ſeventeen or eighteen thouſand men and their families, the moſt rebellious of the nation. This war was repreſented at home in the moſt infamous light, that for the aggrandizement or the pleaſure of an ally, "the whole nation, with inconſider-"able exceptions, was ſlaughtered and baniſhed; the country "was laid waſte with fire and ſword, and that land, diſtinguiſhed "above moſt others by the *chearful* face of *paternal* govern-"ment, and *protected* labour, the choſen ſeat of cultivation and "plenty, is now throughout a *dreary deſert*, covered with ruſhes "and briars, and jungles full of wild beaſts!!!*"

LET me add, we got an increaſe of ſubſidy to the conquering brigade, and the diſtrict of *Benares* for the Company, of the yearly income of two hundred and forty thouſand pounds. As to the brigade it is to over-awe the neighboring ſtate, and more than probable to keep in order our nominal ally, but real ſubject. This for a time may enable us to ſupport our unhappy boaſt of having a territory from the ſtreights of *Kupeli* to the mouth of the *Ganges*, reckoning along its windings a courſe of thirteen hundred and fifty miles. *Sumbul*, *Anopchine*, and *Budayoon*, are places diſtinguiſhed by capital letters on the banks of the *Ganges*, but their hiſtory is not given. *Furruckabad* is another capital of a ſmall diſtrict, ſeated alſo on the *Ganges*, belonging to a *Robilla* chief.

BLOODY ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH.

IN 1794, theſe ſavage clans aroſe with all their native ferocity. I imagine the cauſe to have been a feudal quarrel between the

* Same p. p. 252, 268.

chieftain

chieftain of *Rampore*, and ſome clamant on his title. General *Abercrombie* commanded in thoſe parts. On *November* 26th, a bloody action took place; our whole line was ſet in motion: the charge of the enemy was moſt daring and gallant; it could not be ſurpaſſed; both lines met and intermingled; the bayonet prevaled, and our army purſued the enemy acroſs the *Doojure Millach*. The *Robillas* were twenty-five thouſand in number: the charge of the enemy was peculiarly ſingular; they formed in a line infinitely beyond the extent of ours, in deep wedges, ſuppoſed to be fifty deep: when both lines came within about five hundred yards, *Golaum*'s people ſcattered individually, approached in that extraordinary manner, and conteſted the point with our bayonets: they appeared to deſpiſe our muſquetry, and upon every diſcharge of artillery embraced the ground, inſtantly riſing and advancing to the charge. Their arms were ſpears, match-locks, and ſwords, which latter they employed with deſtructive effect; and their attack, as by univerſal conſent, was called the *Highland* charge. The ſlaughter on both ſides was dreadful; that of the *Engliſh* moſt uncommon: beſides privates we loſt one colonel, one major, two captains, and nine lieutenants, and had eleven officers wounded; a proportion far beyond what ever was known in engagements with undiſciplined ſavages *.

Canoge is at preſent a middle ſized town on the weſt ſide of the *Ganges*, in Lat. 27° 3′, and in the great Nabobſhip of *Oude*, ſeated at the junction with the *Calini* or *Callynuddi*. The city may have been the *Calinipaxa* of *Pliny*. It is a place of great CANOGE.

* Calcutta Gazette.—Golaum was one of the chieftains.

reputed antiquity, being ſaid by *Ferißta*, i. p. p. 9. 16, to have been the capital of *Hindooſtan*, under the father of the *Porus* who was conquered by *Alexander*. In the ſixth century it is reported to have had thirty thouſand ſhops for the famous *Indian* chaw the betell, and ſixty thouſand bands of muſicians and ſingers who paid tax to government. A peſtilence is ſuppoſed to have depopulated the place. It is ſaid to have been the head of an empire. It ſubmitted to *Mahmood*, in 1018, in his eighteenth expedition. The *Indian* hiſtorians are full of the accounts of its grandeur, extent, and populouſneſs: it is at preſent a town of middling ſize. *Abulfazel*, in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 47, ſays no more of its ſtate, than that it was in antient times the capital of *Hindooſtan*.

THE JUMNA. I SHALL now quit for a time the *Ganges*, and croſs north-weſtward the ſpace between that river and the *Jumna*. The laſt was the *Jomanes* of *Pliny*, and the ſuppoſed *Erranaboas* of *Arrian*, *Rerum Indic*, i. p. 514. It is the firſt great river that contributes to augment the *Ganges*: it riſes in Lat. 32°, in the *Rajahſhip* of *Sirinagur*, about eighty miles ſouth-weſt of *Gangoutra*, and paſſes through the gorges of the mountains, in about Lat. 30°, near *Schaurampour*. Between Lat. 29° and Lat. 30°, in the province of *Sirhiad*, near the weſtern banks of the *Jumna*, are the famous plains of *Paniput* and *Carnawl*, celebrated for the frequent battles fought on their wide expanſe: three are on record; the firſt is related in the ſublime poem, The *Marabharat*, which conſiſts of two hundred thouſand lines, compoſed by the learned *Brahmin*, *Kriſhna Dwypayen Veias*, painting the great deeds of the heroes of the time.

PANIPUT.

BATTLE OF THE BARABHARAT.

time *. Victory gave to *Arjoon*, the favorite of the god *Viſhnou*, the empire of *Bharatvirſh*, or *Hindooſtan*. It was fought in the days of *Lamech*; a learned friend will contend with me that it muſt have happened towards the latter end of the firſt century of *Methuſalem*, *Anno Mundi*, 793. The poem was preſerved in the ark, and delivered about three thouſand years after its compoſition, through all the changes and chances of that vaſt period, to be tranſlated from the *Sanſkrit* into the *Engliſh* tongue, for the benefit of the preſent curious generation.

BATTLE OF CARNAWL.

THE ſecond battle was at a vaſt interval. The famous *Kouli Khan*, after croſſing the *Indus* at *Attock*, pitched his camp on the plain of *Carnawl*, on *February* 11th, 1739, on his march towards *Delhi*, to depoſe that weak monarch *Mahomed Shah*. The emperor pitched his ſplendid camp on the ſame plain: a battle took place on the next day. The *Mogul* brought into the field two hundred thouſand horſe and foot. *Kouli Khan* fought with fifty thouſand horſe, brave and hardy troops. Victory quickly decided in his favor. On his ſide only two thouſand five hundred were killed, on that of the *Mogul* ſeventeen thouſand. Above twenty thouſand more were maſſacred in the ſurrounding towns and villages three days after. This decided the fate of the empire, which, after the reigns of three more imbecil monarchs, was intirely diſſolved, and divided among the moſt powerful *Soubahders*.

OF PANIPUT.

THE third battle was on the adjacent plains of *Paniput*. The *Mahrattas*, ambitious of making all *Hindooſtan* their tribu-

* Ayeen, ii. p. 111.

taries,

taries, aſſembled a vaſt army, and took the uſual route of invaders, and reached theſe famous fields. It ſeems to have been a confederacy of *Hindoos* againſt the *Mahometan* powers. The great *Abdalla*, or *Ahmed Shah*, headed the latter. It is ſaid that the army of the former conſiſted of two hundred thouſand men, of the latter a hundred and fifty thouſand. The battle was fought with uncommon obſtinacy. Victory declared for the *Mahometans* *. The *Mahrattas* loſt fifty thouſand men, and were ſo weakened by this fatal defeat, as from that time viſibly to decline in their conſequence.

CANALS OF FEROSE.

IN about the year 1359, that uſeful prince, *Feroſe* III. cut a canal near the northern hills from the *Jumna* to his royal hunting palace of *Sufedon*, about twenty miles weſt by weſt of *Paniput*, to ſupply it with water. It was ſixty miles in length, and paſſed over the plains of *Carnawl*. Not long after, he founded the city and caſtle of *Hiſſar*, about eighty miles diſtant, due weſt of *Paniput*. His new city was ſeated in a ſandy deſert on the way from *Perſia* to *Delhi*, ſo that the travellers were often greatly diſtreſſed for water. By the perſuaſion of a *Derviſh*, who had predicted his acceſſion to the throne, he continued the canal from *Sufedon* to *Hiſſar*, an extent of a hundred and fourteen miles. He again cut a canal from the river *Setlege* to *Hiſſar Feroſebad*, to extend the comforts of the travellers. Its length was a hundred miles: Its mouth was ſuppoſed ſo have been at the conflux of the *Beyah* with the *Setlege*. Theſe imperial works were taken up again by *Shah Jehan*, who not

* See a moſt circumſtantial account of this battle in the Aſiatic Reſearches, iii. p. p. 91. 139.

only

only repaired and cleanſed that part of the canal between the hills and *Sufedon*, but continued it by a new cut to *Delhi*, over the plains of *Paniput**. I refer the reader to p. 42 of my firſt volume, for the account of the canal in the province of *Labor*.

DELHI. SEVENTY-TWO miles below *Paniput*, on the weſt ſide of the river, ſtands the once famed city of *Delhi*, in Lat. 28° 37′. The ſpace between the *Jumna* and the *Ganges*, as far as their junction at *Allahabad*, a length of near five hundred miles, is called the *Dooab*, a name common to ſimilar tracts: it anſwers to the claſſical *Interamna* and *Interamnates*. It is pretended that *Delhi* was built by one *Delu* three hundred years before *Chriſt*; we will ſpeak with more certainty, when we ſay from *Ferishta*, i. 156, that it was firſt made a royal reſidence in the year 1200, by *Cuttub ul dien abiek*, who, from the ſtate of a ſlave, raiſed himſelf to the *Sultanſhip*; and in that year conquered the province of *Delhi*, before that time governed by a *Rajah*. The *Ayeen Akberry* ſays its more antient name was *Inderput*. The city became the capital of the empire, but it roſe or fell to decay according as it was honored with the preſence of majeſty, or deſerted by the court. Thus we find thoſe travellers mention it as a moſt miſerable and ruinous place, who have happened to viſit it at the time of its deſertion.

THE DOAB.

FIRST CITY.

IT is ſaid that the preſent *Delhi* had been preceded by two other cities of this name, near to each other; the firſt, as old as the time of *Porus*. The *Indian* tradition is, that it had fifty-two gates. The ſecond was built by *Mirza Baber*, a deſcendant

SECOND.

* Conſult the Ayeen, ii. p. 107. Dow's Ferishta, i. 366, and Mr. Rennel, p. p. 72, 73.

of

of *Tamerlane*, who, in 1525, marched from his territories above *Cabul*, and made a conqueſt of this country. It was then ornamented with numbers of ſepulchres of the *Patan* kings and religious perſons. The *Ayeen* gives the name of ſeveral. There was alſo a very fine one of *Humayon*, father of *Akbar*. We find from the ſame authority that it was cuſtomary for the living princes to build for themſelves mauſoleums in the midſt of pleaſant gardens.

THIRD. THE third city is the preſent, built by *Shah Jehan*, who came to the throne in 1628. It roſe out of the ruins of the preceding, and was named by the vanity of the Emperor *Shahjehanabad:* he built a magnificent palace included within a fortreſs; they were made of a brick of a fine red, and a ſtone like marble, of the ſame color, and form a moſt gay appearance. The length of the city is built parallel to the ſides of the river, the reſt is ſurrounded by a weak brick wall. There are beſides ſeveral magnificent houſes belonging to the great men; the reſt of the buildings are mean, made either with frames of bamboo, or cottages of mud, which dries into hardneſs in the hot ſeaſon. The exaggerated accounts of the *Indians* make the city contain two millions of inhabitants, a thing impoſſible, as the exact *Bernier* makes its circuit only nine miles. When the court quits *Delhi*, even on a progreſs, it ſeems depopulated; of ſuch multitudes does the imperial train, and thoſe of the great men conſiſt.

Abulfazel barely mentions the magnificent buildings in the ſeveral *Delhis*. The inquiſitive *Bernier* ſpeaks of others: both theſe authors tell us that they were ſecured within forts; poſ-

ſibly

ſibly the laſt was within the moſt ſplendid, but being brought in the character of a phyſician to a lady in the imperial ſeraglio, he was led blindfolded. He indeed ſpeaks of a magnificent moſque, with a gate oppoſite to each front. This I gueſs to have been the *Jummah Musjid*, or *Friday* Moſque; becauſe, ſays Mr. *Daniell*, it is uſed only on that day. He gives in the firſt plate a view of the gate, and in his twenty-ſecond of the moſque itſelf. The materials of this fine edifice are almoſt entirely white marble, bordered with red ſtone. The façade has in the centre a gateway, with a colonnade of a double row of pillars, and exteriorly, pointed arches with ſcolloped ſides. Two lofty minarets terminate the front, fluted; and the fluting and riſing interventions alternate red ſtones and white marble. Each minaret is ſurrounded with three equidiſtant galleries. Beyond the façade is the moſque, with three grand domes entirely of white marble, and ribbed from the apex to the baſe. This Mr. *Daniell* juſtly obſerves may be reckoned in the firſt claſs of *Mahometan* architecture. He attributes the building to *Shah Jehan*. The gate is, of its kind, the moſt elegant, and has on each ſide a beautiful colonnade, each of which terminates with a light open pavillion covered by a dome, forming near two thirds of a circle; what adds to the grandeur of this gate is, it is elevated far above the ground, and to be aſcended to by two magnificent flights of ſteps.—In Mr. *Daniell*'s thirteenth plate is a part of the fort, ſaid to have been built by *Sheer Shah*.

THE JUMMAH MUSJID.

NEAR *Feroſe Shah*'s *Cotilla*, N° VII. are ſome antient buildings, circular and plain, but not inelegant. That in the front has a flat roof ſupported by pillars, and on it another, with

pillars holding up the ſummit. In the back ground is a ſquare periſtyle of ſquare pillars, ſupporting a dome; other buildings in view are round and plain. Numbers of *ſouterrains* appear with entrances through pointed arches.

COTSEA-BAUG. *Cotſea-Baug*, N° III. is a moſt magnificent palace, built on the banks of the *Jumna*, in the reign of *Akbar*, by a lady of the name of *Cotſea*; *Baug* ſignifies a garden. It has a moſt extenſive front, with three rows of falſe windows, with pointed arches within each; at each end is a beautiful angular pavilion, with windows of lattice work, moſt beautifully made of what I may call ſtone fillagree: the upper windows are bow.

MASSACRE BY TAMERLANE. *Debli* twice underwent the moſt horrid maſſacres. One in 1397, in the time of *Mahmood* III. when it was entered by the *Tartar Tamerlane*. A party of his troops had been before ſent to occupy the city, deſerted by the emperor. A dreadful ſcene commenced: the *Hindoos*, to prevent the pollution of their wives and daughters, and themſelves from every ſpecies of inſult, firſt ſhut the city gates, ſet fire to their houſes, murthered their wives and children, and then ruſhed in deſperation againſt the enemy. The gates were forced, a general ſlaughter enſued, and the ſtreets rendered impaſſable by the heaps of ſlain.

SECOND BY KOULI KHAN. IN our days, in the reign of *Mahomed Shah*, a ſecond maſſacre took place, not leſs terrible. When *Kouli Khan* entered the city in triumph, a ſhot was fired at him from one of the houſes, which killed an officer by his ſide. The ſignal of ſlaughter was given, and a hundred and forty thouſand people periſhed by the troops of the unrelenting tyrant in the ſpace of three days. The city was plundered, and the emperor left a prey to his great men. His dominions fell to pieces, divided among his viceroys,

who left to him the empty ſtate. He lived to the year 1747. The death of his faithful Viſier *Cummir ul dien*, on whom he placed the fulleſt confidence amidſt all his misfortunes, put an end to his exiſtence. On hearing of the account he fell into a ſwoon, and expired ſitting on his throne.

PLUNDERED BY ABDALLA.

Debli, in 1756, was yet fated to undergo a third calamity. The reign of *Allumguire* II. was uſhered in with the plundering of the capital. *Abdalla*, king of *Candahar*, juſtly incenſed at the perfidy of the *Viſier*, marched to *Debli*, eſtabliſhed himſelf in the citadel like *Kouli Khan*, and notwithſtanding he was received by the poor *Mogul* as a royal gueſt, he gave the city to be ſacked by the mercileſs *Afghans*. Every exceſs was committed; terror pervaded the inhabitants, and multitudes fell ſuicides to their apprehenſions. *Abdallah* ſent part of his army into the *Dooab* of the *Jumna* and *Ganges* to glean after the harveſt of *Nadir*, and to lay ſiege to *Agra*, but he was compelled to recal his troops, then attacked by the peſtilence.

SHAH ALUM.

IN *Debli*, in 1788, were exerciſed the unheard-of barbarities on the unhappy *Shah Alum*, the laſt of the *Mogul* emperors, deſcribed in the prophetic viſion in p. 57, by the *Robilla* ſavage *Golawm Kauder*. The prince, the pageant of every ſucceſsful party, was ſeized by that ruffian, and, probably through private revenge for paſt injuries, he here ſuffered from him the moſt horrible effects of his malice. The villain was afterwards ſeized by *Madajee Sindia*, the great *Mahratta* chieftain, and underwent puniſhment due to his deſerts. His noſe, ears, arms, and legs were cut off, and in that condition ſent to *Shah Alum*, at *Debli*, but he died by the way. The wretched emperor be-

came a penſioner to his avenger, and is, I believe, living to this day.

PAGODAS OF BINDRABAND.

IN the way to *Agra*, on the weſt ſide of the *Jumna*, are the beautiful and ſingular *Pagodas* of *Bindraband*. They are of the ſame form as thoſe at *Jagrenaut*, but the outſide moſt elegantly ſculptured; certain carved ribs go equidiſtant from top to bottom, and between them the ſurface is divided into ſmall ſquares prettily filled with roſettes. There are two of theſe buildings given in the ſame plate, the thirteenth by the matchleſs pencil of Mr. *Daniell*.

Matura, the old *Mebtrab*, *Ayeen*, ii. 47, and the *Myrthe* taken by *Tamerlane*, is at a ſmall diſtance from theſe *Pagodas*; probably they belonged to it, as *Abulfazel* ſays it had many idolatrous temples to which the *Hindoos* reſort. The piety of the people of *Myrthe* might incenſe the ſavage zeal of *Tamerlane* againſt them, for his hiſtorian, ii. p. 71, ſays, that in taking the place he cauſed all the male inhabitants to be flayed alive.

AGRA.

FROM *Delhi* to *Agra* is a hundred and ſeventeen miles. Travellers ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the magnificence of this city, which was firſt made the imperial reſidence by *Sultan Secunder*, about the year (ſays *Ferijhta*, ii. 68.) 1488, who embelliſhed it in the moſt ſplendid manner. Before that time he lived at *Biana*, a magnificent city, which ſoon after fell into decay on the riſe of *Agra*. The magnificent ruins, with vaſt vaults or caverns, were to be ſeen in the days of the author of the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 46. It was famed for its fine ſugar, its *Indigo*, and *Henna*, or dye, with which the ladies of *India* color the palms of their hands and ſoles of their feet. The emperor

Akbar

Akbar added greatly to the ſplendor of *Agra*, and built a fine citadel of red free-ſtone. The author of the *Ayeen* ſays it had, in his time, five hundred ſtone buildings in the moſt elegant taſte, in the *Bengal*, *Guzerat*, and other ſtyles, and decorated with the moſt beautiful paintings.

Albufazel was born near this city, and boaſts of the tombs of his anceſtors in the moſques of the place. The once ſplendid *Agra* is now ruinous. Mr. *William Hodges*, who accompanied Captain *Cook* in his ſecond voyage round the world, and whoſe drawings are ſuch ornaments to the narrative, viſited *Bengal* in 1780, and continued there till the year 1783. He publiſhed, in *aqua tinta*, views on the *Ganges* and *Jumna*. Among them is one of the ruins of *Agra*, waſhed by the *Jumna*, and another of its fort. Mr. *Hodges* ſettled during ſome years in *London*, and continued unrivalled the firſt landſcape painter in our capital; his ideas highly improved by the variety of great ſcenery he has had opportunity of contemplating; all which appears evident in his performances.

MAUSOLEUM OF AKBAR.

Agra, and the neighboring village *Secundra*, are juſtly celebrated for their wonderful *Mauſoleums*; that of *Akbar* at *Agra*, erected by his ſon *Jehangir*, of which Mr. *Hodges* gives two views, in vol. ii. tab. XV and XVI, with ſeveral of the attendant buildings of theſe imperial follies, with their moſques, their *Choultries*, and pavillions, and reſidences of the *Mollahs* and holy men, who at ſtated times performed the ſacred offices. The *Mauſoleum* itſelf is ſquare, flat roofed, and ornamented with ſeveral cupolas and minarets. In a large print publiſhed ſeparately by Mr. *Hodges*, is a view of the gateway, a vaſt pile. On every

every ſide are two rows of magnificent arches, enriched with moſt magnificent ſculpture, or beautifully inlaid with marbles of different colors. This is the entrance into a garden of twenty acres, finely planted, and laid out into walks, amidſt which ariſe the various buildings. The minarets and domes of the *Mauſoleum* are of white marble; the other parts compoſed of marbles of various colors, like the former, inlaid in red ſtone: fancy muſt have been exhauſted in the invention of ornament. In the middle of the *Mauſoleum* is a vaſt hall, in the middle of which a plain ſarcophagus of white marble, contains the poor remains of the great emperor, with no other inſcription than that of AKBAR.

I SHALL not, ſays the philoſophical *Bernier*, ſtay to diſcourſe of the monument of *Akbar*, becauſe whatever beauty is there, is found in a far higher degree in that of *Tajemahel*, or the CROWN of the SERAGLIO, the favorite queen of *Shah Jehan*, who erected this mauſoleum to her honor. She was that extraordinary beauty of the *Indies*, whom he loved ſo paſſionately, that it is ſaid that he never enjoyed any other woman while ſhe lived, and when ſhe died he was in danger to die himſelf.

Mr. *Daniell*, in his eighteenth plate, fully verifies the opinion of *Bernier*. The gateway is of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip; in the centre is a large pointed arch, and within that four leſſer; on each ſide two others one above the other; the whole front is unſpeakably rich in ſculpture, or inlaid work; the building is ſquare, and at each corner an angular tower, ornamented with ſculptured compartments, and on each a moſt elegant cupola: from the two ſides of this building is a long range

of

of cloiſters, with pointed arches; beyond theſe cloiſters appears the *Mauſoleum*; in the center is a magnificent dome, and at a ſmall diſtance, on two ſides, are two lofty minarets; the whole is compoſed of marble of ſnowy whiteneſs, brought from *Candahar*, ſix hundred miles diſtant. *Tavernier*, part ii. p. 50, affirms, that he ſaw the beginning and completing of this work, with the aſſiſtance of twenty thouſand men always at work. The aſhes of the fair *Tajamahel* are depoſited in a white ſarcophagus, in a hall beneath the great dome.

In *Bernier*'s time, portions of the *Alcoran* were continually read with profound reſpect to the honor of the deceaſed. Both the gardens in which theſe *mauſolees* are built, are incloſed in a lofty wall, with a gallery running round the ſummit of each. *Bernier* and his friend who was with him, agreed in their admiration of theſe celeſtial gardens, eſpecially of the laſt, which on one ſide was bordered by the magnificent *Jumna*, and every part embelliſhed with fountains, and laid out in a taſte the candid *Frenchman* never expected to find on the plains of *Hindooſtan*. He gives up every compariſon of *French* elegance, and at length confeſſes "that he does not yet well know whether he is not infected ſtill with *Indianiſm*; but I muſt needs ſay, but that I believe the *Tajemahel* ought to be reckoned amongſt the wonders of the world, rather than thoſe unſhapen maſſes of the *Ægyptian* pyramids, which I was weary to ſee after I had ſeen them twice, and in which I find I ſee nothing *without* but pieces of great ſtones ranged in the form of ſteps one upon another, and *within*, nothing but very little art and invention."

To continue the funebrial ſubject, we may ſay, that the two immediate

immediate ſucceſſors of the great *Akbar* were interred in this city. His ſon *Jehangìr* was depoſited in 1627, in a garden near the great *Bazar*. *Mahometans* deteſt all ſculpture or painting, yet the tomb, which is covered with a black hearſe cloth, is beſet with portraits with white torches, and the figures of two Jeſuits at each end. It is pretended that the ſon and ſucceſſor, *Shah Jehan*, paid them that mark of reſpect, as he and his father had been indebted to the order for their knowlege in mathematics and aſtrology. *Shah Jehan* was buried in this city, in a tomb begun by himſelf, and which an unnatural ſon, who could ſuffer his parent to die in a ſevere and long impriſonment, would never trouble himſelf about completing.

NOTWITHSTANDING *Agra* is ſeated in only Lat. 27°, it is ſubject to ſharp froſts. Mr. *Hodges* *, when he was there, found the mornings clear and very cold, and frequently ſo froſty, that he has ſeen ſeveral tanks frozen entirely over; but in the middle of the day it was generally very hot. In a book newly tranſlated from the *Perſian* called *Mutagherin*, or modern times, p. 287, there is mention of a froſt at *Debli* which laſted three nights, by which brazen veſſels filled with water burſt. *Debli* is ſeated in Lat. 28° 37′. Mr. *Hodges*'s account of the effects of froſt at *Debli*, inclines me to believe that of the *Indian* hiſtorian.

ETAWA. *Etawa* is a village on the north ſide of the *Ganges*, once a conſiderable town. The *Ravines*, vaſt chaſms formed by the rains, which leave on each ſide lofty hills truncated on their tops, are etched by Mr. *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. III. Various remains of the town appear on the ſummits of the cliffs, and even at the

* Travels, p. 117.

bottom

bottom of the very ravines: As to the paſs, it is repreſented in vol. ii. tab. ii. and exhibits the windings of the *Jumna*, bounded by a naked country. The cliff is perpendicular, and ſo cloſe to the water, as to render the march extremely difficult.

FIZOZEABAD. IN the neighborhood of *Agra* are ſeveral other fine buildings, ſuch as a modern tomb, and a long oratory at *Fizozeabad*, from which the *Mollahs* explain the *Koran* to the people. Theſe are in Mr. *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. XVIII.; he has alſo given in the ſame vol. tab. XIX. a view of the hunting palace of *Shekoabad*, now in ruins, once the delight of *Dara Sheko*, one of the unfortunate ſons of *Shah Jehan*.

GWALIOR FORT. I CANNOT help digreſſing about ſixty miles to the ſouth-weſt of *Etawa* to *Gwalior*, a great and ſtrong fort, placed on an inſulated rock, ſloping like that of *Edinburgh* or *Sterling* into the level country: the one end is a very lofty precipice. Its length is four miles, its breadth unequal; the top an inclined plain; the walls and towers ſkirt the whole edge of the mountain. This was a conſiderable poſt as early as the year 1008, and ſo ſtrong as ſeldom to be reduced but by famine: Such was the caſe when it was taken by the emperor *Altumſh* in the year 1231. It had been originally a *Droog* or *Hindoo* fortreſs. Theſe ſpecies of elevated inſulated rocks are frequent features in *India*; ſuch were thoſe which gave *Alexander* the Great ſo much trouble in reducing. This became at laſt a ſtate priſon; many a foul and midnight murder has been committed on captives of royal blood within its walls. In the neighborhood of this fortreſs, and that of *Rhotas Gur*, are numbers of lions. Thoſe who deny that thoſe animals were natives of *India*, aſſert, that here

LIONS NEAR THAT FORT.

was a royal menagery, and that the breed was propagated from the beaſts which had eſcaped. I find in *Bernier*, part iv. p. 48, that *Aurengzebe* frequently took the diverſion of lion hunting, but do not learn that the noble animal was ever turned out for the imperial diverſion. The *Ayeen Akberry*, ii. 296, relates many inſtances of the valour of *Akbar* the Great, in his engagements with this tremendous animal, but is ſilent whether they had or had not been aborigines of *Hindooſtan*. Mr. *Terry*, in the vaſt foreſts near *Mandoa*, ſee p. 78, more than once ſaw lions, or heard them roaring; they were alſo frequent about *Malwah*; theſe muſt have been their moſt ſouthernly haunts, as the tract between *Lahor* and *Cachemere* is the moſt northerly, where they were the game of *Aurengzebe*, as related by *Bernier*. I have never heard of their exceeding the two limits I mention; poſſibly they may have been extirpated in other parts of *Hindooſtan*: certain it is, that it had a *Hindoo* name, that of *Sing*, which is no ſmall proof of its having been once ſpread over the whole empire, at leſt as far as climate would permit.

On the downfal of the *Mogul* empire, this fortreſs fell to the ſhare of the *Mahratta* chieftain, *Madagee Scindia*. In 1779, we entered into an alliance againſt him. I never endeavour to inveſtigate too nicely the motives of our *Hindooſtan* wars. Colonel *Popham* was ſent againſt the fort, which was at that time garriſoned by twelve hundred men: but for an accident,

> The caſtle's ſtrength
> Had laugh'd a ſiege to ſcorn.

Some

Some banditti who plundered the country, and made their nightly excurſions round the fortreſs, had for the ſake of pilfering made an attempt to find a path up the rock; they ſucceeded, and in the dead of night often got within the walls. This was communicated to Colonel *Popham*; he firſt ſent ſome truſty people with one of the thieves; the practicability of ſurpriſing the place, notwithſtanding the great danger of the attempt, was made evident. In the midſt of darkneſs the rock was ſcaled, the parties got ſafe up, mounted the walls, and in a few minutes, on *Auguſt* 4th, 1780, made themſelves maſters of *Gwalior*, impregnable except by the reſiſtleſs hand of famine. I refer to Mr. *Jonathan Scott* for his very curious account of the wonderful buſineſs. In 1783, *Madagee* ſet down before the place with an army of ſeventy thouſand men; treachery alone could have given him ſucceſs. The place was garriſoned by *Indians*, part of whom permitted his entrance on one ſide, while an attack was made on another, equally ill defended. Mr. *Hodges*, in his firſt vol. tab. V, VI. gives two fine views of the fortreſs, and at p. 139 of his travels, the account of the capture, from Mr. *Scott*.

Abulfazel, in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 47, ſpeaks of the iron mines of *Gwalior*, of its fine ſingers, and beautiful women; of the profitable and rich copper works of *Beerat*, and a ſilver mine not worth working; and of the conſiderable manufactures of woollen carpets and glaſs at *Allore*.

Calpy, a town on the ſouthern banks, about ſeventy miles from *Etawa*, is famous for being the place from which General GODDARD began his ſtupendous march acroſs the broadeſt CALPY.

part of the peninſula into *Guzerat* *. His is the merited fame, but the Colonel *Leſlie*, an officer highly credited in *America* by our hero *Wolfe*, had the conduct in the early part. A frequent ſucceſſion of war and peace had long been known between the preſidency of *Bombay* and the weſtern *Mabrattas*, occaſioned by the factions in the court of *Poonah*. A partial account has been given at p. 93 of my firſt volume; the whole is well told in the hiſtorical account of *Bombay*, printed in 1781. After ſome ſtrong diſputes between the ſupreme council at *Calcutta*, and the governor general, the genius of Mr. *Haſtings* got the better; and it was determined to ſend the *Bengal* brigade on the great deſign of croſſing the Peninſula, effectually to decide the long reigning diſputes. This force has been exaggerated, but it conſiſted in the whole of only ſix thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-four *native* troops, without a ſingle *European* corps, and thoſe commanded by a hundred and five *European* officers. To theſe the author of the *War in Aſia*, i. p. 22, adds the firſt regiment of cavalry, all compoſed of natives, commanded by Captain *Wray*, and the ſame number of the nabob of *Oude*'s, or *Viſier*'s, *Candahar* horſe. From the force of cuſtom, this little army was followed by a train of very near thirty-two thouſand ſervants, ſutlers, &c. &c. dreadful plagues to diſcipline, and to the mind of an *European* commander.

On *April* 3d, 1778, part of the firſt brigade arrived at *Allahabad*; and on different days others, with the artillery park, ſtores, and treaſure, arrived at *Corab*. *Leſlie* joined the troops on the

* Authorities for this March are from the Account of Bombay; and the Journal, &c. printed for Faden.

11th of *May*; on the 19th, part of the army made the eventful paſſage over the *Jumna* in boats, covered by twelve two pounders, and two placed on the weſtern heights of the river, oppoſite to the city and fort of *Calpee* or *Culpee*. In this city are numbers of tombs, ſays the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 47, of great perſonages; it had its own princes tributary to *Debli*. Two thouſand *Mabratta* horſe made a ſhew of oppoſition, but were ſoon diſperſed by the artillery. After ſome farther ſlight reſiſtance, the fort and town, abandoned by the garriſon and inhabitants, fell into our hands. On *May* the 27th, *June* 2d and 3d, the whole paſſage was effected. The commander of the *Mabratta* force in this part was *Gungadur Punt*, who had orders from *Poonah* to uſe all his efforts to obſtruct the progreſs of the *Engliſh*, in which his brother *Ballagee*, who had a diſtrict farther to the weſt, was to aſſiſt.

THE march from *Culpee* was attended with the utmoſt difficulty, through narrow roads, and amidſt hillocks of *Conkar*. CONKAR. This ſubſtance ſeems to me a genuine *lava*. The hillocks riſe to a conſiderable height, are moſt rude and irregular, and of moſt groteſque appearances, compoſed of *ſcoria*, exactly reſembling the ſlags flung out of iron furnaces; they muſt have been vulcanic, and theſe the extinct vulcanos. I have been told that earthquakes have been felt but rarely in *Hindooſtan*, which ſhews that vulcanic fury has been long exhauſted.

THE heats at this time were dreadful. Numbers of *Sepoys* were ſtruck dead by them. Captain *Craufurd*, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit, fell a victim to the heat. Dogs and other animals ſunk under it. To add to the calamity every well had been. DREADFUL HEATS.

been filled; every power of quenching the intolerable thirſt was wilfully deſtroyed. The army marched through a country of deceitful enemies; of petty chieftains, who miſled when they could, and deſtroyed when they had power.

THE thermometer roſe from 102 to 107, and it is even ſaid to 114. Every conveniency of cooling the tents by means of water, was here denied.

JETALPOUR. THE towns mentioned ſo far are obſcure, ſuch as *Murgon*, *Jetalpour*, *Belgong*, and *Chounic*. *Jetalpour* is called a good town, the houſes built of brick *pucha* work, and covered with tiles, a conveniency little known in the magnificent cities of *India*. Every now and then the army paſſed by a fort regularly built, and a few ſmall rivers croſſed its march.

BUNDELCUND. ABOUT *July* 1, the army entered *Bundela* or *Bundelcund*, a mountainous province, now divided between ſeveral *Rajahs*. Two of them, *Gomman Sing* and *Comman Sing*, having a feud with another *Rajah*, implored *Leſlie*'s aſſiſtance; this he granted, contrary to his expreſs orders, which were to proceed in his march without interfering with the country powers. He had encamped near *Chatterpour*, capital of *Bundelcund*. Near it was

MOW. the town of *Mow*, belonging to the enemy of theſe *Rajahs*. It is ſeated on a rude hill, at this time imperfectly fortified, yet the attack proved an arduous affair. The ſpirit of *Goddard* ſurmounted all difficulties. He made himſelf maſter of the place; this was neceſſary, for the garriſon not only drove away the protection he gave the villages of his friendly *Rajahs*, but ſeized a number of the bullocks belonging to the army, but which were ſoon recovered by the *Candaharian* horſe.

THE

THE natives of theſe parts ſeem to have been moſt complete *barbarians*. A Captain *Monro*, a man of great bravery, and a moſt active and worthy officer, and I preſume of diſtinguiſhed piety, having been alſo appointed chaplain to the brigade, was charged with a ſmall detachment to eſcort certain neceſſaries for ſeveral officers. He was attacked by about two hundred native cavalry, wounded, and taken priſoner. Notwithſtanding his entreaties, they perſiſted in cutting him down; they then robbed and left him for dead. He came to himſelf, and was taken under the care of a pious *Brahmin*, who took him to a ſmall fort, and treated him with all humanity: the ſavages diſcovered his aſylum, butchered him in cold blood, and cut off his head.

THE march was now continued through a hoſtile country, and force or deceit alternately practiſed. The new friends, the two *Sings*, both turned againſt us. On *Auguſt* 16th the Colonel reached *Rajah-Ghur*, a palace ſeated on the ſide of a high hill, ſurrounded with high walls, pierced with innumerable loop holes, and handſomely ornamented within and without. A large town extended itſelf on a plain on one ſide. About two miles diſtant is the river *Cane*, very rapid, and full of rocks, great ſtones, and ſtumps of trees; the channel is ſix hundred yards over, filled with water only in the rainy ſeaſon. On the banks of this river the enemy aſſembled a moſt formidable force, in hopes of cutting off our ſupplies. Captain *Popham*, who had ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the taking of *Gwalior*, was directed to diſperſe them, which he did moſt effectually.

RAJAH-GHUR.

RIVER CANE.

ON *October* the 3d, Colonel *Leſlie* died of a bilious fever at *Rajah-Ghur*, after having, from *May* 19th to *October* 3d, proceeded

COLONEL LESLIE DIES.

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ceeded only a hundred and forty miles of the deſtined march. The author of the *War in Aſia*, i. p. 61, aſſigns a very uncandid reaſon, intimating that he loitered on account of the diamonds of which this province is ſo productive, at the mine at *Pannah* or *Purna*, the *Pannaſſa* of *Ptolemy*. The real fact was, that *Leſlie* offended moſt notoriouſly againſt his inſtructions, and without any view of advantage to himſelf, was perpetually interfering with the quarrels of the country chieftains; but it appears certain, that the march to the river *Cane* might have been made in ten days, the diſtance from *Calpy* being nearly the ſame as that from *Calpy* to *Rajah-Ghur*. A reſolution had been taken to recal *Leſlie*; this event put an end to all enquiry, and the command devolved on Lieutenant Colonel *Goddard*, whoſe ſhining abilities and active ſpirit made him equal to any undertaking.

PANNAHA DIAMOND MINE.

THE army was now ſet in motion with the expected alacrity. It paſſed *Baſſiree*, *Chokah*, *Goorgunga*, *Morullah*, and *Darrowah*. At the laſt it fell in with a band of *Pandurams*, or wandering *Faquirs*, the peſt of *Hindooſtan*. Theſe vagabonds, under pretence of pilgrimages, ſometimes aſſemble in armies of ten or twelve thouſand, lay whole countries under contribution, rob people of their wives, and are guilty of every enormity. They are generally naked, but go armed, and from their rude and ſqualid aſpect make a moſt dreadful appearance. It is remarkable, that they admit any perſon of abilities among them, and inſtruct their diſciples in any branch of knowlege, which may make them revered among the vulgar.

REBELLION OF AGAINST AURENGZEBE.

IN the reign of *Aurengzebe*, thoſe wretches, under the conduct of a rich old woman, named *Biſtemia*, actually raiſed a rebellion

lion. The old lady was in as high fame for her ſkill in the art-magic, as her ſiſter *Hecate* in *Macbeth*; her inchanted pot was the ſcull of an enemy, in which her *hell-broth*, compoſed of owls, bats, ſnakes, lizards, and human fleſh, were boiled and diſtributed to her followers. Twenty thouſand of this fanatical band, led by *Biſtemia*, were oppoſed by a general of the emperor's, who reſiſted her incantations by written ſpells which he put into the hands of his commander. His proved the more powerful; a battle, or rather carnage enſued, in which the old woman and her whole army were annihilated. *Aurengzebe* met his general, and laughed with him at the ſucceſs of his ſpells *.

THE band which attacked *Goddard* did not exceed four or five hundred. They drove away two elephants and a few camels, which we ſoon recovered, and killed or wounded twenty of the robbers. Two thouſand more of theſe religious hovered in our rear, but they fled on the firſt appearance of an attack.

THE march was continued to *Heerapour*. A *Vaqueel* or agent came in from *Ballagee*, one of the two brothers before mentioned, to propoſe to Colonel *Goddard* to avoid in his march *Sagur*, under the pretence that it would be of great injury to the country, and would frighten all the inhabitants out of the city, and that there was another road as good, but only a little way about. *Ballagee* was the moſt artful of men, and propoſed this merely to engage the armies in difficulties, and according HEERAPOUR.

* Dow's Ferishta, iii. 384.

to his orders to obſtruct the progreſs of our march. The Colonel complied, but at the ſame time abated nothing of his vigilance, knowing the character of the man to be compoſed of fraud and deceit. On the 20th the troops reached *Malloon*, the country fine, and well cultivated; after that *Kinlaſſah*, where it was ſuppoſed that *Ballagee* had depoſited his treaſures, a large fort and ſtrong citadel, the property of that chieftain, and firſt town in the province of *Malava*. *Kourney* was reached on
BILSAH. *November* 4th. Beyond, the ſmall diſtrict of *Bilſah* begins, famed all over the eaſt for its exquiſite ſnuff.

HERE *Ballagee* firſt flung off the maſque; he ſuddenly appeared in our rear with five thouſand horſe, and made an attack on the baggage without the leſt effect. After a march of ſixty miles farther, to *Burſeah*, it was found that *Ballagee*'s troops had increaſed to ten thouſand, with which he continually haraſſed the rear, but failed in every attempt. The march continued uninterrupted through ſeveral places of little note, as far as *Iſlamabad*, or *Iſlama Gurr*, a large and populous place, with a ſtone fort, the principal place of a *patan*, *Hyat Mahomed Cawn*, *Nabob* of the province of
BOPALTOL. *Bopaltol*. The capital bears the ſame name with the province, is nine miles in circuit, is ſeated on the ſide of a hill deſcending to a lake ten miles in circumference. The inhabitants are fairer of complexion than uſual in *India*; the houſes moſtly good, and built of ſtone. The country ſhewed all the effects of peace and good government; the villages frequent, and inhabited by people who lived in eaſe and plenty, and all of them well cloathed. The conduct of the *Nabob* was ſo different towards

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our army to what *Ballagee* expected, that he plundered ſome of his villages, but a threat from *Mahomet Cawn* put an end to his exceſſes.

FROM hence the march pointed towards the *Nerbudda*, ſee vol. i. p. 72. It was made through a difficult country, through numbers of narrow paſſes; they lead to *Huſſnabad Ghaut*, a long deſcent, bounded on each ſide by a chain of rude and lofty mountains, conducting to the banks of the famous river. The bottom is ſandy, intermixed with rocks, the breadth not exceeding that of the *Jumnah* at *Calpee*, the depth at this time only three feet. On *January* 16th, 1779, the army went towards *Charkeerah*; the country moſt of the way covered with grain as far as could be ſeen, eſpecially wheat, the ears of which were juſt formed. NERBUDDA.

FROM the *Nerbuddah*, at this place, to the province of *Berar*, was only fourteen miles. The death of Mr. *Elliott* had ſuſpended the negotiation with the *Rajah* of *Berar*. It had been ſtill carried on between him and the Governor General. The high character of Colonel *Goddard* had reached the ears of *Moodagee*; he ſent a confidential perſon to him: the diſtance to *Nagpour*, his reſidence, was too great for the Colonel to go in perſon. He ſent there his ſecretary, Mr. *Watherſton*, a gentleman of ability and fidelity, fully inſtructed in the buſineſs he was charged with. The march was continued, and after paſſing the *Nerbuddah*, the army entered the province of *Candeiſh* at *Hurdah*. The courſe lay obliquely ſouth-weſtwardly, towards the river *Taptee*, vol. i. p. 75, all the way fertile, and exceeding rich in wheat. Near *Charwah*, Colonel *Goddard* had in- HURDAH.

telligence of the *Bombay* army; he alſo heard of the unfortunate convention of *Worgaum*. It was alſo reported, that twenty thouſand *Mahratta* horſe were aſſembled to diſturb his march. This determined him to make for *Burhampour*, a city, I refer the reader for an account of to p. 77, of my firſt volume.

ASHER-GHUR. IN his approach he had a view of *Haſſir* or *Aſher-Ghur*, an impregnable rock, compoſed of *conkar* and ſtone, and viſible twenty miles diſtant on every ſide; the rock was like part of the Cape of *Good Hope*, table land, and not leſs than a mile in diameter, and of a triangular form. A ſingle bullock can only aſcend at a time. It is ſaid that there is a lake on the top, and a canal the length of the fort, and ſpace for the growing of corn, which makes it the moſt unconquerable fort in the world. The garriſon conſiſts of fifteen hundred men, *Ferishta*, iii. p. 82, ſays four thouſand; he adds, that there was a lake on the top, and that it was well furniſhed with ſprings. It was beſieged by *Shah Jehan* in 1625, when he had a rebellion againſt his father *Jehangir*. He met with a repulſe which obliged him to ſubmit to mercy. It is mentioned in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 64, as a place of vaſt ſtrength.

GRAPES. THIS place is famous for its grapes, which were ripe in *February*; they were ſold at the rate of a *roupee*, or half a crown, the ſixteen *ſeer* of near a pound weight each. The oranges were very indifferent, the mangos not yet ripe.

ON the 11th of *January*, Colonel *Goddard* received the famous letter ſigned *Carnac* and *Egerton* *, directing him to return

* Wars in Aſia, i. p. 81. Account of Bengal, p. 283.

to

to *Bengal*; he nobly anſwered, that in obedience to the orders of the ſupreme council he was ordered to protect *Bombay*, and that thoſe orders he ſhould obey. This he did with incredible celerity and ſpirit; it was through a fine country, filled with villages and inhabitants. On *February* 6th, he left *Burhampour*; and on the 25th, including a halt of two or three days, he reached SURAT; a march, according to the account of *Bombay*, of near three hundred miles. The ſupreme council, to expreſs their ſenſe of his merit, ſent him a brevet of brigadier general, and gave him full power of treating with the *Mabrattab* court.

GODDARD ARRIVES at SURAT.

No ſooner had he arrived at *Surat*, than he fixed on a healthy ſpot for his army, in order to recruit the fatigues of its march. He then ſet out for *Bombay*, to concert with the preſidency the plan of the campaign: It would not be reſponſible for it, yet agreed to furniſh him with aſſiſtance, and accordingly ſupplied him with four companies of *Europeans*, and two battalions of *Sepoys*, commanded by Colonel *Hartley*.

GODDARD returned to *Surat*, and immediately ſet his army in motion, on *January* 1ſt, 1780. I have, at p. p. 67. 90, of my firſt volume, related his ſtorming *Amedabad*. Let me here add, that the gallant *Hartley* had the conduct of that dangerous part of the ſervice. The cauſe our General was then to ſupport was that of *Futty Sing*, legal heir to part of the province of *Guzerat*, in ſome degree uſurped by the *Mabratta* government of *Poonah*. *Futty Sing* was immediately put in poſſeſſion of the conquered city. As ſoon as the *Mabrattas* heard of *Goddard*'s laying ſiege to it, they marched with a conſiderable force

to its relief, but on their way they heard it was taken. They continued ſometimes moving towards our army, ſometimes ſlackening their pace; they ſeemed to be as Admiral *Hawke* deſcribed the *French* to have been previous to the action of *November* 20th, "afraid to fight, and aſhamed to run away." At length they encamped near *Broderah*, a town and ſtrong fortreſs, the capital and uſual reſidence of *Futty Sing*, ſixty-nine *Britiſh* miles north-eaſt of *Surat*; their intent was to diſtreſs *Goddard*, by depriving him of forage and proviſion: this he ended by a deciſive ſtroke on *April* 3d; he marched, at two in the morning, with a choſen body and ſome artillery, and after going ſeven miles entered the very centre of their camp undiſcovered, and began his attack. After a vain and confuſed oppoſition they fled to a neighboring ground, where he renewed the charge, and the whole army, of forty thouſand men, left him maſter of the whole country. Of his little force he had not more than twenty killed and wounded. Thus was the diſgrace of *Worgaum* moſt effectually done away. The general returned towards *Bombay*; and on *December* 11th, in the ſame year, took *Baſſein*, the iſle of *Salcette*, and other places. In 1781, he made an expedition towards *Poonah*, and trod the ſame ſteps nearly with thoſe taken by *Egerton*, and his field committee, in 1778, ſee p. 95 of my firſt volume, oppoſed by an army of ſeventy thouſand men. He was obliged to retreat, but with ſuch judgment, and with ſo little loſs, as to aſtoniſh the enemy, who, after being frequently repulſed with immenſe ſlaughter, left him to purſue his march unmoleſted.

LENGTH OF THE MARCH.

THIS celebrated march is eſtimated by the author of the *Wars*

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in Aſia at fifteen hundred miles. For want of better information, at p. 67, of my firſt volume, I was there led into an error. Unleſs he begins the march of the *brigade* from a diſtant part of *Bengal*, it muſt be greatly over-rated. I meaſured it by the original map which Lady *James*, a near relation of General *Goddard*'s, favored me with the uſe of: it there appears to be eight hundred miles from *Calpy* to *Surat*. I certainly may give it a far greater length, and fairly, by adding his marches to *Baſſein*, to *Amedabad*, to *Brodera*, to *Vizrabuy*, and from thence up the *Ghauts* towards *Poonah*, attended with glory but not with ſucceſs. The ſeveral marches may add a few hundred miles to the General's military labors, but I muſt confine my eſtimate to THE MARCH ITSELF, which exceeded eight hundred miles, amidſt a hoſtile people for a great part of the way, who watched every opportunity of haraſſing him; often amidſt want of proviſions, and always under a burning ſun, or a deluging *monſoon*. In an advance to the defence of his countrymen, he had the difficulties of a retreat. What *Juſtin* applies to that of the TEN THOUSAND, may, with exact juſtice, be applied to the exertion of his great abilities in the conduct of his brave legion. "Poſt mortem *Cyri* neque armis vinci, neque "dolo capi potuerunt, revertenteſque inter tot indomitas na- "tiones, et barbaras gentes, per tanta itineris ſpatia virtute ſe "uſque terminos patriæ defenderunt."

AFTER the expedition againſt *Poonah*, the General returned to *Bombay*; and in *July* 1781, prepared a plan of operations for the enſuing campaign, and laid it before the ſelect committee of *Bombay*, who concurred in the expediency, and ſent to the government

GENERAL RETURNS TO BOMBAY.

vernment of *Bengal* for its concurrence: Something preparatory was to be done. Such was the ſpirit and zeal of the General, that he ſailed there in perſon at the moſt tempeſtuous time of the year *. He effected a meeting with *Futty Sing*, and obtained from him a body of five thouſand horſe, and made every diſpoſition for opening the campaign. But new plans were adopted at *Bengal*, and the General had the mortification to find his own totally fruſtrated. In *April* 1782, he propoſed to the ſelect committee of *Bombay* a ſecond plan of operations, of great importance, and calculated on moderate and limited principles: this met the ſame fate as the former.

SAILS FOR EUROPE.

THE General continued at *Bombay* in a declining ſtate of health, worn out by the fatigues which he endured in his famous march, and in his various campaigns, and agitated perhaps by the mortification he felt at the failure of his plans. His active and enterprizing ſpirit made him eager to take the field on every occaſion, when the hardſhip to which he expoſed himſelf contributed to deſtroy a conſtitution naturally delicate, and put a premature period to his life. He ſailed for *Europe* early in the year 1783. He arrived at *Falmouth* in a moſt weak ſtate. The commanding officer at *Pendennis Caſtle*, happened to be a fellow ſoldier of his in the *Carnatic* campaigns, who inſtantly removed him into the caſtle, and gave his friend every relief in his power. All was in vain; he expired in ten days after his arrival, on *July* 7th, at the early age of thirty-nine, and was interred in a vault at *Eltham* in *Kent*, made by his kinſ-

DIES.

* Much of this part is taken from a ſenſible pamphlet, printed for Debrett, 1783, entitled, "A retroſpective View, &c. of India Affairs."

woman

woman Lady *James* (a *Goddard*), for the reception of her departed relations. The General was of a reſpectable family in *Wiltſhire:* he devoted himſelf to a military life at a very early period; he went to *India* at the age of ſixteen or ſeventeen, and was employed on every important occaſion that occurred, firſt on the coaſt of *Coromandel*, under thoſe great maſters *Coote* and *Lawrence*. He afterwards ſerved in *Bengal* during twenty years; and had, as has been mentioned, the honor to bring the arduous march acroſs the peninſula to a glorious concluſion. Few men have quitted life ſo high in character; he was brave, generous and diſintereſted, and equally as great in the cabinet in planning his deſigns, as he was active and ſucceſsful in the execution. In a letter to a friend, he expreſſes the following greatneſs of mind, 'I have quitted the diamond mines 'without poſſeſſing myſelf of a trinket, and ſhall uſe the ſame 'conduct throughout the expedition, hopeful of preſerving the 'honor of the army, and my own reputation: and what I hold 'moſt dear, the fame and character of the man * which is ſo 'much connected with the event of my operations!' CHARACTER.

WE now return to *Calpy*, and repaſs the *Jumnah*. At *Corah* Colonel *Carnac*, in 1765, gave the final overthrow to the *Sujah ul Dowlah*. The remnant of his army, diſpirited by the defeat at *Buxar*, fled; and the *Mahrattas*, which compoſed a part, diſperſed by our artillery, ſecured themſelves beyond the river.

FROM *Calpy* to *Allahabad* is about a hundred and fifty miles. Moſt of the courſe of the *Jumna* is fed by numbers of rivers on both ſides, particularly on the weſtern, which are very ex-

* Mr. Haſtings.

tenſive ſtreams, and furniſh an inland navigation far to the ſouth-weſt.

AT *Allahabad* we rejoin the *Ganges*. I may here obſerve (to give the higher importance to the great river) that from its arrival at *Hurdwar* to this city, its breadth is all the way from a mile, to that of a mile and a half, and is navigable in every part, notwithſtanding it is fordable in a few places above the conflux of the *Jumna*.

ALLAHABAD. *Allahabad* is ſeated at the junction of the two great rivers. It ſucceeded another city called *Piaug*. In this city is a vaſt

FORT. fort, *Hodges*, vol. i. tab. XX, containing within its precincts a royal palace of great magnitude, built of ſtone, hewn out of rocks bordering on the river, at a vaſt diſtance from the place. It was founded by *Akbar* as a *place d'armes* to command the navigation of both rivers. The unfortunate *Shah Alum*, after the decided battle of *Corah*, flung himſelf on the mercy of the *Engliſh*, and had this palace aſſigned to him for his reſidence, with a ſupport out of the revenues of *Sujah ul Dowlah*, till he broke with us, or we thought proper to break with him.

THE waters of the *Ganges* are in every part held ſacred, but at its junction with the *Jumna* are thought peculiarly ſanctified: The city is therefore called *Allahabad*, or the *City of God*. The ſituation is remarkably hot, but at the ſame time remarkable for the vaſt quantity of proviſions, fiſh, fowl, wild boars, and the veniſon of deer and antelopes.

TAKEN BY SIR ROBERT FLETCHER. THIS city was taken by Sir *Robert Fletcher* in 1764. It was then the capital reſidence of *Sujah ul Dowlah*, but it was reſigned to him as ſoon as we found an advantageous exchange. In re-

ſpect to the fort, it was the firſt of a vaſt chain of fortreſſes, that extended nearly in a line from *Labore* to *Chunar Gur* on the *Ganges*, all of which were raiſed by *Akbar*, and muſt have ſecured the empire from the confines of *Perſia* to the borders of *Bengal**.

WITHIN the fort were erected by *Akbar* two buildings of inimitable elegance, a proof of the perfection of architecture, under the patronage of that great emperor. The *Chalees Satoon*, or the *forty pillars*, is raiſed upon arches with pointed tops above the *Jumna*. Theſe arches ſupport a pavilion, octangular in its form, ſupported by a periſtyle of plain ſquare columns and ſculptured capitals; above is a ſhort roof, and over that is another periſtyle like the former, with a parapetted gallery and walk on the exterior, with a roof over the pillars ſimilar to the lower. Between two of the arches are lattice-work doors with open work; above is a roof, a cupola, and dome. This elegant ſtructure ſeemed deſigned for the retreat of the emperor in the burning ſeaſon, to attract every breeze that aroſe on the fine current which waſhes its baſe. Mr. *Daniell* has given this in his VIth plate. Small cazerns, lodgements of guards or domeſtics, ſurround them at ſome diſtance. THE CHALEES SATOON.

IN the large flagged area in the *Amnabad* part of the fort, ſtands a pavilion of unparalleled elegance, the other ſpecimen of the taſte of *Akbar*. It ſtands on a ſmall elevation of ſtone, with a bend running round the top; it riſes from that on another, which forms the floor of the building, which is a RICH PAVILION.

* Hodges's Travels, p. 99.

ſquare periſtyle of columns, with diverging baſes, and capitals curiouſly carved; the columns are ribbed, and near their tops doubly faſciated: within is the apartment of retreat from the heat. On each front are rows of ſquare doors, and above each a window obtuſely arched. Over the columns in every front hangs a ſhort roof, above is a parapet, the lower part moſt beautifully carved, and above that worked into matchleſs fillagree. At a ſmall diſtance from this is another ſquare low building, with a ſhort roof ſimilar to the former, ſurmounted with its fillagree parapet; this ſurrounds a terraſs for the benefit of the cool air. In the centre had been a marble building, which the nabob ſtupidly removed to ornament his *Hummam* or bath at *Oude*. At each corner of this terraſs ſtands a miniature pavilion, ſquare, with the four ſides cloſed with fillagree of a moſt charming pattern; there is an overhanging roof, the ſummit riſes ſquare, and finiſhes into a neat point. This building is certainly the *chef d'œuvre* of *Indian* architecture, an uncommon exhibition of fillagree in ſtone. The area in which it ſtands is protected with a handſome wall, againſt which ſeem to be cazerns, and over certain parts appear plain edifices, with common bell-ſhaped cupolas, ſupported by a few plain pillars. Mr. *Daniell* gives this in his VIIIth plate, a moſt delightful proof of his ſkill.

MAUSOLEUM OF CHUSERO.

IN the ſame common precinct, in a fine garden near this city, laid out in the taſte of *Hindooſtan*, with paved walks, avenues, and fountains, are the mauſoleums of two brothers; of *Chuſero*, the elder ſon, and of *Sultan Purvez*, the ſecond ſon of *Jehangir*; princes extremely different in their characters. *Chuſero* was of great

great perſonal beauty, and on that account popular: but in his diſpoſition haughty, violent, and mutable, weak and irreſolute; actuated by the fury of his paſſion, and ſeduced by evil adviſers, in 1606, he broke into open rebellion againſt his father. He raiſed a conſiderable force, was purſued, defeated, and taken in paſſing the *Indus*, with ſeveral of his moſt conſiderable followers: he was brought in chains before his father. The inexorable *Jehangìr* immediately ordered two of the principal to be ſown up, one in the raw ſkin of an aſs, the other in that of an ox, and to be thrown into the ſtreets, to the violence of a meridian ſun, till they died. Three hundred of the youth of *Hindooſtan*, who had through affection followed *Chuſero*, next felt his fury. He ordered them to be impaled on two rows of ſtakes, and as long as any ſurvived, he cauſed his ſon to be led between the rows to hear their dying agonies *. *Chuſero* was, in 1621, murdered by the contrivance of his brother, *Shah Jehan*, afterwards emperor. *Jehangìr* felt the moſt poignant grief even for his worthleſs offspring; but never puniſhed the cauſe of his ſorrow. *Shah Jehan* broke into rebellion; was at length defeated, and received his moſt unmerited pardon.

THE mauſoleum is of red ſtone, is ſquare, and has on each front windows with ſharp pointed arches, a cupola at each corner, and a large dome, riſing out of an octagonal centre, the repoſitory of the body.

THE mauſoleum of *Sultan Purvez*, ſecond ſon to *Jehangìr*, is elevated on a beautiful ſquare platform of ſtone, with an en- MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN PURVEZ.

* Dow's Ferishta, iii. p. 17.

trance

trance through a pointed portal in front. On the ſides are a row of windows with trellis work in ſtone: above is a row of falſe windows. The mauſoleum riſes out of this; it is ſquare, delicately carved, and has on each ſide a lofty arched entrance, a cupola at each corner, and a large dome, elevated out of an octagon, riſing out of the ſquare.

Sultan Purvez was as remarkable for the gentleneſs of his manners as *Chuſero* was for his ferocity, and all manner of bad qualities. He often headed his father's armies, but with ill ſucceſs. In 1624 he was entruſted with the forces ſent againſt his rebellious brother, *Shah Jeban*, and was fortunate enough to give him a total defeat. *Purvez* ſurvived his victory only two years, dying of an apoplexy in 1626 *. The firſt of theſe funebrial marks of reſpect is in Mr. *Daniell*'s XVIIth plate, the other in his XXIId.

THE exterior of this fort is given by Mr. *Hodges*, vol. i. tab. XX. of his views. It appears finely ſeated on a cliff above the river, with an extenſive view of the water. The towers which project from the walls are round, and above the walls ariſe the moſque and other buildings in the interior.

Doctor *Robertſon*, p. 196. ſuppoſes *Allahabad* to have been the ſite of the antient *Palibothra*. He draws his arguments from its being on the conflux of the *Ganges* and another great river, according to the report of *Strabo*, p. 1028.; and *Arrian*'s *rerum Ind.* i. p. 512. Mr. *Rennel* places near it *Patna*, upon the authority of the meaſurements of *Pliny*, which ſeldom deceive.

* Dow's Ferishta, iii. p. 102.

THAT

THAT dreadful lizard the Crocodile ſwarms in this neighborhood; they differ from thoſe of the *Nile:* their noſe is narrow, long, and hooked at the end, and in the whole is formed like the bill of the bird *Gooſander*. They grow to the length of thirty feet, and are as dangerous as the *Ægyptian*. Mr. *George Edwards* firſt deſcribed this ſpecies in *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xlix. p. 639. tab. xix. it is figured by *M. de la Cepede*, at p. 235. tab. xv. under the name of *Le Gavial*. CROCODILE.

THERE is another large ſpecies of Crocodile in the *Ganges*, called the *Ghurri-aul*, ſo named from an excreſcence, in form of a ball, near the end of the noſe, which tapers from the head, and ends abrupt like the ſnout of a hog. In a dried ſtate this ball becomes quite flat; ſuch is the form of the vaſt ſpecimen of one in the *Britiſh* Muſeum, which is fourteen feet long.

THERE is a leſſer ſpecies not above twelve feet long; the head and neck are half the length of the body; the gape of the mouth is of an uncommon width. It does not attack man, but eagerly devours dogs; the two fore teeth paſs through the upper jaw through two orifices. It is always found in the tanks after the annual inundations, and is never found in the *Ganges*, being ſuppoſed to be brought down from ſome of the rivers which flow into it. This Crocodile is venerated by the *Hindoos*, under the ſuppoſition of its being a deity in one of its tranſmigrations.

I OMITTED mentioning that a few miles to the north of *Allahabad*, on the eaſt ſide of the *Ganges*, on a rocky precipitous eminence, is a ſmall pagoda built like a moſque, but is merely a *Hindoo* place of worſhip; ſee Mr. *Daniell*, tab. xxi. It is called *Currab*,

Currah, from a town once of much conſideration, as I imagine now decayed.

CHUNAR GUR. FOR the greater part of the way above *Allahabad* the *Ganges* runs with a direct courſe, below that city it begins to meander frequently, and increaſe in width: the narroweſt part of the bed is half a mile broad, and the wideſt three miles. About ſeventy miles diſtant from *Allahabad* is *Merzapour*; below that is *Chunar Gur*, a fort of great ſtrength, ſeated on a lofty rock, flat at top, precipitous on every ſide but one, and impending over the *Ganges*; the ſummit is entirely ſkirted with ſtrong walls and towers. At the foot of the rocks is another fort with angular towers; the firſt is of great antiquity. It was well defended in 1764, when it belonged to the Nabob *Sujah ul Dowlah*. It was in that year beſieged by Major *Hector Munro*. He found it in vain to attempt the place by a regular ſiege, but flattered himſelf with the hopes of taking it by ſurpriſe; he made his aſſault in the dead of night; the vigilant governor was prepared for his reception; our troops ſcaled the rock, but were overwhelmed with torrents of ſtones, the natural ammunition of the place, rolled down by the garriſon (by hands and feet) and our brave ſoldiers buried under the looſened ruins, made by their own artillery. An *Abeſſynian* was the governor, who preſerved his fidelity to his maſter till the year 1765, when affairs growing deſperate, he ſurrendered the place to Major *Stibbert*. It was ſoon after given up to the Nabob, who, in 1772, exchanged it for his fort at *Allahabad*. We immediately made it a magazine of ammunition and proviſion for the brigade of *Cawnpore*, deſigned for the defence of the frontiers of the reigning prince;

we

we alſo added a new citadel at the ſouthern end. Mr. *Hodges*, in his vol. i. tab. II. III. has given two fine views of this fortreſs.

It is reaſonably ſuppoſed to have been of great antiquity, and to have been built by the *Hindoos*, as all the hill forts originally were. There is an altar of black ſtone within its walls, on which is ſeated the deity of the place, except from ſun riſe to 9 o'clock, when he viſits *Benares*; that interval, ſay his votaries, is the only time that *Chunar Gur* can be attacked with ſucceſs. When the *Ayeen* was written, the neighborhood was inhabited by a race of people who went quite naked, and ſubſiſted by means of their bows and arrows. Elephants alſo were common in a ſtate of nature in the ſame ſavage tract. Population and cultivation have driven theſe animals into more remote parts of the country.

GATE TO THE MOSQUE AT CHUNAR GUR.

At *Chunar Gur* is a moſque of particular ſanctity. The gate leading to it is of moſt ſingular beauty, and the capital ſpecimen of Oriental architecture, and has been, ſays Mr. *Hodges*, preſerved with the greateſt care, not the ſmalleſt ornament having received injury. Mr. *Daniell*, in his XXIVth plate, has been peculiarly happy in his drawing. It has not in it a mark of mutilation. The entrance is a noble portico, within is a leſſer arch for acceſs to the moſque. Above that arch is an elegant projecting loggio, ſupported by two conſoles. On each ſide of the great portico are two others, the conſoles under them prettily carved. The front of the loggios are formed into open work of ſtone uncommonly fine, as are the pillars which ſupport their roofs. The finiſhing above and the parapets have peculiar elegance, the laſt of open work of various patterns,

each admirable. The whole front of the gateway is carved with roſes and variety of ornaments, all chaſte and elegant, the marks of the great genius of the architect.

BENARES. *Benares* ſtands about ſeventeen miles from *Chunar*, on the north ſide of the river, in form of a creſcent; a fine city, rich and populous, and regularly built. The ſtreets are narrow, but the houſes, for *Indian* houſes, very high, many conſiſting of five ſtories each; like thoſe in *Edinburgh* inhabited by different families, but the more wealthy live in detached houſes, with open courts ſurrounded by a wall.

IN the middle of the city is a great moſque, with two minarets. It was built by that famous bigot *Aurengzebe*, who deſtroyed a magnificent pagoda on the ſpot, and built the preſent moſque of the ſame extent and height as the building which he deſtroyed. In all parts of this city, and along the banks of the *Ganges*, are remains of *Hindoo* temples, this being the great feat of their religion. All theſe pagodas have *gauts* or flights of ſteps from the water ſide, which give the banks a moſt magnificent appearance. The *Gelſi Gaut* makes a moſt ſtriking ſight. The turret and two pavilions are built over the river for the enjoyment of the freſh air, and all this at private expence, for no other than that benevolent and public ſpirited end.

THE GELSI GAUT, OR STAIRS.

RHAMNAGUR. I IMAGINE that Mr. *Daniell*'s plate XIV. of the fort and town of *Rhamnagur*, built over the *Ganges*, by *Bukwint Sing*, father of *Cheyt Sing*, was more deſigned for a palace than a fortreſs; perhaps for both, as perſons of their turbulent diſpoſition might foreſee the neceſſity of both. The lower part ſeems for defence: the upper has all the appearance of a vaſt houſe adapted to the climate of *Hindooſtan*.

In the rebellion of *Cheyt Sing*, ſpeedily to be mentioned, we ſuſtained a great loſs in this town by the ill-judged ambition of a Captain *Mayaſſer*, who, without orders, led his troops to the attack. The ſtreets were narrow, the houſes of ſtone, and every one filled with the *Rajah*'s people. Captain *Mayaſſer*, Captain *Doxan*, and a hundred and three men of all denominations, with two guns and one howitzer, were loſt.

N° XVI. The *Deſaſumade Gaut* ſeems the ſame with the ſplendid façade, with the cool retreats behind, that are mentioned by Mr. *Hodges*, and which have the conveniencies of ſtairs to the water edges, uncommonly extenſive and magnificent. I am well informed that theſe buildings are not mere façades, but ſubſtantial habitable houſes. DESASUMADE GAUT.

In a temple named *Viſs Viſhna*, it is a remark of Mr. *Hodges*, that the more he examined it, the more he was ſurpriſed to find ornaments on it which were familiar to his eyes. He drew the whole, but has given one column of moſt exquiſite beauty, and found that on each column were the different ornaments which were to be found in the other parts of the building. On a large circular building, evidently an *Hindoo* temple, there are ſtill veſtiges of ſome of the ornaments, and on one he found the *Grecian* ſcroll. From the *Grecian* colonies ſent by ſome of the ſucceſſors of *Alexander*, or by the embaſſadors of *Greece*, might have been introduced architects, who left behind them theſe ſpecimens of their ſkill. THE VISS VISHNA.

The diſtrict of *Benares* yields our Company £. 380,000 a year clear revenue. The *Ayeen* calls this city *Baranaſſy*, its antient name was *Kaſſy*. This is the great univerſity of the *Hindoos*; here their ſciences are taught, and alſo the principles of their religion, SEAT OF THE SCIENCES.

religion, which are taken from books compoſed in the *Sanſkreet*; the parent tongue, ſays Mr. *Halhed*, of every nation from *Perſia* to *China*. It is at preſent only preſerved in books; it is evident that it was uſed in *Napaul*, *Aſſam*, *Cachemere*, and many other kingdoms, for all their antient coins are ſtampt with *Sanſkreet* characters, as are the old ſeals of *Bootan* and *Thibet*. This language is taught only by the *Brahmins*, who here inſtruct the children in the religion of their anceſtors, from the books which are preſerved here, and in other inferior ſeminaries diſperſed over *India*. They have no regular colleges, but lecture their young pupils in claſſes of ſix or ſeven in the gardens of the citizens, who indulge them with that liberty. At *Benares*, *Bernier*, (Book iv. p. 160.) ſaw a hall full of their books on various ſubjects; among them ſome on philoſophy and phyſic, wrote in verſe.

THIS city is a great reſidence of the *Hindoos*, ſtrict obſervers of the *Pythagorean* doctrine, of abſtaining from all animal food. Peace therefore ought to reign, obſerves Mrs. *Kinderſley*, in a place where bloodſhed is prohibited in the ſtricteſt manner. Manufactures and the innocent arts of weaving, &c. flouriſh here greatly, and render it extremely populous. Mr. *Hodges* gives a view of *Benares* in vol. i. tab. XXI. and another in vol. ii. tab. XXI. with repreſentations of the ſtairs, or *Gaut*.

ASTRONOMY. THE knowlege of the *Brahmins* in aſtronomy is not inconſiderable, and ſeems to have been of great antiquity. They are capable of giving information of an approaching eclipſe both of ſun and moon; but for want of language they were incapable of conveying any idea of the methods they uſe. At *Benares* is a prodigious obſervatory with inſtruments (if ſo they may be called)

called) made of ſtone, conſtructed with amazing exactneſs, and as nicely divided as could be done by the modern artiſt. This building was founded by that great encourager of ſcience, *Akbar*. I muſt refer the reader to the lxviith volume, p. 598, of our Philoſophical Tranſactions, for a brief account given of it by Sir *Robert Barker*, Knight, and to the three plates, made from drawings taken on the ſpot, which may give ſome idea of the ſtupendous work. I may add another inſtance of their aſtronomical knowlege, exemplified in the carving of the ſigns of the *Zodiac*, cut in a pagoda not remote from Cape *Comorin*. This is engraven in the lxiid volume, *Phil. Tranſ.* p. 353, from a drawing made from Mr. *Call*, engineer in the ſervice of the *Eaſt India* Company.

THIS city, in the year 1781, was remarkable for the tragical concluſion of the quarrel between the *Eaſt India* Company and *Cheyt Sing*, an *Aumeldar* rent or ſteward of our province of *Benares*, a temporary office, and appointed by *Sujah ul Dowlah*, and guaranteed by ourſelves; he was not a man of birth, but of conſiderable power, very wealthy, and very popular in the province. He ſhewed many ſigns of diſcontent, and even of immediate rebellion. This alarmed Mr. *Haſtings* ſo much, that he ſet out inſtantly from *Calcutta*, and haſtened to *Benares*, a journey of the ſhorteſt road of four hundred and ſixty miles. On his arrival he ordered *Cheyt Sing* to be confined in his own palace, and guarded, as is ſaid, by a body of unarmed *Sepoys*. A dreadful fray aroſe between his people and our's: above two hundred of the latter were maſſacred on the ſpot, with three *European* officers; above two hundred *Sepoys* were alſo wounded. *Benares* was to have been attacked, which occaſioned the Governor- CHEYT SING.

Governor-General, all the *Engliſh*, and many of the faithful natives, to make a haſty flight for ſecurity within the walls of *Chunar-gar*. That this *Aumeldar* was a conſiderable perſon is evident, for the quarrel aroſe from a demand being made of him of an aid of two thouſand horſe. After the ſlaughter, *Cheyt Sing* was reſcued, and a general inſurrection broke out in the provinces of *Benares*.

BIDJEGUR FORT. ON this he fled over the *Ganges* to his fort *Bidjegur*, above fifty miles to the weſt; there he uſually lodged his treaſure. He ſtaid there no longer than to remove part of his treaſure, and removed to a more diſtant place, leaving his mother to defend the place. *Bidjegur* is ſeated on a lofty hill, in a country of hills moſtly cloathed with timber. It would have been impregnable had it not been for an adjacent hill which wholly commanded it. The *Britiſh* colonel ſent to reduce the place ſoon compelled it to ſurrender. The mother of *Cheyt Sing*, and other ladies found in the fort, were treated with the utmoſt delicacy. *Cheyt Sing* had left behind him in treaſure to the value of three hundred thouſand pounds. Our commandant inſtantly divided the wealth, and founded the diviſion on a letter of Mr. *Haſtings*, in which he ſays very looſely, that he conſidered it as the property of the captors: Surely they were fully cleared. Mr. *Broome* has written an admirable pamphlet in vindication of Mr. *Haſtings* from the articles of impeachment. Never was a broom ſo deterſive, for, excepting in a few inſtances, it has not left a ſpeck of the *pus atque venenum* ſo plentifully beſpattered on the Governor-General by the moſt eloquent of *Britiſh* orators. He amazes with the verſatility of his language!

Mr.

Mr. *Hodges*, in his travels, gives a fine view of the foreſt ſide of *Bidjegur*, at p. 86, and in vol. i. tab. X. of his views, another of the lofty ſide oppoſed to the plain country, which extends quite to *Benares*. *Lutterſpoor*, tab. IX. of the ſame work, is another fort belonging to *Cheyt Sing*, about twenty miles north from the former. It is immerſed in a deep bamboo-wooded valley, guarded by wooded hills on every ſide. The buildings extend far. Major *Crabb* was directed to make himſelf maſter of the place, at that time occupied by *Cheyt* himſelf. On *September* 21ſt, 1781, he took poſſeſſion of it, and found it abandoned by the *Rajah*. LUTTERFPOOR FORT.

A FEW miles below *Benares*, that ſingular river the *Goomty* falls into the *Ganges*, riſing due north, in Lat. 28° 40′, near the ſouthern ſide of the great chain of *Kimaion*. It has an almoſt direct courſe of about three hundred and fifty miles, but with ſo crooked a channel as to give it the name of *Goomty*, or *twiſted*, which it is to a degree vermicular. It divides lengthways the *Dooab*, or *interamna* of the *Ganges* and the great river *Gogra*. The firſt place of note on the *Goomty* is *Jionpoor*, ſeated about thirty miles above its diſcharge into the *Ganges*. It is remarkable for the tomb or *Musjid* erected by *Chaja Jehan*, Viſier to *Sultan Mahomed Shah*, in 1393, who, during the troubles occaſioned by the cruel invaſion by *Tamerlane*, uſurped the province of *Bakhar*, under the title of *Sultan Shirki*, or King of the Eaſt, and fixed his reſidence at *Jionpoor*. In this magnificent temple tomb he worſhipped the deity, and at the ſame time had before his eyes the repoſitory of his future aſhes. The front reſembles a great portico, with a vaſt pointed arch, and multitudes of pointed windows. Behind is a moſque, with a lofty dome. RIVER GOOMTY.

THE

FORT. THE fort at *Jonpour* is built on a ſloping rock commanding the *Goomty*, and is of great ſtrength; ſee Mr. *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. IX. It was built by Sultan *Feroze Shah* about the year 1102.

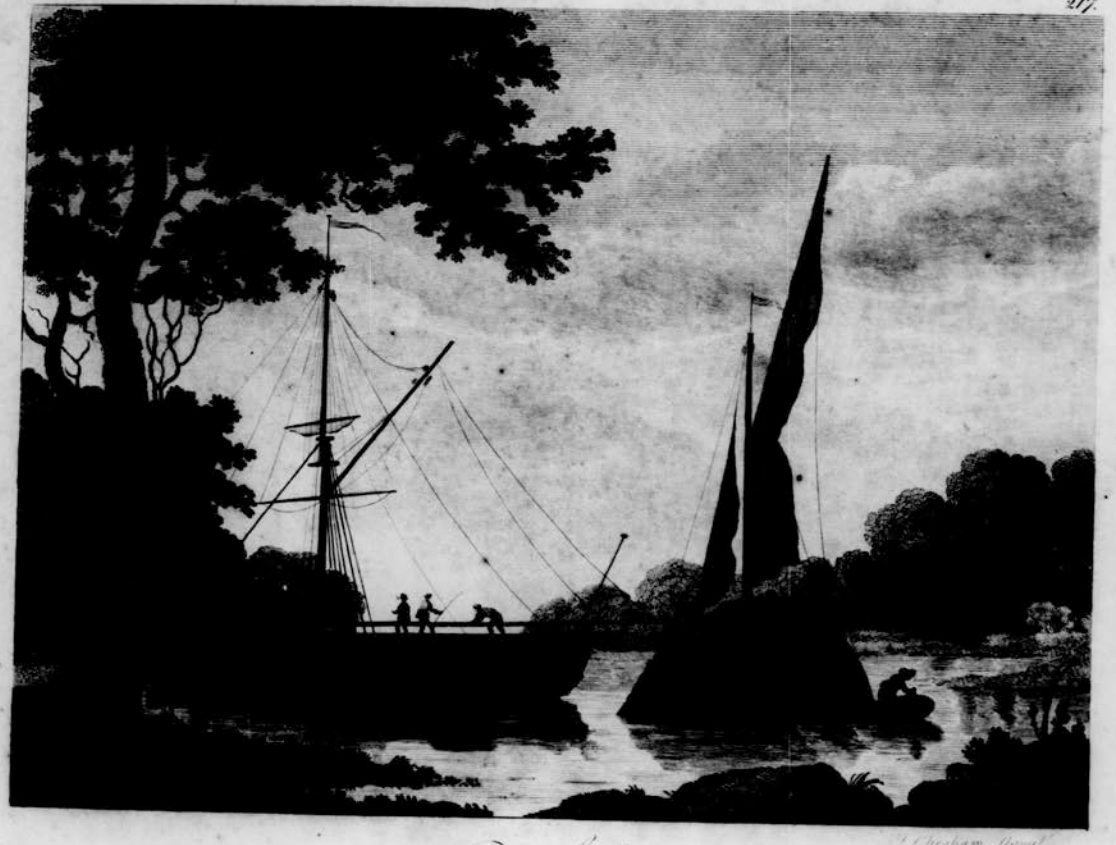
IN the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 36, it is called a large city, founded by Sultan *Ferooz*, king of *Delhi*, who named it after his couſin *Eukered-deen Jowna*.

BRIDGE. ADJACENT to it is a fine bridge, founded by *Khan Khannah*, Viſier to *Akbar*, in 1567. The arches are pointed, and the whole conſtructed with ſuch ſtrength, as to reſiſt for ſo great a length of time the violence of the river. Views of the fort and bridge are given by Mr. *Hodges*, in his iid vol. tab. X. The *Goomty* at certain times ſwells ſo high as to riſe ſeveral feet over the bridge. There was an inſtance, in 1774, of a whole brigade of *Britiſh* infantry being ferried over it without the leſt interruption.

SULTANPOUR. *Sultanpour* is the next place of note in aſcending the *Goomty*; fifty-five miles above *Jonpour*, and ninety-two miles from *Sultanpour*, ſtands *Lucknow*, of late years made the capital of the province of *Oude*, inſtead of the antient city of that name, being conſidered as more central and more commanding ſince the conqueſt of *Rohilcund*, and is now the reſidence of the Nabob. It is extenſive, but meanly built. The walls of the houſes are chiefly mud, covered with thatch, and many entirely conſiſt of mats and bamboos. A few houſes are built of brick; the ſtreets narrow, crooked, and the worſt contrived of any of *India*. In the dry ſeaſon the heat, duſt, and inſects, make them intolerable; in the wet ſeaſon they are ſcarcely paſſable. Yet this was a great city in the time of *Abulfazel*; how ſmall has been the improvement ſince his days. Mr. *Hodges*, in his travels, has

LUCKNOW.

given



View on the Ganges.

given a view of the palace of the Nabob, begun by *Sujah ul Dowlah*, and continued by his ſucceſſor *Aſoph*. It is built on an eminence, and commands a fine view of the *Goomty*, and the country to the eaſt, a plain of five hundred miles, extending as far as *Calcutta*.

GAZIPOUR.

WE ſhall now deſcend again to the banks of the *Ganges*, to *Gazipour*, a city on the north ſide of the river, twenty miles below *Benares*. This place is remarkable for a magnificent palace, on a cliſt impending over the river, built by *Fiz ally Cawn*, a governor under the late *Sujah ul Dowlah*, Nabob of *Oude*. The ſeveral edifices left by that tranſient favorite ſhew him to have been a man of magnificent taſte. A polygonal tower ſtands in the river at the baſe of the rock; above that is a noble pile, ſtanding on an arcade with round arches, fitted for catching the refreſhing breezes. Beneath that, from the very ſhore, riſes another part of the palace, conſiſting of three ſtories, with arches of different architecture, the windows being pointed, ſee Mr. *Hodges*, vol. i. tab. VII. *Fiz Ally* was expelled from his poſſeſſions by his maſter; had he not, this place would have fallen to ruins; for no ſon ever lives in the palace of a deceaſed father, but builds a new one for his own uſe. This is the cauſe of ſo many ruins of magnificent modern foundation. *Sujah ul Dowlah* finiſhed his ſpirited courſe in 1775.

TOMB.

NEAR this palace is a moſt magnificent tomb (Mr. *Hodges*, vol. i. tab. VIII.) founded by *Fiz Ally*, as a family ſepulchre; the centre building is covered with an elegant dome. He was, like the founders of many of the *Egyptian* pyramids, diſappointed of his hopes in both of his ſplendid piles. Both the

monarchs of *Egypt* and the *Indian* prince, built, as *Job* expreſſes it, "deſolate places for themſelves."

THE pride of *Gazipour*, perhaps of the *Mahometan* religious architecture, is the beautiful moſque (given by Mr. *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. VII.). This has domes ſingularly ſwelling out in their middle; but the ſtriking parts of this building are the lofty turrets, ſome of which are compoſed of various parts, ornamented with the true *Acanthus*, the ſame appears in the capitals of the pillars of the *Corinthian* order. I am at a loſs to know the founder of this curious place of devotion.

BATTLE OF BUXAR. A FEW miles lower down, at the junction of the *Caramnaſſa* with the *Ganges*, is *Buxar*, celebrated by the complete victory gained *October* 22d, 1764, by Major *Hector Monro*, with nine thouſand men, chiefly compoſed of *Sepoys*, over an army of fifty thouſand *Indians*, collected by *Sujah ul Dowlah* and his allies; their defeat was attended with the loſs of ſix thouſand of their forces, and a hundred and thirty pieces of cannon, and all their tents and ammunition.

RIVER GOGRA. ABOUT eighty miles below *Buxar*, the *Ganges* receives into its channel the great river *Gogra*, or *Soorjew*, which riſes in Lat. 33°, out of a lake in the kingdom of *Thibet*, called *Lankee Dee*, almoſt cloſe to the head of the *Ganges*; from thence it takes a ſouthern courſe, pent in between parallel chains of lofty and ſnow-capt mountains, burſts through the great chain of the *Emodus*, and continues its confined paſſage, ruſhing through another chain parallel to that of *Emodus*, named the mountains of *Kemaoon*, till it gains the plains of *Oude*, and after a courſe of about eight hundred miles is loſt in the *Ganges*, near fifty miles above *Patna*.

FOR

FOR want of information I muſt deſcend many miles down the ſtream, before I meet any place remarkable enough to detain me. *Fyzabad*, on its eaſtern bank, in Lat. 26° 50′, is a vaſt city, and was once the capital of the province of *Oudè*. The very magnificent palace of the late *Sujah ul Dowlah*, Nabob of *Oude*, is in ruins, ſince he had removed his reſidence to *Lucknow*. The views of *Oude* and *Fyzabad*, may be ſeen in vol. ii. tab. XIII. XIV. of Mr. *Hodges*'s Views. FYZABAD.

THE city of *Oude* ſtands directly oppoſite. The author of the *Ayeen Akberry*, ii. 41, ſays, that it was in his time the largeſt city in *Hindooſtan*; he mentions it as a place of peculiar ſanctity. *Ferişhta* boaſts of its exiſting two thouſand two years before the chriſtian æra. Of later days, after what I may call the falling to pieces of the *Mogul* empire, it became the reſidence of the uſurped ſovereign *Sujah ul Dowlah*; its nabob had his palace here and at *Fyzabad*, and ornamented both places with his ſplendid buildings. Mr. *Hodges*, in his 1ſt vol. tab. I. gives a view of what he calls the ruins of old *Oude*, or of certain palaces erected in the time of the father of *Sujah*. Let me mention, that in the flouriſhing time of the *Mogul* empire, to this Nabobſhip was annexed the ſole honor of VISIER, the title of which is ſtill continued to the poſſeſſor in its fallen days. CITY OF OUDE.

Abulfazel ſpeaks of the trade of theſe cities from its northern neighbors. "From the northern mountains," ſays he (in vol. ii. p. 42.) "the principal articles imported are the following, "*viz.* gold, copper, lead, muſk, cow tails, honey, chook, "(which is an acid made of lime and lemon juice boiled to a "conſiſtence), pomegranate ſeeds, grapes, dried ginger, pepper, "red wood, tincar, civet, zedoary, wax, woollen cloths, woollen ANTIENT TRADE.

"ware, and various ſpecies of hawks, together with amber, "rock ſalt, aſſafœtida, and glaſs toys. In return they carry "back earthen ware."

In reſpect to the ginger, pepper, aſſafœtida, and zedoary, they are here found in countries more northern than the uſual places of their production; muſk is a production, and woollen cloths are the manufactures of *Thibet*; ſo that whatſoever wool is worked in *India*, muſt be the exports of thoſe climates, and the cow tails are thoſe which belong to the ſpecies I deſcribe, vol. i. N° 8, of my Hiſtory of Quadrupeds. Let me mention here that *Abulfazel* ſays, that all theſe articles are conveyed on the backs of men, horſes, and goats.

River Soane. In deſcending the *Ganges* we paſs by the city of *Dynapour*, ſeated at the mouth of the river *Soane*, the antient *Namadus* and *Sonus*, which Mr. *d'Anville* places in his map as riſing from the *Montes Deorum Pænæ*. Its origin is very ſingular, from a lake, in Lat. 23°, Long. 83° 50′ W. which gives riſe to two great rivers, the *Soane*, which takes an eaſtern courſe, and the *Nerbudda*, which takes a weſtern, and falls into the ſea in the gulph of *Cambaya*, thus inſulating a great part of *Hindooſtan*, flowing in contrary directions fifteen hundred miles. As to the navigation of the *Soane*, I have been informed, by an intelligent friend who is acquainted with this river, that it is navigable through the province of *Babar*, but our knowlege of it extends no farther.

Mausoleum at Moneah. At *Moneah*, at the mouth of the *Soane*, on the weſtern bank, ſtands the *mauſoleum* of *Mocdum Shah Dowlet*, chief of the diſtrict, built by himſelf in the reign of *Jehangìr*. It is a moſt beautiful building, ſee Mr. *Daniell*'s Views, tab. XII. It is of a ſquare form, with a colonnade on every ſide, the arches ſingularly

gularly flat at top; above, at each corner, is a ſquare pavilion arched on the ſide, and covered with a dome; over the center is one of a great ſize, riſing out of a ſquare building, containing the remains of the deceaſed. A moſque with a flatted roof, with five rows of falſe windows above each, and three arched entrances with pointed tops, appear on the front. From each ſide extends a colonnade, with tops reſembling thoſe of the *mauſoleum*.

FORT OF RHOTAS.

ABOUT a hundred miles to the ſouth-weſt of *Dynapour*, on the banks of the *Soane*, ſtands the impregnable fortreſs of *Rhotas*, deſcribed by *Abulfazel*, in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 32, and *Ferijhta*, ii. p. 176, in theſe terms, "It is ſituated on a lofty mountain of moſt "difficult acceſs; there is only one entrance, and that through a "ſteep aſcent of two miles to the gates, which are three, one above "the other, defended by guns and rolling ſtones. On one ſide "is the river *Soane*, running beneath an immenſe precipice; "another river, under a like precipice, guards another ſide, and "unites with the *Soane* a little below. On the third ſide is "a deep valley, filled with impervious woods which ſpread "over the adjacent mountains. It is fourteen *coſe* in cir-"cumference at the baſe. The incloſed land is ten miles in cir-"cumference, is cultivated, and contains towns, villages, and "corn fields; within this ſpace are many ſprings, and water "may be procured in any part by digging three or four ells "below the ſurface. There are ſeveral lakes within the fort."

TAKEN BY SHEER KHAN.

IN the year 1542 it was in poſſeſſion of its own *Rajah*, but was taken by *Sheer Khan*, the famous uſurper of *Babar*, by a deep but well contrived piece of treachery. He was in a habit of friendſhip with the *Rajah*, and feigning an expedition into *Bengal*, prevaled on him to receive his wives and treaſures into the

the fortreſs till his return. The *Rajah*, not leſs deceitful, accepted the propoſal with joy, meaning to make himſelf maſter of *Sheer*'s depoſit. A long train of covered Palanquins filled with armed men, but ſuppoſed to contain the women, was ſent in. A multitude of ſoldiers, in form of bearers of the women, or carriers of the treaſures, were permitted to enter. The conſequence was, the ſlaughter of the garriſon and poſſeſſion of the fort, the *Rajah*, and a few of his followers, alone effected their eſcape.

Mr. *Daniell* gives different views of this fortreſs, and its approach. One is of the *Rage Gaut*, or principal road, conſiſting of ſhort ſteps, N° V. A round tower appears on the top, and a noble cataract falls down a precipitous gap full in view. N° XX. ſhews the vaſt precipice impending over the *Soane*, which appears to be a fine river. The entrance up to the fort on this ſide is, at the firſt approach, extremely narrow, with precipices on both ſides; and where they ceaſe, the entrance is ſtrongly fortified. Part of the fortifications and a moſque are ſeen on the ſummit, from whence is a moſt extenſive proſpect over the *Soane* of a flat country.

Besides the moſque is a Pagoda, a temple of the *Hindoos*, the original founders of the great fortreſs. The moſt elevated part is of the glaſs-houſe ſhape, like thoſe at *Bindrabund*; before it is an elegant portico, divided into three parts, each with an angular roof: but as to the form, conſult Mr. *Daniell*'s ſolemn view of it, at plate XI. emboſomed in darkſome woods.

At *Agouree*, about ſeventy miles weſt of *Rhotas*, ſeated on the *Soane*, are ſeveral Pagodas of a ſingular form, exactly like ſpire ſteeples, with a ſmall neat open portico to each, ſupported

in front with three or four pillars. They are ſhaded with a very lofty *ficus Indica*, ſee preceding volume, p. 207. The pendent branches have taken root in numbers of places, and are forming a foreſt of themſelves. The ſurrounding country is hilly and wooded, and extremely beautiful.

THIRTY miles to the north of *Rhotas* is *Safferam*, the birth place, and place of interment of *Sheer Khan*. He was of *Afghan* origin, had a grant of the lands about *Safferam*, and was made *Soubah* of *Babar*; rebelled, and uſurped the province. He drove the virtuous prince *Humaion* from the throne in 1541, who fled to *Perſia*, and ſuffered a long exile. *Sheer Khan* was killed at the ſiege of *Chitore*, in 1545, by an exploſion of gunpowder, but not till he had news of the ſurrender of the place. He was a prince of great abilities, but great vices. After the reign of three other uſurpers, filled the throne. At length, in 1554, *Humaion* was reſtored, but died in the following year. *Sheer Khan* built in his life time a moſt ſplendid mauſoleum at *Safferam*, in which he was interred. It riſes out of a fine tank, and was joined to the land by a bridge now ruinous; it conſiſts of two ſtories, both angular, the lower ſupported by pointed arches. Each have a gallery round the top, with numbers of equidiſtant cupolas riſing out of them. From the upper is a moſt noble dome, of an elegant form. Various other buildings riſe round it which I cannot trace, mixed with trees. This mauſoleum is given by Mr. *Hodges*, in a large plate detached from his views, and does him much credit in the drawing, and in the execution by Mr. *Morris*. SASSERAM.

ABOUT twenty-two miles below *Gazipour*, on the ſouth bank of the *Ganges*, ſtands *Patna*, the diſputed *Palibothra* of the antients. PALIBOTHRA.

tients. Mr. *Rennel* fixes it here, or very near to this city. *Pliny* ſpeaks highly of its great extent and wealth, and the high reputation and power of the *Praſii*, the ſurrounding people; but ſuch was the fame of this their capital, that their name was often loſt in that of the *Palibothri*, derived from the city. *Megaſthenes*, in *Arrian*, i. p. 529, ſays, that the length of *Palibothra* was ten miles, its breadth near two; that it was ſurrounded with a foſs, and with wooden walls thirty cubits high, and that it had DLXX towers, and LXIV gates. *Pliny* could never have been ignorant of a city of ſuch importance, had it been on the conflux of the *Ganges* and the *Jumna*; it muſt therefore have been on that of ſome other river. Mr. *Rennel* therefore very juſtly places it near *Patna*, and ſuppoſes, not without reaſon, that the *Soane* had once flowed near its walls, and that *Palibothra* was ſeated on the forks of both rivers. The change of the courſe of rivers in the level countries of *India* is not uncommon, even to diſtances greater than that the preſent object of illuſtration. But to give ſome degree of certainty to the ſuppoſed ſite of *Palibothra*, the remains of a very large city has been diſcovered very near to *Patna*, called *Patel-poother*, or *Pataliputra*. The *Soane*, which once joined the *Ganges* near the walls of this antient city, now falls into that river at *Moneah*, twenty-two miles above *Patna*. I can ſee no reaſon to contradict this account. The reſpect I pay to the judgment and accuracy of Mr. *Rennel*, takes from me every doubt of the real ſituation of this once magnificent city.

MEGASTHENES LONG RESIDENT THERE.

Megaſthenes, the embaſſador from *Seleucus Nicator*, made *Palibothra* his reſidence during his long abode in *India*. He kept a regular journal, which proved the ſource from which

Strabo,

Strabo, *Arrian*, and *Pliny*, drew their knowlege reſpecting the hiſtory of *India*. *Strabo*, lib. ii, p. 121, ſpeaks of this writer with very unjuſtifiable ſeverities. *Arrian*, *Exped. Alex.* lib. vi. p. 321, ſpeaks of him and *Eratoſthenes*, the great *Alexandrian* librarian, as authors of moſt approved authority. *Pliny* probably made his extracts from *Strabo*.

PATNA.

Its ſucceſſor *Patna*, the capital of BAHAR, with the ſuburbs, extends five miles along the banks of the rivers, but is often in depth not more than a ſingle ſtreet. It is built with the ſame inequality as other *Indian* cities, magnificent ſtone buildings, diſgraced by multitudes of miſerable mud and ſtraw cottages; the whole is fortified. Mr. *Daniell*, N° X, gives a view of part, impending over the *Ganges*. In 1763, we had a factory in this city, defended by fortifications, and garriſoned. A war, the cauſe to be mentioned in its place, had happened in *Bengal*, and ſpread far to the weſt; the parties the *Engliſh* Company, and its renewed Nabob *Meer Jaffier*; and on the other ſide *Sujah ul Dowlah*, and his ally *Mir Coſſim*, our depoſed Nabob, who, at that time, poſſeſſed *Patna*. The members of the factory took it in their heads to make themſelves maſters of the place, and, notwithſtanding it was powerfully provided with troops, they ſucceeded in their deſign. The governor and his garriſon fled, but recovering their ſpirits, returned and retook *Patna* within four hours after they had ſhamefully deſerted their charge. The *Engliſh* were ſoon obliged to evacuate the fort; they were overtaken in their retreat, ſtood two engagements, in the laſt of which they were totally defeated. Some deputies we had ſent to treat about the releaſe of the priſoners were

WAR WITH MIR COSSIM.

murdered, with all their attendants, on the road. The gentlemen, and others, who had been taken after their retreat, and carried to *Patna*, were barbarouſly ſlaughtered there in cool blood, on *Auguſt* 6th, by a *German Renegado*, by the orders of *Mir Coſſim*, in cowardly revenge for the various victories our gallant *Adams* had gained over his forces, aſſiſted by his ambitious ally *Sujah ul Dowlah*. The *German* had invited about forty of the principal priſoners to ſup with him, when he commanded his *Sepoys* to fall on his unſuſpecting gueſts and cut their throats. The troops at firſt refuſed to undertake ſo baſe an aſſaſſination, but offered to fight the *Engliſh* on equal terms. At length, compelled to the horrid ſervice, they executed the command of the *German*, the infamous *Somers*, but not before ſome of the aſſaſſins fell by the gallant reſiſtance of our unfortunate countrymen, who to the laſt made the moſt determined defence with bottles and plates; every weapon, even the knives and forks, had been previouſly removed. Every other priſoner in the city underwent the ſame fate, to the amount of two hundred. The baſe aſſaſſin fled to *Sujah ul Dowlah*, who, to his great diſgrace, refuſed to deliver him up to the due vengeance of the *Engliſh*, who clamed that victim to the *manes* of their ſlaughtered friends.

MASSACRE OF THE ENGLISH.

OF HENRY LUSHINGTON.

THE epitaph on *Henry Luſhington*, a youthful but diſtinguiſhed character among our ill fated countrymen, is placed on a *Cœnotaph* in the church at *Eaſtbourne*, in *Suſſex*, by his diſconſolate parents. It is an impartial hiſtory of his ſhort but glorious life, which the reader will find in the appendix. Here I ſhall only give its great concluſion, that while "the *Sepoys* were

were executing their execrable orders on Mr. *Ellis*, a moſt intimate friend of his, the generous youth ruſhed upon the aſſaſſins unarmed, and ſeizing one of their ſcymeters killed three of them, and wounded two others, till oppreſſed with numbers, he greatly fell."

EVERY good man naturally wiſhes to hear that the end of a villain is ſuitable to his deeds. How are we diſappointed, when Mr. *Jonathan Scott* * tells us, that he was not impaled. But being a good ſoldier, he found protection from the native ſtates, and ſerved under them; appointed to a command in that character, he committed the maſſacre at *Patna*. He died in tranquillity poſſeſſed of a corps of *Sepoys*, which was continued after his death for the maintenance of his ſon and a favorite concubine, with a ſalary of ſix thouſand five hundred pounds a month. He was a *German* of very low birth. When he liſted into the *French* ſervice, he took the name of *Summers*. His comrades, from his gloomy countenance, changed it to *Sombre*, and the *Indians* corrupted it to *Somroo*. His barbarous employer, *Mir Coſſim*, was not ſo fortunate in his end. After eſcaping from the battle of *Buxar*, he wandered from place to place, at length died miſerably under the walls of *Debli*. END OF SOMROO.

OUR Company ſoon became repoſſeſſed of *Patna*. Major *Adams*, a brave and experienced officer, purſued *Mir Coſſim*, the barbarous author of the murders; defeated him at *Balaſara*, near *Moorſhedabad*, on *July* 19th, 1763; and again completely on *Auguſt* 2d, on the banks of the *Nuncas Nullus*, where it falls BATTLE OF NUNCASNULLUS.

* Vol. ii. p. 263, 264.

into the *Ganges*; and finally at *Ouda Nulla*, in a ſituation which was defended by vaſt mountains, by ſwamps, by the great rivers, and by every artificial defence, protected beſides by a hundred pieces of cannon. An army thus ſituated might have thought itſelf impregnable againſt any enemy but famine. *Adams* made his attack in the dead of night, on the mountain ſide, the part ſuppoſed to have been invulnerable. He forced the entrenchments; an incredible ſlaughter enſued, and as many periſhed by the ſacred waters of the river as fell by the edge of the ſword *. The whole country was abandoned to us; the ſtrong city of *Mongbeer* ſurrendered in a few days, and *Patna*, the ſcene of the maſſacre, was taken by ſtorm, and poſſibly multitudes of the innocent ſuffered the puniſhment due to the guilty aſſaſſins.

Patna is one of the great ſubordinate reſidences of the *Engliſh* ſince they made themſelves ſovereigns of *Babar*. It carries on a great trade in ſalt-petre, opium, ſalt, and tobacco. The river *Sura*, i. e. the Salt-petre river, is ſo ſtrongly impregnated with that ſalt from the earth, as not to be drinkable, as is the caſe with moſt of the waters of the country. Moſt of the ſalt-petre imported by the *Eaſt India* Company is manufactured in the province of *Babar*, from the earth, and alſo in many other parts of *India*. Doctor *Watſon*, biſhop of *Landaff*, gives an ample account of the proceſs of making this important article, and of the quantities exported into *Europe*, which amounts annually to ſome millions of pounds weight,

SALT-PETRE.

* Mr. Jonathan Scott, vol. ii. p. 424.

yet

yet this is only one-third of the manufacture, the other two being diſperſed over *China*, and other parts of *Aſia*, merely for the making of fire-works.

THE *Gunduc*, or Sulphur river, impregnated with the other ingredient for illuminations as well as nitre, falls into the *Ganges* at *Hajypour*, oppoſite to *Patna*, riſing in *Napaul*. According to *Abulfazel*, in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 29, the water is ſaid to infeſt the drinkers of it with wens, like the *goitres* of the *Alps*, which grow to a moſt frightful magnitude. SULPHUR RIVER.

THE *Opium*, which is ſo eſſential, yet pernicious a neceſſary with the Orientaliſt, is extracted here in great quantities by inciſion from the freſh heads of the *papaver ſomniferum*. The ſeeds are ſown in the beginning of *October*, when the periodical rains do ceaſe. The plant begins to be fit for inciſion in *December*, and continues ſo till *March*; it requires a dry ſoil, and can be brought into maturity only in the dry ſeaſon. The rent of the land it is cultivated on, is eleven or twelve *roupees*, or twenty-ſeven or thirty ſhillings a *beyah*, or a third of the *Engliſh* acre. OPIUM.

Opium is univerſally ſmoked by the ſoldiery at night, which flings them into ſo deep and heavy a ſleep, that a few reſolute and diſciplined men may beat thouſands before they recover their ſenſes. There have been inſtances of a whole company of *Sepoys* being ſent into the other world when thus entranced in *opium*. It is not uncommon for the *Indian* ſoldiery to intoxicate themſelves with that drug, when they wiſh to animate themſelves to ſome deſperate action. The duty on this fatal drug, the *Indian* gin, brings in to *Bengal* an immenſe revenue.

LET

Poust. LET me add, that from the poppy was prepared the fatal draught called *Pouſt*, which the Emperors employed to deſtroy ſuch perſons whom they did not dare to take off in public. Such were the means which *Aurengzebe* uſed to diſpatch his nephew *Sepe Chekouh*, and others, his relations, in the fortreſs of *Gualior*. "The *Pouſt*," ſays *Bernier*,* book i. p. 167, "is "the firſt thing brought to them in the morning, and they "have nothing given them to eat till they have drunk a great "cup full of it. This emaciates them exceedingly, and maketh "them die inſenſibly, they loſing little by little their ſtrength "and underſtanding, and growing torpid and ſenſeleſs."

Tobacco. ANOTHER vegetable narcotic, Tobacco, found its way into *Hindooſtan* about the year 1617, introduced by the *Portugueſe*, who originally received it from the *Brazils*. The reigning Emperor *Jehangìr* thought it ſo prejudicial to the health of his ſubjects, that he prohibited the uſe of it throughout his dominions*. It is ſingular that a cotemporary monarch, our *James* II. ſhewed perhaps a greater diſlike to this herb. Beſides his famous book the *Counter-blaſt* to Tobacco, he publiſhed a ſtrong proclamation againſt the uſe, and at the ſame time laid on it a tax equal to a prohibition. But neither in *Britain* nor in *India*, could the love of this filthy plant be ſuppreſſed. Before our fatal *American* war, *Virginia* alone ſent us five hundred and fifty thouſand hogſheads of a thouſand pounds each. It is univerſally cultivated in *Hindooſtan*, and in both countries brings a vaſt revenue to the ſtate. It is ſaid, that not fewer than

* Memoir of Jehangìr, p. 42.

thirty

thirty thouſand oxen loaded with Tobacco paſs annually through one province, *Coimbetore*, in its way to *Pondigory*, near *Calicut*, where there are immenſe magazines of that beloved drug. It is uſed in *Hindooſtan* in all the modes it is in *Europe*. It is commonly ſmoked in *Segars*, or ſmall twiſted rolls. Perſons of rank, and even the ladies in the *Zenanes*, indulge in the practice. The apparatus is often very magnificent: *hookers*, of the moſt exquiſite fillagree work. This luxury is committed to the care of a particular ſervant, called a *Hookabadar*.

Hindooſtan has in uſe another drug, equally pernicious in its effects as the *opium*. The pretence of taking it is to exhilarate the mind, to drive away care, like the *Nepenthes* of old, and to procure pleaſing ſleep; but the reverſe is the conſequence, drunkenneſs like ideotſy, or the moſt furious madneſs enſues. An individual rendered mad with an exceſs of this drug, will ſometimes take it into his head to *run a muck*, i. e. draw his dagger, run ſtraight forward like a mad dog, and ſtab every body he meets; much miſchief has been done by theſe fellows. I have heard of one who was transfixed by a ſoldier, with his long lance; he forced the whole length of the weapon through his body, till he had reached the ſoldier, and added him to the number of the ſlain. BANGUE.

THIS drug is called *Bangue*, it is extracted from the leaves and the ſeeds of the *Cannabis Indica* of *Linnæus*, or *Hemp*, the very ſame plant which has ſpread itſelf from *India* all over *Europe*, and is ſo well known in our manufactures of ropes, cables, and ſail cloth. *Acoſta*, p. 290, c. 54, deſcribes it under the

the name of *Bangue*. *Rumphius*, v. 208, tab. lxxvii. gives an ample account of it, he ſays, "it is ſometimes taken in a liquid "form, mixed with *Areca* and *Pinanga*." The leaves are often ſmoked, mixed with tobacco; and if the object is pleaſing ſleep, nutmegs, and the richeſt ſpices, are added. It is properly enough called by the *Malayes*, *Jingi*, or the *herb of fools*. *Alander** ſpeaks of another ſort of *Bangue*, prepared from the leaves of the *Hibiſcus Sabdariſfa*. This he ſays, on the authority of *Herman*, is alſo in uſe in *India*. This vegetable is an actual poiſon; for we know that the water in which the hemp plant is ſoaked, to prepare it for manufacture, is moſt fatal. By the 33d. c. 17, *Henry* VIII. there is a prohibition of its being ſoaked in any pond or running ſtream, on account of its being ſo deſtructive to cattle; and if drank, when ſtrongly infuſed, acts almoſt inſtantaneouſly mortal to the human race.

DATURA FEROX. THE *Datura ferox*, *Acoſta* 288, may be added as another plant uſed for the ſame intoxicating purpoſes. Mr. *Ives* ſays, that if the *Indians* are in poſſeſſion of any ſecret poiſon, it is of the ſeeds of this ſpecies. According to *Acoſta*, it brings on the ſame kind of phrenetic joy as the preceding. The droll *Buttler*, in his *Hudibras*, part iii. canto i. l. 321, mentions this plant under the name of *Dewtry*.

Make lechers and their punks with Dewtry,
Commit phantaſtical advowtry.

* Inebrientia, Amæn. Acad. vi. 184.

It is ſaid to cauſe ſuch an alienation of mind, as to tranſport a man from the object about him, and place before him imaginary ſcenes, ſo that any thing may be done with him, or before him, without his regarding it then, or remembering it afterwards*. Thieves are ſaid to give it to people they wiſh to rob, and women to their huſbands in order to commit before them unſeen *adowtry not phantaſtical*. This alſo is the poiſon or philtre which, by proportioning the doſe, is ſuppoſed to kill or faſcinate in a certain ſpace; a tale long ſince exploded.

As I am on the ſubject of vegetables, I may ſay, that the *Succotrine* aloe is found in *Bengal*, and in moſt parts of *India*. Aloe.

The *Euphorbium antiquorum* is frequent, eſpecially in *Ceylon*, and produces, on inciſion, the true gum.

Rice is cultivated with great ſucceſs in *Bengal*; the low wet lands are finely adapted to its culture. It is ſown in the beginning of *May*, immediately before the rainy ſeaſon commences. The firſt crop is got in about the latter end of *September*; the ſecond, and greateſt, about the end of *December*. Its nature is ſuch, that its ſucceſs depends on a ſoil immerſed in water; were the periodical rains to ceaſe, *Bengal* would become a deſert. In the year 1769 there was ſo very long a drought, that there was almoſt a general failure of the crops of rice, the ſole ſupport of the common *Indians*. A famine, unheard of in ſtory, was the conſequence, above two millions of people periſhed in the moſt dreadful manner; their end was exemplary, no riots enſued, they died with reſignation by thouſands, in the ſtreets, or the Rice.

* See Gray's Hudibras, part iii. canto i. note on l. 321, 322.

highways, on their way to ſeek in vain for food; the recital is too horrible; let thoſe who delight in ſuch doleful hiſtory, apply to the 402nd page of vol. xli. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, or the more labored account given by the *Abbé Raynal*, in the 2d volume of his entertaining hiſtory.

GUM ARABIC. MR. *Ives*, p. 44, mentions three ſpecies of trees which produce the *gum arabic*. I ſuppoſe, by his deſcription, he means the *Mimoſæ*. *Linnæus* enumerates ſeveral; poſſibly the *Senegal* and *Arabian* may extend to *India*; but the black phyſicians procure their gum from *Arabia*. This reminds me of the *materia medica* of theſe ſwarthy ſons of *Æſculapius*, which I inſert from Mr. *Ives* as a curioſity.

INDIAN MATERIA MEDICA.

Bezoar from	*Orangabad.*
Gum Arabic	*Arabia.*
Olibanum	*Arabia.*
Gambog.	*Succotra.*
Rad. Salop	*Perſia.*
Piper long.	*Calicut.*
Ol. Cinnamon	*Cochin.*
Cort. de Pala	*Tellicherry.*
Ol. Caryophyl.	*Callicut* and *Tellicherry.*
Sem. Cardamom.	*Callicut* and *Tellicherry.*
Rad. Rhubarb, 1ſt ſort	*Bengal.*
Rad. Rhubarb, 2d ſort	*Bengal.*
Opium	*Bengal.*
Fol. Sennæ	*Mocha.*
Myrrh	*Arabia.*

Thus		*Arabia.*
Aſſafœtida		*Perſia.*
Rad. Zinzib.	all over	*India.*
Coloquintid.		*Goa.*
Gum Benzoin		*Bengal.*
Rad. Rhubarb, 3d ſort		*Bengal.*
Sal Nitri		*Bengal.*
Fol. Roſar Rub.		*Perſia.*

CANTHARIDES.

Cantharides is a moſt plentiful article in their magazine of drugs. The ſalacious *Mahometans* make great uſe of them, and give a great price for the dangerous provocative. This inſect, the *Meloe veſicatoria*, is not noted as a native of *Hindooſtan*, either in *Linnæus*'s Monograph on that inſect, nor in his *Syſtema Naturæ*, nor in our *Faunula*, yet it certainly is a native of the country, being enumerated among the articles imported from *India* into *England*. Lieutenant *Moor*, p. 408, believes it to be the very ſame with the *Cantharides* of *Spain*. I leave this in doubt. The following is the ſum of drugs for which we are indebted to *India*, and the iſles remote or near, for the preſervation of that bleſſing health in our diſtant clime. Theſe only we admit at preſent into our *materia medica*.

Ferula aſſafœtida.	Laurus Cinnamomum.
Styrax Benzoe.	Caryophyllus aromaticus.
Acorus Calamus.	Myriſtica Moſchata.
Laurus Camphora.	Piper longum.

Piper nigrum.	Caſſia ſenna.
Piper.	Tamarindus Indica.
Opium.	Pterocarpus Santolinus.
Amomum Zinziber.	Columba radix.
Curcuma longa.	Bubon galbanum.
Kæmpferia rotunda.	Cambogia gutta.
Cardamomum minus.	Manna.

THE *Swedes*, if we confine ourſelves to the *materia Indica* of the famous *Linnæus*, ſought aid in a far greater extent in the vegetable kingdom than we have done. The *Engliſh* diſpenſary draws its medical help from not two hundred ſpecies, of which only the above are ſought from *India*. The *Swedes*, in 1749, had hopes of relief from the powers of five hundred and thirty-five. *India* flattered them with medical aſſiſtance from ſixty-five.

ALL the healing art is confined to the *Brahmins*, and their *materia medica* to the vegetable kingdom, the native plants of the plains and woods of the empire. They have their botanical books in the *Sanſkrit* language. The *Amercoſh*, one of them, contains in a ſingle chapter a vocabulary of about two hundred vegetables *. In bilious caſes, they preſcribe copious purgings; they ſhun bleeding and emetics. In feveriſh diſorders they wiſely rely on extreme abſtinence, and the ſovereign medicine water-gruel made of rice †.

SURGERY. SURGERY is totally unknown among the *Hindoos*. It ſhould

* Aſiatic Reſearches, ii. p. 345. † Sketches of Hindoos, ii. p. 93.

ſeem

ſeem that in caſe of wounds, gun-ſhot or ſabre, nothing more was done, than waſhing them, and tying them up with freſh leaves; and after fifteen days the patient was out of danger, and could move about, but during that time he had taken nothing but the *Cangi*, or water-gruel of rice*. The inſtance was of a Mr. *Stuart*, wounded in the defeat *Ayder* had from the *Mahrattas* at *Malecotta*. He was taken priſoner, carried to a *Choultry* by way of hoſpital, and treated with the humanity juſt deſcribed.

TALIACOTIAN ART REVIVED.

I MUST by no means omit one branch of *European* ſurgery, that has of late been practiſed with great ſucceſs by a *Poonah* artiſt, who has lately revived the *Taliacotian* art, differing only in the material, for he does not apply to the *brawny parts of porter's*, &c. &c. to reſtore the mutilated patient. I am not maſter of the proceſs, but am told it is by cutting the ſkin and muſcles of the forehead on three ſides, and drawing it over the deficient part. If the bridge of the noſe is injured, I preſume that muſt be ſupplied by ſome ingenious invention. The *Hircarrah*, or *Madras* Gazette of *Auguſt* 5th, 1794, informs us, that *Cowasjee* two years before fell under the diſpleaſure of *Tippoo Sultan*, who inſtantly ordered the naſal amputation. The ſufferer applied to the great reſtorer of *Hindooſtan* noſes, and a new one, equal to all the uſes of its predeceſſor, immediately roſe in its place. It can ſneeze ſmartly, diſtinguiſh good from bad ſmells, bear the moſt provoking lug, or being well blown without danger of falling into the handkerchief. It

* Sketches of the Hindoos, ii. p. 94.

will

will laſt the life of the wearer; nor like the *Taliacotian*, need he fear,

That when the date of *Nock* is out,
The drop of ſympathetic ſnout.

ATTAR OF ROSES.

AFTER this ſubject, I ſhall perfume my paper with a brief account of that luxury of *India*, the *Attar* of roſes. Lieutenant Colonel *Polier* gives a full hiſtory of the proceſs of extracting this eſſential oil, in vol. i. p. 332 of the *Aſiatic* Reſearches. The roſes grow cultivated near *Lucknow*, in great fields of eleven acres. The oil is procured by diſtillation; the petals of the flowers only are uſed; and in that country no more than a quantity of about two drachms can be procured from a hundred weight of roſe leaves, and even that in a favorable ſeaſon, and the proceſs performed with the utmoſt care. The oil is by accident of different colors, of a bright yellow, of a reddiſh hue, and a fine emerald.

INVENTRESS OF.

IT is to the mother of *Mehr ul Neſſa*, *Begum*, afterwards called *Nourjehan Begum*, or *Light of the World*, that the fair ſex is indebted for this diſcovery*. On this occaſion, the emperor of *Hindooſtan* rewarded the inventreſs with a ſtring of valuable pearls. *Nourjehan Begum* was the favorite wife of *Jehangìr*; ſhe was a ſecond *Diana*, her game the fierceſt of *India*. In a hunting party ſhe killed four tigers, with a matchlock, from her elephant. Her ſpouſe was ſo delighted at her ſkill, that he

* Life of Jehangìr, p. 24.

made

made her a preſent of a pair of emerald bracelets, valued at a lack of rupees, or twelve thouſand five hundred pounds, and beſtowed in charity a thouſand *Mohuns*, at forty ſhillings a piece*.

BEING on the ſubject of natural hiſtory, I will here reſume the zoology of *India*, beginning with the generous animal the horſe. The great men of *Hindooſtan* ſupply their ſtables from *Perſia* or *Arabia* at a prodigious price. The peninſula has its native horſes; they can boaſt of neither ſize or beauty, but they are adequate to the purpoſes of the country: Let me ſay, that oxen or buffaloes are the general beaſts of draft, and often are broke for the ſaddle. QUADRUPEDS. HORSES.

THE countries about *Cabul* ſend great numbers of horſes, of *Tartarian* breeds, to the great annual fairs of that city. They are bought up by the merchants, and diſperſed over the northern parts of *India*.

Joorkeys and *Tagees* are horſes about fourteen or fifteen hands high, are fit either for draft or ſaddle, and ſuppoſed to be foreign horſes naturalized.

THE *Tattoo* horſes are of the poney kind, about ten hands high, ſlender and elegant, yet ſtrong, and much uſed to carry men and baggage. It was one of this ſort I ſaw at *Kew* ſeveral years ago, not thirty inches high, moſt elegantly made; a curioſity ſent over as a preſent to the royal family.

THE *Mahratta* horſes, uſed by thoſe people to mount their formidable cavalry, are very ſcrubby but active, and by the celerity

* Same p. 42.

lerity of their motions, and the ſkill of their riders, are juſtly dreaded by our troops.

THE *Tanians* are procured from *Thibet*, they are of a middle ſize, thick, very ſtrong, and generally pied. They are uſed in the draft, but not for the ſaddle.

THE Emperor *Akbar* has conſtantly twelve thouſand horſes in his ſtables, chiefly brought from foreign parts: numbers are continually going out as preſents, and others coming in to ſupply their place.

MULE. THE *Dſhikketaei*, or wild mule, *Hiſt. Quad.* i. N° 2, and the

KOULAN. *Koulan*, N° 3, or wild aſs, may juſtly be reckoned among the animals of *India*; they are both found within its borders, in the vaſt ſandy deſert of *Gobi*. The *Koulans* collect towards autumn in herds of hundreds, and even thouſands, and direct their courſe to the north of *India*, to enjoy a warm retreat during winter. *Barboga*, as quoted by *Pallas*, ſays, that they penetrate even to the mountains of *Malabar* and *Golconda*.

OXEN. *Albulfazel*, ii. 13, ſpeaks of the vaſt bullocks of *Shereefabad*, in the lower part of *Bengal*, of a milk white color; which, like camels, will kneel down to be loaden, and will carry ſeventy four *maunds*, or above eleven hundred pounds. I have a drawing of a very large red *Indian* ox, with a hunch on the ſhoulder, and ſhort horns, which probably came from this province. How favorable muſt the rich plains of *India* be to the increaſe of cattle, which could, in 1791, ſupply the Marquis *Cornwallis* with the multitudes deſtroyed, before and after his unavailing victory of *Seringapatam*; yet could inſtantly anſwer his demand

of

of ſix thouſand draft, and twenty thouſand carriage bullocks, for the conſumption of the enſuing campaign.

Bos Arnee. IT is impoſſible not to take notice of Mr. *Ker*'s *Bos Arnee*, deſcribed in his 2d vol. of the Animal Kingdom, p. 747. I have ſeen only the horns, which were in poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. They were incurvated into the exact form of a creſcent, and ſtood upright on the animal's head. I forget their length, but think it was between two or three feet; but I never ſhall forget that of the whole animal, which was met in a wood in the country above *Bengal*, by a *Britiſh* officer, who informs us, that from the tip of the horns to the ground, it muſt have been fourteen feet. *Quale portentum neque militaris*, &c. &c. It partook of the form of the horſe, bull, and deer, and was very bold and daring. The figure of the horns is faithfully given oppoſite p. 747, and we are preſented with that of the whole animal, in vol. i. p. 295.

Buffaloes. BUFFALOES, N° 9, are uſed for the dairy. Mr. *Daniell*, in his VIIth plate, gives a figure of a loaden ox of a great ſize, very frequent in the neighborhood of *Delhi*. It has a great bunch on the ſhoulders, otherwiſe I ſhould have ſuppoſed it to have been the Buffalo, to which are attributed the vaſt horns I have ſeen in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, which are ſix feet ſix inches long, and will hold in the hollow five quarts of liquid *. They are ſtrait almoſt to the ends, where they bend ſlightly. Such is the exact form of thoſe in Mr. *Daniell*'s animal; they point nearly forward, diverging as they paſs the noſe. I ſuſpect that thoſe in the *Britiſh Muſeum* belong to the ox ſpecies.

* Hiſt. Quad. i. p. 29.

THE ſheep of *India* are covered with hair inſtead of wool, except towards the very northern parts.

MY four-horned ram, p. 39. E. is found at *Aſſam*, the tail is ſhort and pointed.

AMONG Lady *Impey*'s drawings, I find what is inſcribed the *ſhawl-goat* with ſmooth horns, with a ſingle ſpiral twiſt, and between them a long tuft of white hairs; face white, bounded lengthways with a dark line, cheeks pale red; hind part of the head and neck, fore-part of the throat and the beard white, reſt of the hair black, all very long; ſtrait ears, white and pendent.

ANTELOPES. *India*, eſpecially *Bengal* and *Oude*, abound in ſeveral elegant ſpecies of *Antelopes*. Among them is the *Algazel*, N° 24, the *Hindooſtan*, N° 31, a clumſy ſpecies, with a hump on the ſhoulders, and the white-footed, N° 32. The laſt is the *Nilgau*, or the grey ox of the *Indians*. It is a ſort of royal game, and a great object of chace to the princes of the country. *Bernier* ſays, that they are driven into nets and killed with pikes, and other weapons by the numerous *Chaſſeurs*. *Aurengzebe* uſed to preſent the *Omrahs* attendant on him with the quarters. The following extract from an agreeable traveller, gives a magnificent idea of an Oriental hunt.

GRAND HUNTINGS. "THE time choſen for the hunting party is about the begin-
" ning of *December*, and the diverſion is continued till the heats,
" which commence about the beginning of *March*, oblige them
" to ſtop. During this time a circuit of between 400 and 600
" miles is generally made, the hunters bending their courſe to-
" wards the ſkirts of the northern mountains, where the country
" is

" is wild and uncultivated. The Viſir takes along with him " not only his court and ſeraglio, but a great part of the inha- " bitants of his capital. His immediate attendants may amount " to about 2000; but, beſides theſe, he is alſo followed by 500 " or 600 horſe, and ſeveral battalions of regular *ſepoys*, with " their field pieces; the whole camp does not fall ſhort of " twenty thouſand men. Four or five hundred elephants are " alſo carried along with him, of which ſome are uſed for riding, " others for fighting, and ſome for clearing the jungles and " foreſts of the game. About as many ſumpter horſes, of the " beautiful *Perſian* and *Arabian* breeds, are carried along with " him. A great many wheel carriages drawn by bullocks like- " wiſe attend, which are uſed chiefly for the convenience of the " women; ſometimes he has alſo an *Engliſh* chaiſe or two, and " ſometimes a chariot; but all theſe, as well as the horſes, are " merely for ſhow, the Viſir himſelf never uſing any other " conveyance than an elephant, or ſometimes, when fatigued " or indiſpoſed, a *palanquin*. The animals uſed in the ſport " are principally grey hounds, of which there may be about " 300; he has alſo about 200 hawks, and a few trained leopards " for hunting deer. There are a great number of markſmen, " whoſe profeſſion it is to ſhoot deer, with many fowlers who " provide game, as none of the natives of *India* know how to " ſhoot game with ſmall ſhot, or to hunt with ſlow hounds. " A vaſt number of matchlocks are carried along with the com- " pany, with many *Engliſh* pieces of various kinds, 40 or 50 " pairs of piſtols, bows and arrows, beſides ſwords, daggers, " and ſabres without number. There are alſo nets of various

" kinds, ſome for quail, and others very large for fiſhing, " which are carried along with him upon elephants, attended " by fiſhermen, ſo as to be always ready for throwing into " any river or lake that may be met with. Every article that " can contribute to luxury or pleaſure, is likewiſe carried along " with the army. A great many carts are loaded with the " *Ganges* water, and even ice is tranſported for cooling the " drink. The fruits of the ſeaſon and freſh vegetables are " daily ſent to him from his gardens, by bearers ſtationed at " the diſtance of every ten miles, by which means each article " is conveyed, day or night, at the rate of four miles an hour. " Beſides the animals already mentioned, there are alſo fighting " antelopes, buffaloes, and rams, in great numbers; alſo ſeveral " hundred pigeons, ſome fighting cocks, and a vaſt variety of " parrots, nightingales, &c. &c.

" The *Nabob*, with the attending gentlemen, proceed in a " regular moving court or *durbar*, and thus they keep con- " verſing together, and looking out for game. A great many " foxes, hares, jackals, and ſometimes deer, are picked up by " the dogs as they paſs along. The hawks are carried imme- " diately before the elephants, and let fly at whatever game is " ſprung for them, which is generally partridges, buſtards, " quails, and different kinds of herons; theſe laſt affording " excellent ſport with the falcons, or ſharp-winged hawks. " Wild boars are ſtarted ſometimes, and either ſhot or run " down by the dogs and horſemen. Hunting the tiger is, " however, looked upon as the principal diverſion, and the diſ- " covery of one of theſe animals is accounted a matter of great " joy.

" joy. The cover in which the tiger is found, is commonly " long graſs, or reeds of ſuch an height as frequently to reach " above the elephants; and it is difficult to find him in ſuch a " place, as he commonly endeavours either to ſteal off, or lies " ſo cloſe to the ground, that he cannot be rouſed till the ele- " phants are almoſt upon him. He then roars and ſkulks " away, but is ſhot at as ſoon as he can be ſeen; it being ge- " nerally contrived, that the *Nabob* ſhould have the compli- " ment of firing firſt. If he be not diſabled, the tiger con- " tinues to ſkulk along, followed by the line of elephants; the " *Nabob* and others ſhooting at him as often as he can be ſeen, " till he falls. The elephants themſelves are very much afraid " of this terrible animal, and diſcover their apprehenſions by " ſhrieking and roaring as ſoon as they begin to ſmell him, or " hear him growl, generally attempting to turn away from the " place where he is. When the tiger can be traced to a par- " ticular ſpot, the elephants are diſpoſed of in a circle round " him, in which caſe he will at laſt make a deſperate attack, " ſpringing on the elephant that is neareſt, and attempting to " tear him with his teeth or claws. Some, but very few of " the elephants, can be brought to attack the tiger, and this " they do by curling up their trunks under their mouths, and " then attempting to toſs, or otherwiſe deſtroy him with their " tuſks, or to cruſh him with their feet or knees. It is conſi- " dered as good ſport to kill one tiger in a day; though, ſome- " times, when a female is met with her young ones, two or " three will be killed."

THE

NILGAU.

THE *Nilgau* is naturally very pugnacious and fierce; when the males fight they will fall on their knees at a diſtance from each other, and make their approaches in that attitude, and when they come near ſpring and dart at each other. The *Indians* ſeem a mild people, yet the great men amuſe themſelves with the combats of elephants, buffaloes, tigers, deer, antelopes, rams, and goats, trained to the purpoſe: they are alſo extremely fond of cock-fighting. *Akbar*, ſays the *Ayeen*, i. 229, kept great numbers of animals, eſpecially deer, for this diverſion, and wagers were laid on every battle. A deer that run away three battles, was degraded and turned out of the *Khaſeh*, or choice rank. A deer that gave proofs of courage, was honored with the name of *Atkul*.

HUNTING LEOPARD.

THE common *Antelope*, N° 39, is a favorite object of the chace. Theſe were taken by the *Chittah*, or hunting Leopard, N° 184, which is carried chained in a ſmall chariot. As ſoon as the little herds of antelopes are diſcovered (for they never aſſociate in numbers more than five or ſix) the keeper unchains the leopard. "This crafty animal (ſays *Bernier*, iv. 45.) doth "not preſently and directly run after them, but goes winding "and turning, ſtopping and hiding himſelf, ſo as to approach "them with more advantage, and to ſurpriſe them. And as "he is capable to make five or ſix leaps with an almoſt incre-"dible ſwiftneſs, when he finds he is within reach, he lanceth "himſelf upon them, worrieth them, and gluts himſelf with "their blood, heart and liver. If he faileth (which often hap-"pens) he ſtands ſtill, and it would be in vain for him to at-"tempt to take them by running after them, becauſe they

" run much faſter, and hold out longer than he. Then the " maſter comes gently about him, flattering him, and throw- " ing him ſome pieces of fleſh; and thus amuſing him, puts " ſomething over his eyes to cover them, and ſo chains him " and puts him on the chariot again."

SMOOTH-HORNED ANTELOPE.

THE ſmooth horned variety, i. p. 91. reſembles the other in all reſpects but the horns. The vagabond *Faquirs* frequently carry the horns of both kinds as weapons; they place them parallel, unite them in the middle, and arm the points with iron.

THE *Chineſe* Antelope, N° 44, or A. *gutturoſa*, is found on the borders between *Tangut* and *Hindooſtan*, but is properly a *Scythian* animal.

THE beautiful ſpotted deer the *Axis*, N° 56, enlivens the banks of the *Ganges*. Among the fabulous accounts *Pliny* had ſuffered to diſgrace his book, viii. c. 21, which enumerates the animals of *India*, is a very juſt one of this ſpecies, which he ſays was ſacred to *Bacchus*.

MUSK DEERS.

THE little bright ruſt-colored muſk, N° 68, was among Lady *Impey*'s drawings.

WILD BOARS.

WILD boars of vaſt ſize, and of a brown and brindled color, lodge in the jungles, and are uncommonly fierce. They are ſhot by the *Polygars*, and ſold to the *Europeans*; and they and the pigs are eſteemed excellent meat.

CAMELS.

THE *Arabian*, or ſingle-bunched camel, N° 69, is frequent on the banks of the *Ganges*, about *Patna* and *Monghier*; all this part of *Bengal* being, in the dry ſeaſon, adapted to the feet of this peculiar animal. They are uſually employed to carry the

the baggage of armies; and for greater expedition, to convey expreſſes, when the nature of the country will permit.

ELEPHANTS. I HAVE ſpoken little of elephants, the celebrated quadruped of *India*, whether its uſes be conſidered in war, or as contributing to the oſtentatious magnificence of oriental pride in time of peace. The uſes in the campaigns of *Hindooſtan* have continually leſſened, ſince the *European* method of fighting has gained ground; the *Moguls* diſcover their inefficacy againſt artillery and muſquetry. Their uſe has been of great antiquity. *Porus* brought two hundred into the field againſt *Alexander* the great, and his ſucceſſor *Seleucus Nicator*, received five hundred from *Sandracotta* as the price of his retreat. *Ferißta*, vol. i. p. 153, informs us, that *Pitu Rai*, *Rajah* of *Ajmere*, in 1192, brought to battle three thouſand elephants; five hundred was no uncommon number in later times. How tremendous muſt have been the *concurſus!* the commanders in chief have frequently ſelected each other for a ſingle combat in the fury of an engagement, both mounted on their elephant. In our memory, there is a ſingular inſtance in which both the heroes loſt their lives, both of the high rank of *Nabob*. One of them *Soubah* of the *Deccan*, or *Nizam*, named *Murzafa Jing*, or the *Invincible*, had put the army of his rival to flight, he purſued with ardour, and came within ſight of the enemy. A conquered chieftain, *Nabob* of *Canoul*, indignant at his inglorious ſituation, directed the governor of his elephants to turn back, and meet the inſulting foe. They ſoon brought the beaſts ſide by ſide, when the victor with uplifted ſcymeter, in the act of cutting down the late fugitive, was by him transfixed through the head

head with a lance. The late conqueror fell dead on his elephant; he who bravely renewed the fight, ſcarcely ſurvived his triumph a moment, being inſtantly ſlain by the enraged troops of the unfortunate *Soubahdar*.

UTILITY AS BEASTS OF BURTHEN.

THE trial made of the elephants in the *Myſorean* campaign, hath totally removed every objection to their uſe. Major *Dirom*, p. 113 of his narrative, informs us, that the great objection to thoſe animals being employed with the army, was the difficulty of their ſubſiſtence, as it was ſuppoſed they could not live without a very large daily allowance of rice. The elephant is not only the moſt powerful and moſt uſeful, but one of the moſt hardy animals that can be employed with an army. He carries a load equal to ſixteen bullocks, and without riſk of loſs or damage on the march. He ſubſiſts upon the leaves or ſmall branches of trees, on the ſugar cane, or the plantain tree; in ſhort, he lives upon forage which horſes and bullocks do not eat, any kind of grain will ſupport him, and he will work as long without grain as any other animal. The loſs of elephants, although they had their full ſhare of hardſhip and fatigue, was inconſiderable in proportion to that of cattle; and ſo far from being an incumbrance, or an expedient of neceſſity to ſupply the want of bullocks, they will hereafter be conſidered as the firſt and moſt eſſential claſs of cattle, that ought to be provided for the carriage of an *Indian* army.

OF THE AYEEN AKBERRY.

THE firſt volume of the *Ayeen Akberry* is a true houſhold book, it contains a particular of the œconomy of that great and magnificent Emperor *Akbar*. I never informed the reader, that the whole of that work was compoſed by his able

miniſter *Abulfazel*. The reader will lament to hear the fate of this great man, who was in the year 1601 murdered in the *Decan*, where he had been ſent by his maſter on ſome important buſineſs, by the contrivance of *Sultan Sileem*, eldeſt ſon to his maſter *Akbar*. *Sileem*, conſcious of his own demerit, dreaded his return, and the effects of his wiſe advice. He inſtigated a lawleſs *Rajah*, named *Nerſingh Deo*, by a great reward to execute the foul murder. He attacked him near *Gwalior*; and notwithſtanding *Abulfazel* made a moſt gallant defence, he was overpowered, ſlain, and his head cut off, and ſent to the baſe *Sileem* *. *Akbar* felt the utmoſt ſorrow at the loſs of his able miniſter. Notwithſtanding this he was reconciled to his aſſaſſin ſon, received him with the utmoſt affection, and even nominated him ſucceſſor to the empire. In what a venial light muſt murder be ſeen in thoſe days! *Sileem* did ſucceed, by the name of *Jehangìr*, and was called a good *emperor!*

THE firſt volume of the *Ayeen Akberry* is as minute as the *Northumberland* houſhold book, but on a greater ſcale. It is a very curious performance. Among other departments, is that of the *Feel Khaneh*, or elephant ſtables; every *minutia* reſpecting the management of thoſe vaſt animals may be found there. I ſhall only mention a few particulars; the price of an elephant juſt taken from the woods is about a hundred *roupees*, but by diſcipline it may be brought to the value of a lack of *roupees*, or twelve thouſand five hundred pounds †.

HEIGHT OF ELEPHANTS.

THE uſual height of theſe animals is about nine feet and a

* Gladwin's Hiſt. Jehangir. Events relating to Sultan Sileem, p. vi.

† This in the time of Akbar.

half,

half, or ten feet; if they reach twelve feet, are eſteemed very large and uncommon; but when they attain fifteen or ſixteen (which does ſometimes happen) they are looked on as exceſſes, exactly as we ſhould on one of our own ſpecies of the height of nine feet.

In the time of *Akbar* elephants were found in the ſtate of nature in *Agra*, in the wilds of *Begawan* and *Nerwar*, as far as *Berar* in the ſoubahſhip of *Allahabad*, in that of *Malwah*, in that of *Babar*, eſpecially about *Rhotas*, and in the ſoubahſhips of *Bengal* and *Orixa*. It is poſſible that by this time they may be extirpated from the more populated parts.

The cauſe of elephants being firſt trained for domeſtic uſe, was owing to *Kriſhen*, firſt king of *Hindooſtan*, who, ſays *Feriſhta*, vol. i. p. 10, was ſo fat, that no horſe was equal to bear his weight; he therefore, through neceſſity, found out the method of catching and taming elephants.

The fantaſtic tribe of *Apes* are very numerous in the foreſts of *India*. Of the genuine apes, or tail-leſs, are the *Goloks*, *Hiſt. Quadr.* i. N° 89; the two varieties of *Gibbons*, N° 88, and the *Shaggy*, N° 88. p. 184. tab. xxxviii. firſt deſcribed by myſelf from a fine ſpecimen in the late Sir *Aſhton Lever*'s Muſeum. Theſe are known by the monſtrous exceſs of length of arms. Apes.

The *Pygmy*, N° 87, is more common. M. *Schreber* ſays the great *Ourang Outang* is found in *Bengal*, and other parts of *India*.

The little *Baboon*, p. 198, is a ſpecies I never met with. Baboon.

The fierce and malignant Lion-tailed B. N° 106, is met with in ſome parts of this peninſula.

MONKIES. OF true monkies, the elegant ſpecies the Green, N° 113; the Talapoin, N° 117; a black variety of the white eye-lid monkey, N° 114: the thumb of that in Lady *Impey*'s collection had no flat nail, the reſt of the toes clawed; the *Monea*, N° 120, and the Tawny, N° 126, a malevolent ſpecies, are all found in *India*.

THERE are certainly other ſpecies of large ſize, and very dangerous when inſulted. *Tavernier* was once in great danger of being killed by a troop of them he met with in ſome woods near *Amedabad*. He was in company with the preſident of *Surat*, who prevaled on him to try a new fowling piece on one of the tribe. He accordingly ſhot a female, who fell dead on the boughs. The whole troop, to the number of ſixty, deſcended inſtantly, and made an attempt to go into the preſident's coach. They would have aſſuredly deſtroyed him, had they not been by the numbers of his ſervants beaten away; yet they perſiſted following the carriage above a league.

Tavernier gives an account of a ridiculous ſpecies of conteſt, which he had ſeen a few leagues from *Madras*, in the public roads, cut through the foreſts of *Bamboos*, &c. in which the apes or monkies breed in great numbers. "In ſeveral parts of "this road," ſays the traveller, "there is rice to be ſold, and "they that would ſee the ſport, cauſe five or ſix baſkets of rice "to be ſet up in the road, ſome forty or fifty paces one from "the other; and cloſe by every baſket they lay five or ſix

"battoons

" battoons about two foot long, and two inches about; then " they retire and hide themſelves; preſently they ſhall ſee the " apes on both ſides of the way deſcend from the tops of the " bamboos, and advance towards the baſkets which are full of " rice. They are about half an hour ſhewing their teeth one " at the other before they come near the baſkets; ſometimes " they advance, then retreat again, being loath to encounter. " At length the female baboons, who are more courageous " than the males, eſpecially thoſe that have young ones, which " they carry in their arms as women do their children, venture " to approach the baſkets, and as they are about to put in their " heads to eat, the males on the one ſide advance to hinder " them. Immediately the other party comes forward, and thus " the feud being kindled on both ſides, they take up the *bat-* " *toons* that lie by the baſkets, and thraſh one another in good " earneſt. The weakeſt are conſtrained to fly into the woods, " with their pates broken and their limbs maimed, while the " maſters of the field glut themſelves with rice. Though it " may be when their bellies are full, they will ſuffer ſome of " the female party to come and partake with them."

Dogs. THE dogs of *India* are generally of the curriſh kind, with ſharp erect ears and pointed noſes. Thoſe kept by the *pariars*, or poorer people, are ſmall. Thoſe kept by the *Polygars* reſemble the others in form, but are of a conſiderable ſize, and ſmooth haired, and are uſed by their maſter in the chace of the wild boars, and perhaps others of the fiercer animals. Every dog in *India* is as much the object of charity with the *Mahometans* as they are in *Europe*. *Akbar* had his hunting eſtabliſhment, he

collected his dogs from all countries; the beſt were thoſe from *Cabuliſtan*, northern dogs; mention is made of his gre-hounds. I do not find that his majeſty made any uſe of his kennel, which ſeemed a matter of ſtate. He hunted the lion, the elephant, and the *Yuz*, or hunting leopard, but more to ſhew his imperial courage, and his ſkill in ſhooting with the fuſil or bow, than from any pleaſure he had in the diſcipline of the pack. His politic Viſier *Abulfazel*, is by no means ſparing of his eulogy (i. 196.) on the feats of his great maſter in the chace. "It is," ſays he, "impoſſible for me, in my barbarous *Hindoo* "dialect, to deſcribe in fit terms the actions of this inimitable "monarch."

The *Engliſh* fooliſhly enough import into *Bengal*, at vaſt expence, packs of hounds, which are ſoon worn out by the climate. They are landed in full health, but in about a month they uſually periſh of a liver complaint.

Fox. THE fox of *Bengal*, *Hiſt. Quadr.* i. N° 170, is ſmall, of a light brown color, face cinereous, with a black ſtripe down the middle, and a white ſpace round the eyes and middle of the jaws; the legs fulvous, the tail tipt with black. Its food is chiefly roots and berries, and inſects. They have no ſort of ſcent like the *European*, and do not exceed in ſize a rabbet. They are courſed with gre-hounds, and afford moſt excellent diverſion, being ſo ſwift and ſo nimble in turning as frequently to beat the fleeteſt dogs.

Jackals. JACKALS ſwarm here, and all over *India*. They are intolerably fœtid, and therefore the proper objects of chace. They are ſtout as an *Engliſh* fox, and afford excellent ſport, which in this

this hot climate is very ſhort. The ſportſmen take the field at break of day, but they are obliged to return ſoon after ſunriſe. The jackals are generally turned out, being caught by the *Hindoos* for that purpoſe. Thoſe people are wonderfully expert in imitating the voice of all ſorts of beaſts and birds. They mimic the ſqueal of a hare ſeized by a *Jackal*, which brings together the whole troop, moſt of which falls into a net laid for that purpoſe.

Ongole, the extreme northern diſtrict of the *Carnatic*, is much infeſted with wolves,—N° 159, large and fierce as thoſe of *Europe*. I am indebted to Mr. *Kingſcote* for the account of this and the two following animals. WOLVES.

THE ſtriped *Hyæna*, the *Cherruk* of the *Indians*,—N° 177, inhabits the clefts of rocks not remote from *Madras*, whence they prowl out at night, and deceive mankind by their voice, ſimilar to the human, but particularly to that of children, by which ſometimes perſons are deluded within their cruel reach. HYÆNA.

BEARS, of the ſame ſpecies as the *European*, are not unfrequent in *Coromandel*. BEARS.

M. *de Buffon* makes (vol. v. tab. xxxiv. p. 226.) a great miſtake in giving the beautiful ſpotted dog of *Dalmatia*, vulgarly called the *Daniſh dog*, to *Bengal*, no other kind is to be found in that province than the curs I have mentioned.

I HAVE ſpoken of the lion and the pantherine animals. The leopard,—N° 182; the leſſer leopard,—N° 183; and the panther,—N° 181, inhabit the peninſula. The hunting leopard,—N° 184, runs up trees, and makes great havock among the poor monkies. FELINE.

THE

BENGAL CAT. THE *Bengal* cat,—N° 193, is a moſt elegant tigrine ſpecies, remarkable for wanting that antipathy which the feline race have to water. One of this kind was long in poſſeſſion of my honeſt and ingenious friend the late Mr. *Lee*, nurſeryman, of *Hammerſmith*, who gave me the following account: that it ſwam on board a ſhip at anchor off *Bengal*, that after it was brought to *England* it coupled with the female cats, which twice produced young. I ſaw one of the young, which was marked in the ſame manner as the male parent, but the ground color was cinereous. It had as little fear of water as its ſire, for it would plunge into a veſſel of water near two feet deep, and bring up the bit of meat flung in by way of trial. It was a far better mouſer than the tame cat, and in a little time cleared Mr. *Lee*'s magazine of ſeeds of the ſwarms of rats, which, in ſpite of the domeſtic breed of cats, had for a long time made moſt horrible ravages among his boxes.

LYNX. THE *Lynx*, N° 203, hitherto ſuppoſed not to be found in *India*, is, as I am aſſured by Doctor *Pallas*, a native of its northern parts. The poets may ſtill harneſs it to the triumphal car of *Bacchus* returning from his celebrated conqueſts.

Victa racemifero *Lyncas* dedit *India* Baccho.

But I believe that part of the peninſula owes the gift of the vine to modern times, to the *Britiſh* votaries of the *god*. Vines (but not for the purpoſes of making wine) have of late years been introduced, but the exceſſive heat of the climate obliges the planters to form a long ſkreen of a certain height, and to plant the

the trees oppoſite to the unfavorable aſpect, and to bring the bearing branches over ſo as to face the cooleſt wind, by which contrivance the grapes are brought to perfection.

DIFFERENT varieties of the hunting Lynxes, or the *Siyahghuſis*, are found in *Bengal*; at firſt they were trained only to hunt hares and foxes, but *Akbar* brought them to ſeize the agile antelope. There are in that province the *Perſian*,— N° 207, and the *Caracal* of *Bengal*, *de Buffon*, ix. 262. tab. xxiv. HUNTING LYNXES.

I REPEAT my mention of the *Ichneumon*,—ii. N° 255, weeſel, or *Mangouſt*, the famous ſerpent-killing weeſel of *India*, not only to diſtinguiſh it from the *Egyptian*, which is leſſer, and has a much ſhorter tail, but to introduce the elegant lines of *Lucan*, tranſlated by *Rowe*, on the nature of the animal, which quite agrees with that of *Egypt*. ICHNEUMON.

Thus oft' the *Ichneumon* on the banks of *Nile*
Invades the deadly *Aſpic* by a wile;
While artfully his ſlender tail is play'd,
The ſerpent darts upon the dancing ſhade;
Then turning on the foe with ſwift ſurpriſe,
Full on the throat the nimble ſeizer flies.
The gaſping ſnake expires beneath the wound,
His guſhing jaws with poiſonous floods abound,
And ſhed the fruitleſs miſchief on the ground.

THE Foſſane,— N° 280, is found in *Bengal*, as well as *Madagaſcar*. FOSSANE WEESEL.

THE *Malacca* W.—N° 277, was firſt deſcribed by M. *Sonnerat*, ii. 143. tab. 90; he omits its native place, only gives it generally to *Les Indes*.

MUSK WEESEL. FROM Lady *Impey*'s collection I am enabled to introduce a new ſpecies under the name of the *Muſk Weeſel*,—N° 276, the noſe, lower part of the cheeks, legs and end of the tail are black; on the middle of the cheeks is a white ſpot; body cinereous, daſhed with yellow; ſome obſcure duſky lines and ſpots mark the body and lower part of the tail.

THE *Faunula Indica* of herbivorous animals, p. 43, begins with a miſtake; the *Surinam* Cavy not being a native of *Aſia*.

HARE. THE common Hare,—N° 299, is frequent; the rabbet only naturalized. The *Ogotona*,—N° 309, only found on the cold northern chain of *Emodus*.

Two ſpecies of *Jerboas* are found in *India*, a variety of the middle ſpecies,—ii. p. 166. B. and the Torrid,—N° 368; the laſt doubtful.

URSIFORM BRADYPUS. I NOW introduce a new and moſt ſingular animal, the *Urſiform* SLOTH,—N° 452; I firſt ſaw it in the ſpring of 1790, in an exhibition of animals in *London*. It is a new ſpecies brought from the ſmall ſandy hills not remote from *Patna*. I place it among the ſloths, by the artificial diviſion, not from its partaking in any reſpect of the ſluggiſh manners of the *Bradypi*. It has the general appearance of a bear. Doctor *Shaw* (in whoſe company I examined it) has given a very good deſcription, and an excellent figure copied from *Catton*'s book of Quadrupeds. I recommended to Doctor *Shaw* the trivial of *Urſiformis*. It was

SIZE. about half the ſize of an *American*, or little black bear, and at that

that time about four or five years old. The forehead and noſe are whitiſh and almoſt naked, the noſtrils narrow, long and tranſverſe; the lips furniſhed with muſcles ſo as to be capable of being protruded to a great diſtance, or drawn in at pleaſure; this is apparent in offering the animal an apple, or any food, which it ſeizes and conveys by their aſſiſtance into the mouth; the eyes are ſmall, the ears ſhort, and loſt in the hair; the hair on the top of the head points forward, that on the neck falls parted in the middle; on the head and neck, back and ſides, is extremely long, ſhaggy, and black, that on the belly ſhort; acroſs the firſt is a line of white; the tail only five inches long, and quite hid in its coat. It has on the fore feet five toes, three inches long, ſlightly incurvated and pointing forward, and well adapted for burrowing. On the hind feet are the ſame number of toes, with claws very ſhort, the bottom of the feet naked; all the limbs are very ſtrong and bear like.

Its teeth induce us to place it among the Sloths. It wants the *inciſores* above and below; in each jaw are two canine teeth, remote from the grinders; the tongue ſmooth, and not ſo long as the jaws; the palate is marked with tranſverſe *ſulci*. Teeth.

In its manners it was gentle and good-natured, for it ſuffered me to tumble it about all ways, in courſe of my examination, and to put my hand far into its mouth without the leſt attempt to bite; its voice is a ſort of ſhort abrupt roar, which it emits when much diſturbed or irritated; feeds chiefly on vegetable ſubſtances and milk, and is fond of apples, and does not willingly eat animal food, except of a very tender nature, as marrow, which it readily ſucks from a bone preſented to it. It is Manners.

alſo delighted with honey, ſugar, and other ſweets. Its motions are not, as in others of this genus, ſlow and languid, but moderately lively; and it appears to have an habit of turning itſelf round and round every now and then, as if for amuſement, in the manner of a dog when lying down to ſleep. It is ſaid to have a propenſity to burrowing under ground, and that it was at firſt dug out of its retreat by thoſe who diſcovered it.

BATS. THE ſpecies of Bats are probably numerous on the great peninſula; thoſe of *Ceylon* are noted at p. 202 of the preceding volume. The great bats extend to all the hot parts, will fly into the very bed chambers, and entangle their claws ſo ſtrongly into the hair of the ſleepers, as not to be diſengaged without pain and difficulty.

BIRDS. THE birds of *Bengal* itſelf are ſo numerous, that I am diſcouraged from the enumeration. Lady *Impey*'s collection alone furniſhed me with more than I dare attempt to deſcribe. I muſt therefore ſelect only the moſt elegant, and the moſt curious, intermixing from other collections thoſe which ſtrike my fancy.

FALCONS. To the late *Taylor White*, Eſq; I was indebted for the great *Indian* Falcon, brown, with broad black bands on the wings. *Latham*, i. tab. iii. To Mr. *G. Edwards*, 108, we are obliged for the elegant black and orange hawk, not ſeven inches long, yet trained for falconry. *Abulfazel* mentions that *Akbar* uſed the *Mool-cheen*, a little green bird no bigger than a ſparrow, that could bring down a crane. Among others I find the *European* goſhawk, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 52, and my blue variety of the peregrine falcon. The *Cheela*, *Latham*, vii. 33, is a large ſpecies found in *India*. The *Criard* is about the ſize of a wood pigeon;

it

it haunts the rice fields, and preys on frogs and other reptiles, and on the ſight of mankind ſets up a loud cry.

OF the Butcher birds here is a ſpecies as big as a jackdaw, with the bill much arched, the plumage gloſſed with purple; on the neck a hackle of blue feathers, on the crown a thin tuft of long hairs inclining backwards; the external feather of the tail an inch longer than the others, and bending outwards. SHRIKES.

A NEW ſpecies, ſhot at *Bengal*, is deſcribed by Major *Ouſeley*, in N° 1. p. p. 15, 16, of the *Oriental* Collections, under the name of the fighting *Bulbul*, being trained for battle for the amuſement of the natives. It is about the ſize of a blackbird; the bill, head, and legs are black, the head and neck black. On the head is a riſing creſt; the body and wings cinereous; the feathers edged with black; the tail black, tipt with white; the vent a rich ſcarlet; poſſibly a diſtinction in the male ſex. FIGHTING SHRIKE.

THIS ſpecies, like all the reſt, (as the generic name *Shrike* implies) has probably a moſt harſh note, yet is called *Bulbul*, the *Perſian* name for the nightingale, the firſt of feathered ſongſters. We have not yet heard of its being diſcovered in *Hindooſtan*, yet it may be found in the north of that empire; they are common in *Perſia*. Sir *William Jones* tells a moſt pleaſing ſtory of a celebrated Lutaniſt, *Mirza Mahomed*, ſurnamed *Bulbul*, from the ſweetneſs of his muſic. A friend of Sir *William*'s aſſured him, that he had been more than once preſent when *Mirza* was playing to a large company in a grove near *Shiraz*, in Lat. 29° 40′ north, where he diſtinctly ſaw the nightingales trying to vie with the muſician, ſometimes warbling on the trees, ſometimes fluttering from branch to branch, as if they wiſhed

wiſhed to approach the inſtrument whence the melody proceeded, and at length dropping on the ground in a kind of ecſtaſy, from which they were ſoon raiſed, he aſſured me, by a change of the mode.

PARROTS. THE Parrots of *India* (including thoſe of the iſlands) amount to at leſt fifty-three. Of theſe birds, ſo elegant in color, and ſo garrulous in voice, are the following, deſcribed by my friend *Latham*. The blue-headed,—i. 211. *Pl. Enl.* 192. *Indian*, 210. *Edw.* 292. Variegated,—220. Blue-capped,—271. *Edw.* 171. Lory paraquet,—221. *Edw.* 174. Crimſon-vented,—229. Purple-winged,—236. It is a variety of the *Alexandrine*,—234. *Edw.* 292, ſo named, from a ſuppoſition that it was the ſpecies ſeen by *Alexander* the Great; his hiſtorian, *Quintus Curtius*, ſays no more than that he met with birds which could be taught to imitate the human voice.

Pliny deſcribes this very ſpecies, which, he ſays, was ſent from *India*, that the name was *Settace*, that it was wholly green, but the neck varied with a red circle; he alſo mentions its talking qualities. Theſe birds became very faſhionable with the *beau monde* at *Rome*. *Ovid*, in his lib. ii. *Amorum Eleg.* 6, pathetically deplores the loſs of a favorite bird.

> Pſittacus eris imitatrix ales ab *Indis*
> Occidit exequias ite frequenter aves
> Ite, piæ volucres, &c. &c.

Lampridius informs us, that the beaſtly *Heliogabolus*, among other diſhes, introduced one filled with the heads of parrots and

pheaſants, and even fed two wild beaſts with the ſame ſingular food.

THE Red-winged,—246. *Edw.* 236; the Hawk-headed,—266. *Edw.* 165, with its head of ſober brown; the Muſtacho,—N° 38. *Pl. Enl.* 517; the Eaſtern,—vii. 64; Golden-winged, i. 309. *Edw.* 293; and the red and green,—311. *Edw.* 6.

OF Rollers here are the *Bengal*,—410. *Pl. Enl.* 285; the Oriental,—411. *Pl. Enl.* 619, and *Indian*,—412. *Edw.* 326; all of the richeſt colors; the Fairy,—vii. N° 46, has its crown and upper part of the neck of a rich blue, the upper part of the body of the ſame color; wings black, marked with three ſmall blue ſpots; tail dull blue, lower part of the body black. ROLLERS.

MANY of the Grakles of the *Eaſt Indies* are remarkable for ſpeaking, ſinging, and whiſtling, even much more diſtinctly than the parrot kind; they ſoon become familiar; the greater and leſſer are of a black color, and their heads ſurrounded with a naked yellow ſkin. The *Dial grakle*, *Latham*, vii. 92, is trained in *Sumatra* like a cock for fighting, but the conflicts are performed in the air on wing. GRAKLES.

HERE are ſome Cuckoos of much ſingularity; a black ſpecies as large as a jackdaw; the bill is much hooked, head, neck, and whole body black; wings and back bright ruſt, marked with numerous bars of black. On the exterior hind toe is a vaſt claw, crooked and ſtrong. CUCKOOS.

THE eaſtern Cuckoo, vii. 99, is as large as a magpie; they fly in ſmall flocks, are highly venerated by the *Mahometans*, and ſought after by the epicures, who, to indulge their palate, will give twenty-four livres for a ſingle bird. There are

two

two or three more black ſpecies, which in *India* are called *Coweels*.

THE Lark-heeled Cuckoo, *Brown Illuſtr.* tab. xiii. is of a ruſt color, the wings barred with black, the tail very long and cuneiform, black edged with white. On the external hind toe is a long ſtrait claw, exactly like that of a lark.

ENGLISH. THE *Engliſh* Cuckoo reaches *Bengal*; it is obſervable, out of the multitudes of cuckoos, none have the note of the *European*.

MEROPS. THE *Indian Merops*, ii. 670. *Edw.* 183, arrives on the banks of the *Ganges* in the beginning of autumn.

THE long-billed Creeper, or rather honey ſucker, is a new ſpecies; ſee *Latham*, vii. 133. It perches on the rich flowers of *India*, and darting its tongue into the calyx, extracts the ſweets. The head and part of the neck is of a light green, back and wings duſky, fore part of the neck white, belly and vent pale yellow; the characteriſtic bill, an inch and a half long.

THE yellow-winged,—133, is a very minute ſpecies, alſo from *Bengal*, with a long tongue, and the ſame manners as the preceding.

AN INDIAN ORNITHOLOGIST. I AM extremely delighted to find, in the *Aſiatic Reſearches*, ii. p. 109, a proof of a naturaliſt riſing among the natives of *Hindooſtan*. *Atkar ali Khan*, of *Dehli*, has given as complete and entertaining a natural hiſtory of a certain bird of *Hindooſtan*, as I ever met. I hope his example will be followed. It is for want of ſuch, that a knowlege of the animals of the country muſt remain ever imperfect. The ſubject is a *Loxia*, a groſbeak of the hang-

neſt

neſt tribe. It is of the ſize of a ſparrow, is named *Baya* in the *Hindoo*, *Berbere* in the *Sanſkrit*, and *Babiu* in the *Bengal*. It has a yellowiſh-brown plumage, yellowiſh head and feet, light-colored breaſt, and very thick bill. It ſeems the *Philippine Loxia* of my friend *Latham*, iii. p. 129. *Pl. Enl.* tab. cxxxv. *fig.* 2. the male. The accounts of the œconomy of this bird are ſo complete, that I will not ſpoil the account of *Atker Aly Khan*, but give it entire, unmutilated. HANG-NEST GROSBEAK.

"IT is," ſays the rare naturaliſt of the diſtant plains of *Delhi*, "a bird exceedingly common in *Hindooſtan*; it is aſtoniſhingly "ſenſible, faithful and docile, never voluntarily deſerting the "place where his young were hatched; but not averſe, like "moſt other birds, to the ſociety of mankind, and eaſily taught "to perch on the hand of his maſter. In a ſtate of nature he "generally builds his neſt on the higheſt tree that he can find, "eſpecially on the *Palmyra*, or on the *Indian* fig-tree, and he "prefers that which happens to overhang a well or a rivulet; he "makes it of graſs, which he weaves like cloth, and ſhapes "like a large bottle, ſuſpending it firmly on the branches, but "ſo as to rock with the wind, and placing it with its entrance "downwards to ſecure it from birds of prey. His neſt uſually "conſiſts of two or three chambers; and it is the popular be-"lief, that he lights them with fire flies which he catches alive "at night, and confines with moiſt clay, or with cow-dung; "that ſuch flies are often found in his neſt, where pieces of "cow-dung are alſo ſtuck, is indubitable; but as their light "could be of little uſe to him, it ſeems probable, that he only "feeds on them. He may be taught with eaſe to fetch a piece

" of paper, or any ſmall thing that his maſter points out to him;
" it is an atteſted fact, that if a ring be dropped into a deep
" well, and a ſignal given to him, he will fly down with
" amazing celerity, catch the ring before it reaches the water,
" and bring it up to his maſter with apparent exultation; and
" it is confidently aſſerted, that if a houſe or any other place
" be ſhown to him once or twice, he will carry a note thither
" immediately on a proper ſignal being made.

" ONE inſtance of his docility I can myſelf mention with con-
" fidence, having often been an eye witneſs of it; the young
" *Hindoo* women at *Benares*, and in other places, wear very
" thin plates of gold, called *ticas*, ſlightly fixed by way of or-
" nament between their eye-brows; and when they paſs
" through the ſtreets it is not uncommon for the youthful
" libertines, who amuſe themſelves with training *Bayas*, to
" give them a ſign which they underſtand, and ſend them to
" pluck the pieces of gold from the foreheads of their miſtreſſes,
" which they bring in triumph to their lovers. The *Baya* feeds
" naturally on graſshoppers and other inſects, but will ſubſiſt
" when tame, on pulſe macerated in water; his fleſh is warm
" and drying, of eaſy digeſtion, and recommended in medical
" books, as a ſolvent of ſtone in the bladder or kidneys; but of
" that virtue there is no ſufficient proof. The female lays
" many beautiful eggs reſembling pearls: the white of them
" when they are boiled is tranſparent, and the flavor of them
" is exquiſitely delicate. When many *Bayás* are aſſembled on
" a high tree, they make a lively din, but is rather chirping
" than ſinging; their want of muſical talents is, however,

" amply

"amply ſupplied by their wonderful ſagacity, in which "they are not excelled by any feathered inhabitants of the "foreſt."

PASSERINE.

THE *Pagoda Thruſh*,—vii. 140, is eſteemed among the fineſt choriſters of *India*. It ſits perched on the ſacred Pagodas, and from thence delivers its melodious ſong. The fore part is pale rufous, the creſt is compoſed of long narrow black feathers, thoſe on the breaſt and belly reſemble a cock's hackle; back and wings cinereous.

THE *Chineſe Thruſh*,—vii. 141, is found in *Bengal*, where it is called the *five brothers*, being uſually ſeen in flocks of fives. CHINESE THRUSH.

THE *Dauma Thruſh*,—vii. 145, is called in *Bengal*, *Cowal*, from its note. Gorges fruit till it grows torpid, and after that diſgorges the ſtones. The *Mogul* uſed to forbid his army to keep the field when this bird appeared. DAUMA THRUSH.

THE *Lovely Finch*,—vii. 168, the ſame with the Beautiful,—iii. p. 226. *Pl. Enl.* 203. 604, muſt be noted, if but for its names, which it well merits.

I HAVE, at p. 207 of the preceding volume, taken notice of the *Pied Flycatcher*. I here again bring it to view, as its ſong is ſo highly eſteemed in *Bengal* that it is named *Chawbul*, or the king of the ſinging birds. The male is the pied, *Edw.* i. the female, that with the cinnamon colored back, *Edw.* 325.

In *India* (I am uncertain of the part) is found a very diminutive red-headed *Swallow*, not exceeding in ſize a humming bird; the upper part of the body is duſky, the lower white, the tail is ſlightly forked. Our *Chimney Swallow*, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 168, is certainly found in *Hindooſtan.*

I was once favored with the loan of a very ſingular ſwallow, I think a native of *Bengal.* It was of the ſize of a *European* Chimney Swallow. The crown of the head red; all the upper parts of the body, wings and tail black, the lower part entirely white. Its great character was two feathers, one on each ſide of the tail, ſlender as wire, and not leſs than five inches and a half long.

Goatsuckers. Two ſpecies of Goatſuckers are found in the ſame country, the *Bombay*, *Latham*, vii. 195, and the *Indian*, 196. Both have a great reſemblance of colors with the *European*; the firſt ſeems only a variety, inferior in ſize.

Columbine.

Pigeons. The domeſtic pigeon of *Europe* is very common in *Hindooſtan*, with all its varieties. In the time of *Akbar*, they had the utmoſt attention paid to their breed; the Emperor was the greateſt pigeon fancier of his days; he kept prodigious numbers, and received preſents of the rareſt kinds, from the monarchs of *Iran*, i. e. *Perſia* and *Turan*, beſides the capital collections brought from all parts by merchants. The great pigeon called *Mehemeh*,

Mehemeh, belonging to *Kookultaſh Khan*, fell into his hands, and became a prime favorite; he croſſed it with divers other pigeons, and produced innumerable variety of breeds, all of which had their diſtinguiſhing name; they were taught numbers of amuſing tricks, and were frequently reviewed by the Emperor. The *Khaſeh*, i. e. the *choice*, were in families of a hundred each. The keepers had the art of breeding them of different colors, ſome were pied, others white on one ſide, chocolate on the other; they were diſciplined to fly in circles, and to change ſides at the ſame inſtant, and preſent a different uniform, as the archers of old were wont to do in their evolutions, ſhewing alternately the different colored ſides of their veſts. I refer to *Abulfazel*, ii. 313, for a farther account, and for the eſtabliſhment in the houſhold for the ſupport of theſe birds. I may alſo add, that *Akbar* had his aviary of every ſpecies of birds which could be procured, thus relaxing the cares of his weighty government with innocent pleaſures.

India has great variety of Pigeons, I will not tire the reader with the enumeration of thoſe, or any other ſpecies of land birds, excepting two or three, that are attended with ſtriking beauty of plumage, or ſomething intereſting in their hiſtory.

THAT now univerſal bird the origin of our poultry, or domeſtic cocks and hens, derives its deſcent from the *Indian* ſtock. They arrived in our very diſtant iſland before the time of *Julius Cæſar*, who tells us, that they were a food forbidden to the *Britons*. *Ariſtophanes* calls the cock the *Perſian* bird; and adds, that it enjoyed that kingdom before *Darius* and *Megabyzus*. It then travelled weſtward from the neighboring *Hindooſtan*. They probably POULTRY.

probably were imported into *Britain* by the *Phœnicians*, who trafficked to each country. Poultry, in a ſtate of nature, are found in great numbers in moſt of the jungles in *Hindooſtan*, and are exceſſively wild; they are as ſmall as *Bantams*. The females are of plain colors, and reſemble a large partridge. The cocks are of a moſt brilliant red, and reſplendent with a rich gloſs of gold.

PEACOCKS are ſtill found almoſt univerſally in the jungles or thickets of *Hindooſtan*. The *Polygars* are very ſkilful in tempting them by calls, out of the almoſt impenetrable bruſhwoods, into nets and ſnares.

HAMILTON ſaw abundance of poultry in *Java*; the cocks, ſays he, have red heads and necks, and bodies, and black wings and tail; the hens exactly like partridges. Lord *Anſon* found them in great numbers on the Iſle of *Tinian*, ſee voyage, p. 309. M. *Sonnerat*, ii. 148, gives a figure of both cock and hen, and a moſt tedious deſcription of both ſexes, but does not tell us in what part of *India* he found theſe birds.

COCK-FIGHTING.

THE *Indians* are extravagantly fond of cock-fighting, eſpecially the inhabitants of *Sumatra*, and the other *Malayes*; the account given by Mr. *Marſden*, p. 234, is very entertaining. They pay even greater attention to the training and feeding theſe birds than we ever did, even when that diverſion was at its height. They arm one of the legs only, not with a ſlender gaff as we do, but with arms in form of a ſcymeter, which make moſt dreadful deſtruction. The cocks are never trimmed, but fought in full feather. The *Sumatrans* fight their cocks for vaſt ſums; a man has been known to ſtake his wife or his

J. Barlow sculp.

The Paſparage Plover.

children, a ſon, his mother or ſiſters, on the iſſue of a battle. In diſputed points four umpires are appointed, if they cannot agree there is no appeal but to the ſword. Some of them have a notion that their cocks are *betooah*, or invulnerable; a father on his very death-bed has, under that opinion, directed his ſon to lay his whole property on a certain bird, under the full conviction of conſequential ſucceſs.

THE *Europeans* in *Hindooſtan* trim the cocks, and fight them with common gaffs. The cocks are of a great ſize, and often weigh ten pounds, but fight with the ſame ſpirit as the beſt *Britiſh*. The *Nabobs* themſelves often enter in the conteſt with our *Engliſh* gentry. The ſtake worthy of this *Pactolian* country, a lack of rupees. Mr. *Zaffany* ſent over a picture into *England*, in which the *Nabob* of *Oude* is repreſented engaged with an *Engliſh* officer. In the back ground appear the dancing girls, and all the wild magnificence of an *Indian* court.

India gives us two ſpecies of Buſtards, one called *Churge*, *Latham*, vii. 228. *Edw.* 250, a large ſpecies, weighing twelve or fourteen pounds; the ſize alone forbids one to join it with the white ear'd, *Latham*, iv. 802. This is very common in *India*, and eſteemed delicious eating. BUSTARDS.

THE *Paſſarage*, vii. 228, or *Paſſarage Plover* of *Bengal*, does not exceed eighteen inches in length; the plumage is moſt delicately mottled, or rather reticulated with network of the fineſt lines of black and brown, incloſing meſhes of a full black; on the head is a moſt elegant creſt, conſiſting of four pairs of capillary feathers, each of different lengths, terminating in ſpear-ſhaped tufts. It is not an uncommon bird, but is ſeldom taken, PASSARAGE PLOVER.

taken, being extremely wild. It is eſteemed as fine eating as the laſt.

I SHALL quit the ſubject of this part of natural hiſtory with a few miſcellaneous remarks. The antients had very extravagant notions of the animals of this country, yet (amidſt the wild and exaggerated accounts) have preſerved ſome indiſputable truths; among them we find, in *Pliny*, lib. vii. c. 2, confirmed to us, that the *Ourang Outang*, or great ape, was found in the foreſts of *Hindooſtan*, and formed what the *Roman* naturaliſt ſuppoſed to have been a people called *Choromandæ*. The ſame ſpecies, under the notion of *Satyrs*, was met with among the *Cartaduli*; and the little kind, the famous *Pygmæi Spithamæi*, the ſame with thoſe celebrated by *Homer* for their annual wars with the cranes, are no other than the little men I mentioned to be found in the foreſts of the *Carnatic*.

INSECTS. THE inſects of *Hindooſtan* baffle all numeration. A few of the moſt uſeful only may be mentioned. At the head of them

SILK-WORM. I ſhall here only ſpeak of the ſilk-worms. I begin with the *Phalæna mori*, and even at this outſet declare it to have been very long indeed before the inſect itſelf found its way into *India*. The *Bengaleſe*, and the people of the adjacent *Aſſam*, had long a commercial intercourſe, by which the laſt received ſalt, and the former a vaſt quantity of ſilk. This, if we may credit *Raynal*, grew ſpontaneouſly on the trees, as *Pliny** ſays it did among the antient *Seres*, *Lanicio Sylvarum nobiles*. The *Hindoos*, happy in their manufactures ſuited to their climate, wiſely left to their neighbors, the *Perſians*, the cultivation of the mulberry-trees, and its inſect inhabitant. For the ſake of

* Lib. vi. c. 17.

variety

variety and extent of commerce, we find that in the time of *Akbar*, certain of his dominions took to the weaving of ſilk from the raw material imported from *Aſſam*, *Bengal*, and perhaps other places. There were manufactures of velvets and ſilks in *Guzerat* and *Lahoor*; but the *Hindoos* at the ſame period had velvets and ſattins from *Europe*, and the laſt from *China*.

It does not appear to me that the inſects had been domeſticated in *Hindooſtan*, as they have from early times in *China*. It is conjectured that ſilk was firſt known at *Rome*, brought directly from the *Seres*, A. D. 17, and that *Tiberius* cenſured the wear as effeminate. It muſt have been manufactured in the country in which it was produced, and not in any intermediate kingdom.

Akbar finiſhed his glorious reign in 1605. After the turbulent reigns of *Shah Jehan* and *Aurengzebe* in that and the next century, and the ſhort reigns which preceded the total diſſolution of the *Mogul* empire, no time was given for the cultivation of the arts of peace. After the great fabric fell to pieces, the leſſer parts retained vigour enough to act againſt each other, or incited by proſpect of ſucceſs courted the alliance of the *Europeans*, ready to join that power which they hoped might aſſiſt to cruſh their rivals.

Our *Cootes*, our *Lawrences*, our *Fordes*, fought our detailed battles, and at length cleared the plains of *Hindooſtan* from a brave and able foe. The genius of the *French* ſunk under the ſuperior guardian of the *Britiſh*. *Clive*, by various great actions, decided the fate; ſome ſtruggles between *Nabob* and

Nabob kept for a while the flame of war alive. A ſhort anarchy ſucceeded, and brought a temporary ſhame on the *Britiſh* name, inquiry! fictitious? was inſtituted:

A gude *Scot* once grumbled
Brutum fulmen, meant only to ſcare when it *rumbold*.
THE FRAGMENT.

A different fate awaited the hero, and the *Verres*; a high ſenſibility of honor cauſed CLIVE to ſink beneath the mental wounds inflicted by his ungrateful country. *Verres*, attacked in the ſame manner, remained callouſly unmoved. HASTINGS ſucceeded to the ſeven years perſecution; year after year paſſed on in the ordeal of our modern *Ariſtides*. Seven times was his hand plunged into the ſcalding fluid, and ſeven times did it emerge with unbliſtered marks of innocence, ſecured by the lotion of political neceſſity and good intentions. The box felt conviction, and never bluſhed! *Haſtings* was overwhelmed with expence, in repelling charges the reſult of envy and malice, while *Bengal* was daily riſing into wealth and proſperity, the effects of his government. The ſeventh year of our diſgrace ended to his everlaſting fame. He was acquitted to the content of the nation, and he himſelf was ſaved from poverty? in his old age by his thinking maſters; and from that very wealth with which he had filled the *Indies*, little conſcious that it might hereafter ever have been applied to prevent from him the ſad petition, DATE OBOLUM BELISARIO?

WHITE ANTS. AT p. 18 of the preceding volume I have given the marvellous account related by *Herodotus* of the Ants of *India*, which, he

he ſays, are equal in ſize to foxes, and that they are the diſcoverers of the gold in the ſandy deſerts of *Regiſtan*. *Strabo*, lib. xv. p. 1032, relates the ſame from *Megaſthenes*, both with equal truth, yet neither one or the other want foundation for their tale. In theſe we diſcover the *Termes Fatale*, or White Ants, ſo frequent in the torrid zone; of which, and of their various operations in forming their habitations, the late Mr. *Smeathman* has given a moſt curious hiſtory in our Philoſophical Tranſactions, and a moſt credible one, for he confines their ſize to that of our common ant. The antients make the hillocks no larger than thoſe of moles. My deceaſed friend, with great truth affirmed, that ſome riſe to the height of ten or twelve feet, in which he is ſupported by every veracious traveller of the preſent age.

THE inſect tribe are full of beauty, and full of miracle, but their multitudes deter me from making the attempt to detail the numerous tribes; like the feathered tribe, they increaſe in beauty in the torrid zone. The ſun exalts their colors, and the vegetables allotted for their food, gives them a magnitude unknown in milder climates. I muſt not neglect the moſt uſeful, the induſtrious BEE; whether it is the ſame with the *European* BEES. I cannot reſolve, but its products are the ſame. Honey and wax were in old times in *Hindooſtan* articles of commerce: they are not, as I am informed, hived; they form their combs in trees, pendent from the boughs, and are ſeen in multitudes travelling on the ſurface to and from their cells. They are killed by the ſmoke of fires made beneath.

IN *India* are two ſpecies of moths, the *Cocoon* of which may MOTHS.

be formed into a ſtrong and uſeful ſilk; the one is the *Phalæna Atlas*, *Gm. Lin.* v. 2400. *Merian Inſ. Sur.* 52. which inhabits the orange tree; it is a gigantic kind, finely exhibited in SHAW's Nat. Miſc. tab. ii. The other is found in *Bengal*, and is thus deſcribed by the late Sir WILLIAM JONES, in a letter to Doctor ANDERSON, dated *May* 17, 1791; "We have," ſaid the lamented genius, "a beautiful ſilk worm in the north eaſt of *Bengal*, "which feeds (wholly, I believe) on the *Ricinus*, whence I call "it *Phalæna Ricini*. It is ſea-green, with ſoft ſpines, very large "and voracious, and ſpins a coarſe, but ſtrong and uſeful ſilk; "the moth of a great ſize, and with elegant and dark plu- "mage. Is it known to *European* naturaliſts?" I will anſwer the poſthumous queſtion: who ſo proper as the *late* Mr. *Pennant* *? It is the ſynonymous *Phalæna* of *Fabricius*, *Gm. Lin.* v. p. 2443.

SERPENTS. THE ſerpents of *Hindooſtan* are very numerous, the known ſpecies amount to forty-ſix. I have before mentioned ſuch which have been proved by experience to be fatal to mankind. M. *de la Cepede* gives a dreadful catalogue, among which are numbers of the *Indian*, to be noted with the mortal mark; but he does not enter into their nature, the ſymptoms of their bites, nor the means of cure. I find only four frogs, and eighteen lizards.

BUT the world is indebted to my friend Doctor *Patrick Ruſſel* for a moſt ſplendid hiſtory of the Serpents of the *Coromandel* coaſt, in the ſame form, and under the ſame patronages

* See my Literary Life, TITLE-PAGE, and ADVERTISEMENT.

as

as the *Flora*. He delineates in natural colors xliii ſpecies. Their marks are varied in the moſt exquiſite and aſtoniſhing manner, which demonſtrate invention paſt the human. But none emulate in teints and grace the ſerpent, the cauſe of the primæval fall of man. None come up to that created by the ſublime fancy of our MILTON, when he deſcribes its eventful approach towards our common mother.

> Not with indented wave
> Prone on the ground, as ſince, but on his rear,
> Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
> Fold above fold a ſurging maze, his head
> Creſted aloft, and carbuncle his eye.
> With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold erect
> Amidſt his circling ſpires, that on the graſs
> Floated redundant; pleaſing was his ſhape
> And lovely, never ſince of Serpent kind
> Lovelier.

The mortal ſnakes of *Hindooſtan* ſhew dim in reſpect to colors, in compariſon of the felon which ſtole into *Eden*. Some are held by the *Hindoos* in the higheſt veneration. The *Adyechan*, perhaps the *Boa*, is made the couch of *Vichenou*, coiled in an oblong form, with the heads, for it has five, reared over that of the deity, who lies extended aſleep on this ſtrange bed floating on the ſea. This and the *Calingan*, the *Cobra de Capello*, another moſt venomous ſnake, are the frequent attendants of the brain-ſick deities of the country.

THERE

THERE are not among all the ſnakes of the tract my good friend has examined, not any one that exceeds ten feet in length, except the *Pedda Poda*, or rock ſnakes, p. 30. tab. xxiv. They are not venomous, nor are there any which may be called fatal in the whole liſt, five excepted. The *Gedi Paragooda*, tab. i. a ſmall ſpecies of *Boa*, only two feet five inches long*. This is more terrific, as its bite fails not of being mortal. A dog ſlightly bitten by one died in leſs than two hours, paralytic.

GEDI PARAGOODA.

DOGS bitten by the *Cobra de Capello*, the variety *Comboo Nugo*, tab. vi. died in ſpaces from twenty-ſeven minutes to five hours, paralytic, or convulſed, or both. One was obſerved to die raging mad. At p. 197 of vol. i. are brought inſtances of other horrible ſymptoms of the effect of its bite.

COBRA DE CAPELLO.

THE *Katuka Rekula Poda*, tab. vii. is a *Coluber*, which will kill a chicken in thirty-ſix ſeconds; a dog in twenty-ſix minutes. The bite equally fatal with that of the *Cobra de Capello*. The ſymptoms, purging, a flux of blood from noſe and mouth, and a ſtupor.

KATUKA REKULA PODA.

Horatta Pam is another mortal ſnake found at *Arni*.

HORATTA PAM.

ANOTHER *Coluber*, the *Bodroo Pam*, tab. ix. a beautiful green ſnake, has a venom fatal only to dogs or animals.

As to the ſixth and ſeventh inſtances, in the ſpecies *Boa* or *Bungeram*, *Pamah*, tab. iii. which is ſaid by the natives to be fatal, as was a *Coluber*, tab. iii. but Doctor *Ruſſel* not having opportunity of making experiments, declines deciding on the effect of their bite.

BUNGERAM PAMAH.

* See vol. i. p. 200. of the Ceyloneſe Boa.

DOCTOR

DOCTOR *Ruſſel*, in his appendix, hath given relations of the various effects which the unhappy ſufferers by the bites of ſerpents have experienced; ſome of which have recovered, and others not. A violent pain and intenſe burning along the bitten arm, was felt by a man bitten by a ſmall brown ſnake, called *Viſiyen Pambu*. On application of remedies, he was reſtored to his health.

AT *Rajamundra* two ſoldiers were bitten by a ſmall ſnake ſcarcely ſix inches long, and not thicker than a large gooſe quill, of a dark ſtone color. Its very ſmall eyes ſhone like diamonds; the trunk nearly of equal thickneſs from head to tail. It did not creep, but ſprung forward a foot at leſt at a time. The effect of the bite was loſs of ſight, a ſleepineſs that nothing could prevent, and a deep ſtupor which ended in death. Putrefaction ſucceeded in four hours: Communicated by Captain *Gowdie*. OTHERS.

Two inſtances are adduced, at p. 81, of a ſmall ſnake which killed with the rapidity of the *Jaculus* of *Lucan*. It is found at *Bombay*, and alſo near *Madras*, where the *Portugueſe* call it *Cobra de Morte*. It is only from ſix to nine inches long. It has on its head the marks of a ſcull, and two croſs bones, perhaps imaginary. M. *Bourchier*, a gentleman reſident at *Bombay* and *Madras*, adduces the inſtances. One was of his father's porter, a ſtout *Arab*, who could only ſhriek, "A ſnake has bit me!" The other of a *Hindoo* lad, who expired with a cry in the manner of the preceding. In my firſt volume, p. 101. 200. I have given two proofs of two ſpecies of ſmall ſerpents found near *Bombay*, COBRA DE MORTE.

COBRA DE AURELLIA. COBRA MANILLA. *Bombay*, one called *Cobra de Aurellia*, the other *Cobra Manilla*, which proved equally fatal.

SEA SNAKES. I CONCLUDE with two ſpecies of ſea ſnakes, one the *Nalla Wablag ille Pam*, tab. xli. p. 47. the ſame with the dark-backed ſpecies, engraven in plate iii, p. 60, of my 1ſt volume. The other *Tatta Pam*, tab. xliv. p. 49, is a ſlender kind, with a very ſmall head, black, encircled with white, unleſs at the tail, where the circles are incomplete. Both theſe were flung on ſhore near *Vizigapatam*.

MONGHEIR. ABOUT a hundred miles below *Patna*, on the weſtern banks of the *Ganges*, ſtands *Mongheir*, a town with ſeveral good buildings in the *Indian* ſtyle, and a large fort. Mr. *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. V. VI. gives two views, one general, with an extenſive view of the *Ganges*, which is very expreſſive of the beauty of the ſituation; the other is of part of the fort, and a bridge with two pointed arches. The fort, and what appears of ſome of the interior overtopping the walls, ſhew its magnificence. This place is generally made a ſtation for part of the *Engliſh* troops. The commander has found here a handſome houſe, built for his reception by the munificence of the late General *Goddard*.

MRS. *Kinderſley* paints with her pen moſt expreſſively the charms of the neighboring *paeſage*. "The country (ſays the "fair traveller) is remarkable fertile, beautiful and healthy. "About two miles diſtant is a houſe on the top of a very high "hill, which commands a vaſt extent of country, with every "thing that can form a romantic and delightful proſpect. On

A Ryot at Plough.

" one ſide the *Ganges*, with the near and diſtant rocks; on the " other the fort, numberleſs hills and valleys, with woods, vil- " lages, corn-fields, and gardens, ſingle houſes and moſques, " ſcattered here and there; elephants, buffaloes, camels, and " all kinds of cattle; which, with the people, form a moving " landſcape, of great variety, in miniature."

RURAL ŒCONOMY.

I WISH I was capable of giving the œconomy which contributed to form the uſeful part of this rural ſcene. The huſbandry of *Hindooſtan*, it is hoped, will be given by the pen of Doctor *James Anderſon*, a ſubject admirably ſuited to his ſtudies. To a people prohibited the uſe of animal food, they have no choice left. I ſhall ſpeak only of thoſe which require the culture of the huſbandman, the farinaceous kinds. As to *European* grains, the wheat, perhaps barley, may be cultivated. The firſt grows only north of Lat. 20°, or 21°. It is an article of commerce, and brought to great diſtances by people called, I know not why, *Lombardi*. Rice is too well known to be mentioned. *Zea Mayz* is univerſal. There are ſeveral ſorts of *Holci*, ſuch as the *Saccharaſus* and *Sorghum*, the conſumption of which is almoſt equal to rice. The legumes are innumerable, ſuch as ſpecies of *Dolichos*, *Phaſeolus*, and *Cicer*, &c. &c. The labor is performed in all the rural œconomy by *Ryuts* or peaſants. I give the figure of one at work with the *Bengal* plough, and a pair of oxen. They are not only allowed by the lord of the ſoil a certain portion of the land to ſupport themſelves, and provide and keep their cattle, but are furniſhed with ſeed for the future harveſt. Mr. *Craufurd*, with great humanity, deſcribes their deplorable ſtate. " They live in the utmoſt penury and wretchedneſs," ſays he, " I remember in travelling to have ſpoken, by an in-

RYUTS OR PEASANTS.

" terpreter, to ſome who were repoſing themſelves in the " heat of noon in a *Tope*, or grove, where I happened to " halt. They gave me an account of their fatigues, and their " misfortunes, and making uſe of ſome of thoſe geſtures that " are common to the people of *India*, and often very expreſſive, " one of them ſhewed me his feet covered with bliſters, by " being alternately in the water, and on the ſcorching ground; " and pointing to ſome coarſe rice, and a few pepper pods, ſaid, " '*This is all we have in return.*' I am ſorry to add, that I fear " he gave but too faithful a repreſentation of the ſtate of " ſome millions beſides himſelf *." "

THE Lords of theſe unhappy men are analogous to our Lords of Manors. They are called *Zimanders:* their lands are grants from the *Rajahs*, or *Soubahdars*, on condition of paying a certain ſhare of the revenue, and as long as they did that they were ſecure in their poſſeſſions. They generally are cruel oppreſſors, ſo that Mr. *Craufurd*'s painting is by no means too high.

GYAH. A SMALL river which riſes in the weſt, and falls into the *Ganges* oppoſite to *Mongheir*, is remarkable for a great event which happened on its banks, near the ſmall town of *Gyah*, about eighty miles ſouth-weſt of *Mongheir*; the ill-fated *Shah Alum*, in an attempt to invade *Bengal* in 1760, made a ſurrender of himſelf to the *Engliſh* under *Carnac*. He was at that time called *Shah Zada*, or the *Prince*, his father *Alum Geer* being then alive. This nominal *Mogul* was at the head of eighty thouſand men; the Major at the head of twenty thouſand. The affair was called

* Sketches of the Hindoos, ii. p. 104.

a battle,

a battle, but it was a bloodleſs one. He ſoon after flung himſelf into the hands of *Sujah ul Dowlah* and *Mir Coſſim*, and in the event brought on himſelf unparalleled calamities. Mr. *Law*, ſon of the famous planner of the *Miſſiſſipi* ſcheme, had ſerved in the *French* army in the *Carnatic* with great reputation (ſee *Orme*, i. p. 96.). He afterwards was at the battle of *Plaſſy*, and was thought worthy of a purſuit by one of our beſt officers. On his eſcape, he got to a place of ſecurity. He was a man of uncommon abilities. He collected numbers of the *French* fugitives, and with about two hundred threw himſelf into the heart of the country, and ſometimes joined himſelf with one, and ſometimes with another of the native princes. He was in *Shah Zada*'s army at the time of his reddition, was made priſoner, and his party of *French* men diſperſed for ever. It was by his perſuaſion *Zada* undertook the invaſion of *Bengal*, and ſo fell a victim to his own advice. MR. LAW.

To revert to its more antient hiſtory, it is mentioned in the *Ayeen*, ii. p. 31, as being a place of great ſanctity, and that it is named *Birbm Geya*, being conſecrated to *Brahma*. At this town is a very large *Ficus religioſa*, the *Arbor conciliorum* of *Rumphius*, with a ſmall pagoda or chapel built under its ſhade, with remnants of porcellane idols, mutilated by the profane *Mahometans*, who take every opportunity of ſhewing their contempt of the *Hindoo* worſhip. Mr. *Daniell*, in his XVth plate, has favored us with a good repreſentation of tree and building. FICUS RELIGIOSA.

IN Lat. 24° 30′, about forty miles due ſouth of the *Ganges*, ſtands *Deogur*, a village famous for its vaſt reſort of pilgrims, and its very antient *Pagodas*. They are ſimple pyramids con- DEOGUR.

ſtructed by putting one vaſt ſtone upon the other. Some have a modern finiſhing of an ornament of copper exactly like a *Greek trident*. Each pagoda has in the center a chamber twelve feet ſquare, with a lamp hanging over the obſcene deity, the *Lingham*. Mr. *Hodges*, i. tab. XXII. gives a view of theſe pyramids. Multitudes of pilgrims are ſeen here in their way from the neareſt part of the *Ganges*, carrying its ſacred waters in large flaſks holding near five quarts, ſuſpended on a bamboo over the ſhoulders, one before, the other behind. It is carried quite acroſs the peninſula to the weſtern ſide of *India*, and ſold to devotees at a great price. *Sonnerat*, i. p. 257. tab. lxxii. gives the figure of a *Panduram Faquir*, carrying ſome in this manner even as far as the Pagoda *Ramnijeram*, on the weſt end of *Adam*'s bridge, oppoſite to *Ceylon*.

BELOW *Mongheir*, in the diſtrict of *Boglepoor*, is a lofty pyramidal rock ſeated in the *Ganges*. On the ſummit is a ſmall hermitage, occupied by a *Hindoo Faquir*, who judiciouſly ſelected this ſpot for the ſake of the cool breezes, and the beauty of the proſpect. On the rock is alſo a ſmall pagoda, and rude ſculpture of ſeveral deities, ſo that it is held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the neighboring country. Mr. *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. VIII. gives a plate of this eremitical retreat.

COSA RIVER. ABOUT eighty miles below *Mongheir*, reckoning by the windings of the ſtream, the *Ganges* receives the *Coſa*, a large river which riſes in the country of the *Grand Lama*, in about Lat. 30° 20′, near to the borders of *Thibet*, paſſes through two or three chains of the *Emodus*, and gains the level country near *Amerpoor*.

FROM the mouth of the *Coſa* the *Ganges* takes a more ſouthern direction towards the ſea. *Mauldah* is a neat city on the northern ſide, ſeated on a ſmall river, which is ſoon ſwallowed up in the greater. By the addition of the title of *Engliſh Bazar*, it ſeems to have been a great market for the *Bengallian Engliſh*. MAULDAH.

THE vaſt province of *Bengal* begins at the mouth of the *Coſa*, and is near a ſquare, four hundred miles in breadth, little more than a fourth leſs than the kingdom of *France*, and at preſent governed by a company of *Britiſh* merchants, who iſſue out their ſovereign mandates from a mean hall in *Leadenhall Street*. I ought in its place to have mentioned the province of *Babar*, which is now within our government of *Bengal*. It begins at the junction of the *Gogra* with the *Ganges*, extends far on each ſide of the banks of the *Ganges*, and joins the province of *Bengal* about the mouth of the *Coſa*. OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL.

THIS province of *Bengal* contains eleven millions of people, and brings in a revenue of £. 2,540,000, a clear revenue of £. 1,670,000. *Abulfazel*, ii. 20, gives a moſt incredible antiquity to the *Rajahs* of this country: the firſt twenty-four lived to patriarchal ages; their ages taking in a period of 2,418 years. *Bugrut*, who leads the van, reigned two hundred and eighteen years. At length it was conquered by the *Mahometan* invaders. We ſhall paſs over a long interval to the death of *Aliverdy Cawn*, in 1756; his nephew, a youthful prince, ſucceeded, and wiſhed to drive the *Engliſh*, who were the invaders of his privileges, out of the country; he took *Calcutta*, and ſtifled in the *black-hole* a multitude of his late maſters. He was driven out from his reſumption of *Calcutta*, was deciſively beaten in 1757, at *Plaſſey*,

Plaſſey, betrayed by his generals, and ſoon after taken in an ignominious flight, and in leſs than thirty hours murdered by his ſucceſſor, *Meer Jaffier Ally Cawn*, on whom we had beſtowed the *Nabobſhip* as a reward of his treaſon. His conduct did not pleaſe us; we depoſed him, and advanced to the *Muſnud*, or throne of power, his nephew, *Ally Coſſim*, who began to ſhew a ſpirit of independency, a crime intolerable; we diſcarded him alſo, and again placed that *Nabob* of ſhreds and tatters, poor *Jaffier*, in his ſeat. That wretched cypher died in 1765. Heirs were wanting to the throne, and we very wiſely nominated ourſelves to the ſucceſſion.

We had every reaſon to dread the abilities of *Mir Coſſim*. He collected troops from every part, and gave them the fulleſt diſcipline which the time would allow. He formed a train of artillery; he made alliances; he threatened to oppoſe us in *Bengal*, in the form of a ſecond *Ayder Ali*, with all his cruelty, and all his talents; and in the end might have proved equally formidable, had we been leſs active in ſuppreſſing this riſing hero.

RAJAHMAHEL. *Rajahmahel* is a town ſeated on the weſtern ſide of the river, in a parallel with *Mauldah*; it was the reſidence of the *Soubahs* of *Bengal*, who came there on account of the quantity of game of chace which the neighborhood afforded. At *Rajahmahel* is a moſt venerable moſque, founded by *Sultan Sujah*, third ſon of *Shah Jehan*, and brother to *Aurengzebe*. Not far from it is a palace built by the ſame prince, and in the ſame ſtyle. The moſque is ſo large as to have received the whole of the *Engliſh* part of the army, after the great victory at *Ouda Nulla*. The battle was fought on the banks of the *Ganges*,

Ganges, two miles below *Rajahmahel*, near one of the ſmaller rivers which fall into the *Ganges*. The bridge (built alſo by *Sultan Sujah)* is an elegant building, with three pointed arches, and in the middle riſe two light cupolas on each ſide of the battlements. Mr. *Hodges*, vol. i. tab. XXIV. gives a view of the moſque; and vol. i. tab. XIV. of the bridge.

CARAVANSERA. AT *Rajahmahel* is a moſt magnificent *Caravanſera*, founded by the ſame munificent prince. Theſe are the foundations of the charitable and benevolent, and are the moſt uſeful that can be thought of in ſuch countries as theſe, where inns are unknown. They are alſo called *Choultries* and *Chauderies*, and are very frequently erected on the ſides of great roads; they are often ſo ſtrongly built as to be occupied by the *Europeans* as places of defence; thoſe founded by the *Hindoos* are open in front. M. *Sonnerat*, in vol. i. tab. 2d, gives a ſpecimen of one of this kind, as Mr. *Hodges* does in his 1ſt vol. tab. IV. a *Mahometan* foundation built by *Sultan Sujah*.

A SAVAGE PEOPLE; ON the hills which lie to the ſouth and weſt of *Boglepour*, and extend to the ſouth of *Rajahmahel*, inhabit a people once of the moſt ſavage manners, now by the good ſenſe and humanity of a Mr. *Cleveland* reclamed, and become the protectors of thoſe very neighbors to whom they were the conſtant terror. They were accuſtomed to ſally out at night from their fortreſſes on the innocent *Hindoo* villages, murder the huſbandmen, drive away the cattle, and retire, beyond the reach of purſuit, to their inacceſſible dens. The *Hindoo*, *Mahometan*, and *Engliſh* government in their turns were obliged to poſt troops to check their inroads. Theſe they were unable to withſtand, as their only

only arms were bows and arrows: but there were always wretched travellers or ſtragglers, who were ſure to fall victims to their barbarity.

It was the good fortune of this diſtrict to have Mr. *Cleveland* placed over it. He boldly entered their country alone, and unarmed; convened ſome of the principal chieftains, and gave them the full aſſurance of his good intentions; and by various preſents to them, and their wives and children, gained their confidence. When he found he had fully acquired their friendſhip, and prepared them for the propoſed civilization, he ordered uniforms to be made like thoſe of the Company's *Seapoys* for a few. He gave them muſquets, and they became regularly drilled. They grew proud of their knowlege. They deſired that a battalion might be formed out of them for the preſervation of good order; and in leſs than two years* thoſe very people, who ſome time before were as wild and dangerous as the beaſts in the foreſts, were in 1785 perfectly civilized, and employed in protecting their neighbors whom they were accuſtomed to pillage and murder†. A camp was formed for a corps of a thouſand of thoſe very men near *Boglepour*, where their families reſided with them, and the ſtricteſt diſcipline obſerved. All by the ingenuity, addreſs, and humanity of a ſingle man. This ornament to human nature was loſt to *India* in 1783, and interred at

MOST COMPLETELY RECLAMED.

* Hodges's Travels, p. p. 88, 89, 90. † Broome's Elucidations, p. 213.

Boglepour,

Boglepour, under a handſome monument. Let this be his merited epitaph,

> Is genus indocile ac diſperſum montibus altis
> Compoſuit, legeſque dedit.

ABOUT twenty-five miles below *Rajahmahel* ſtood a city of great antiquity, the *Gangia Regia* of *Ptolemy*. *Feriſhta*, i. p. 18, gives it a very high origin indeed, telling us, that it was rebuilt and beautified 732 years before CHRIST, by *Shinkol*. The name was then *Goura*, and *Lucknouti*; it ſtill retains in the maps that of *Gour*. It was taken in 1009, by *Mahmood* I. and the king made priſoner. Like *Hannibal*, he kept poiſon concealed in his ring, which he took, and put an end to his life. His country was annexed to the dominion of *Ghizni* *. In 1011, he reduced *Debli*, the firſt city of that name, and in 1018 made himſelf maſter of the great city of *Canoge*. GANGIA REGIA.

Goura was deſtroyed after *Tamerlane*'s invaſion of *Hindooſtan*, but reſtored and ornamented by *Akbar* in 1573, who called it *Jennutabad*; originally it was waſhed by the *Ganges*, but that mutable ſtream at preſent does not come within four miles of the neareſt part. The extent of the ruins are not leſs than fifteen miles, ſtretching along the old banks of the *Ganges*; the breadth between two and three miles. Over the ſite are ſcattered ſeveral villages, and thick woods, the haunts of tigers and beaſts of prey. The chief remains are a moſque, lined with black marble, elaborately carved, and two gates of the citadel,

* Feriſhta, i. p. 55.

moſt ſtrikingly magnificent. The bricks of which the buildings were compoſed, have ſtood the trial of many ages; their excellency makes them greatly ſought after, and they are ſent as articles of commerce to *Moorſhedabad* and ſeveral other places. In its proſperity it was the capital of *Bahar* and *Bengal*, for which it was by its ſituation particularly well adapted. Its neighbors, *Tandah* and *Pundua* *, ſucceſſively capitals and royal reſidences, like their predeceſſor *Gour*, are now known only by the heaps of ruins. Mr. *Daniell*, in his IVth plate, has given a ruin of a fine gateway, with a view of a colonnade, ſeen through the pointed arch beneath; the gateway is elegantly carved, and has on each ſide an angular tower. All beyond is loſt in lofty woods. In front is a quantity of thick and tall graſs, out of which are ruſhing a wild ſow, and its family, which ſome natives are watching above to ſhoot.

Bernier ſpeaks in high terms of the beauty of the *Ganges*, from *Rajahmahel* to its fall into the bay of *Bengal*. It is filled with iſlands, thick ſet with fruit trees, ananas, and all the fruits of the torrid zone. On each ſide of the river appear great canals, the work of human induſtry, to convey the produce of the country, and even the ſacred water to diſtant parts. Along the banks are well inhabited villages, and fields of rice, ſugar canes, *ſeſamum*, and various ſorts of legumes.

FIRE FLIES. In many parts, eſpecially among the channels of the *Sunderbund*, the buſhes ſeemed illuminated with the multitudes of the

* Fitche, an Engliſh Merchant, who travelled in India from the year 1583 to 1591, viſited Tanda in Gouren; great traffic is here, ſays he, in Cotton and in Cloth of Cotton; and was ſubdued by Zelabdim Echebar. Hackluyt, ii. 256.

Fulgora,

Storm on the Ganges.

Fulgora, or fire-flies. *Ignes fatui* were perpetually riſing out of the nitrous ſoil, like ſo many lambent flames, and often globes of fire appeared riſing and ſpinning over the ground, till exhauſted, they ſeemed to ſink into the place from whence they roſe. Birds of rich plumage enliven the trees, and groteſque monkies gambol amidſt the branches; fiſhes ſport in their element, and the land often preſents the awful glimpſe of treacherous tygers and ſpotted panthers,

Which huſh'd in grim repoſe expect their evening prey!

QUARRIES VERY RARE.

I SHALL here remark, that there is not a quarry on the banks of the *Ganges* for the ſpace of five hundred miles, ſo that buildings of ſtone are in moſt places very expenſive. I muſt add, that the depth for the ſame extent, even quite to the ſea, is thirty feet; but immediately at the mouth is obſtructed by the mud brought down by the floods, that the eaſtern or true channel of the river cannot be entered by any large veſſels.

MOORSHEDABAD.

ABOUT ſixty miles below *Rajahmahel*, and ſixteen from the weſtern ſide of the *Ganges*, ſtands *Moorſhedabad* or *Muxadabad*, a modern city, now of vaſt extent, founded by *Moorhed Kuli Khan*, *Soubahdar* of *Bengal**, who was afterwards nobilitated by the emperor, according to the cuſtom of the court, with titles, ſignifying *the faithful ſervant of the empire*, *the glory of the ſtate*, and *Jaffer Khan*, *the victorious in war*; by that of

* Narrative of the Government of Bengal, tranſlated from the Perſian, by Fr. Gladwin, Eſq. p. 43.

Jaffer Khan he was afterwards known. He lived in the latter end of the laſt century, and the beginning of the preſent*. During the reign of the *Nabobs* of *Bengal*, it was the capital of the province; the buildings are numerous, and in general mean; but is ſo populous, that when Colonel *Clive* entered with his handful of *Engliſh*, immediately after the battle of *Plaſſey*, he could not but reflect that he was marching into a city, containing more inhabitants than the city of *London*, who might eaſily have cruſhed him and his followers with clubs and ſtones; but ſuch was their reverence of the *Britiſh* name, that he remained there as long as was neceſſary in full ſecurity. He was maſter of the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants, many of which were poſſeſſed of immenſe riches; they offered the victor large ſums for his protection. He gave it to them gratuitouſly, and contented himſelf with his reward from the new *Nabob*, without the leſt oppreſſion of the people. *Moorſhedabad* is now declining very faſt; it loſt its advantage of being the ſeat of government, and ſince that time, by the removal of the board of revenue, in 1771, to *Calcutta*.

Surajah Dowlah had eſcaped to this city in the night after the battle of *Plaſſey*; diſtruſting every one, he determined on a ſecret flight; reflections on his barbarities urged that meaſure. The account given by Mr. *Orme*, of the manner in which he paſſed the midnight hours before his fatal defeat, reminds me of the awful ſcene of the tent of *Richard* III. before the battle of *Boſworth*. The *Indian* tyrant did not ſeem leſs agitated. After attempting to ſecure his treaſures, he fled from his ca-

* Same p. 65.

pital

pital with a ſingle eunuch and his favorite concubine. In the article *Rajahmahel*, I have mentioned his ſad but deſerved fate. He fell in only the twentieth year of his age, by the particular orders of *Meeram*, the ſon of *Jaffier*, a youth not exceeding ſeventeen, but fierce and cruel as the falling tyrant. It is not ſtrange, that the ſame ſun which heightens the fury of the beaſts of prey, ſhould infect the human kind with congenial rage and barbarity.

MOST ELEGANT ACADEMY.

AT *Moorſhedabad* is a religious building of great ſingularity and extent, a *Cuttera (Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. XVII.) erected for the reception of pious or learned perſons, invited from all parts by its founder *Jaffier Khan*. He maintained above two thouſand readers, beadſmen, and chanters, who were conſtantly employed in reading the *Koran*, and in other acts of devotion. He was greatly celebrated for the mildneſs of his manners, love of learned men, and rigid obſervance of juſtice. The front is extenſive, finiſhing at each end with a lofty polygonal tower, with a multitude of little domes, each covering the cell of ſome pious or ſcientific inmate. Beyond appears large domes, probably over the moſque. Theſe were erected at the expenſe of the deſtruction of ſeveral neighboring *Hindoo* temples, which he pulled down for the ſake of the materials, and even compelled the poor *Hindoos* to aſſiſt in the abominable taſk of building the moſques *.

THE branch of the *Ganges* which waſhes the city of *Moorſhedabad*, becomes a channel of great importance, and a much fre-

* Narrative of the Government of Bengal, tranſlated from the Perſian, by Fr. Gladwin, Eſq. p. 121.

quented

quented paſſage from *Calcutta* into the main part of the river; but unfortunately is almoſt dry from *October* to *May*.

COSIMBUZAR. AT the diſtance of about two miles from that city is *Coſimbuzar*, a ſmall town, but the center of trade of all the *European* factors; vaſt quantities of raw ſilk is prepared here, and great variety of piece-ſilk and handkerchiefs made, beſides ſtockings, gloves, and other articles, all knit by the men. The ſilkworms are fed on a dwarf ſpecies of mulberry, the *Morus Indica* of *Linnæus*, the *Babegarany*, and *Caju Beſaar* of *Rumph. Amb.* v. tab. v. and the *Tinda Parva* of *Rheede*, in *Ray's Hiſt. Pl.* ii. 1569. I do not find a botaniſt to vindicate my putting the ſpecies naturalized in *Europe* among the trees of *India*.

SILK.

MOTTE GILL. IN the neighborhood is *Motte Gill*, or the lake of pearl, one of the moſt elegant *Mahometan* palaces, now the reſidence of an *Engliſh* factor. It receives its title from the pellucid water of the lake; that of the *Ganges* is ſo muddy as to produce a ſediment of one-fourth.

PLASSEY. BELOW this town the channel paſſes by *Plaſſey*, a ſmall place, immortalized by the glorious victory obtained on *June* 22d, 1757, by Colonel *Clive* over the army of *Surajah Dowlah*, compoſed of fifty thouſand foot, eighteen thouſand horſe, and fifty pieces of cannon, with a handful of men ſhort of three thouſand two hundred, of which nine hundred were *Europeans*. He forced the camp, and after a well conteſted fight, in which the faithful general of the *Nabob* was ſlain, drove the *Indian* army out of the field, and gave to the *Eaſt India* Company the eventual poſſeſſion of *Hindooſtan*. I cannot paſs by this diſtinguiſhed character without a ſhort eulogy. No age produced an officer

equal

equal in intrepidity. Amidſt the greateſt dangers he retained the moſt wonderful coolneſs, but inſtantly purſued his plan, or changed it inſtantaneouſly, according as the greatneſs of his genius ſuggeſted, and the neceſſity of the moment required. His life was full of fertility in reſources. His friends admit of his foibles. I will not raiſe motes in my own eyes to obſtruct the beauty of the imagery. I only am hurt by the fictitious treaty with *Omichund*. The generous *Watſon* declined to participate in the means. Others might have been uſed. *Omichund* played the part of a double traitor, neither ſide would have cenſured his fate, and the ſecret might have remained for ever ſecure. He died eventually of a broken heart; had his death been anticipated a few days by any other means, where would have been the crime! We were not always ſo delicate! Political neceſſity has made many an honeſt man a knave!

FROM *Plaſſey*, the branch of the *Ganges* proceeds ſouth, and is ſoon augmented by the *Adji*, which riſes about a hundred and ſixty miles to the north-weſt, and not far below their conflux it meets the *Jellingby*, a moſt meandering branch of the *Ganges*, which quits the parent ſtream ſixteen miles above *Moorſhedabad*, and is another channel of communication between the capital, *Calcutta*, and the *Ganges*, and all the vaſt internal navigation by means of the numerous auxiliary rivers. Eleven, ſays Mr. *Rennel*, are of ſuch magnitude, that moſt of them equal the *Rhine*, and none are inferior to the *Thames*. This begins at a town called *Jellingby*, which gives name to the branch almoſt to *Hoogly*; yet even this is unnavigable in certain periods, notwithſtanding

JELLINGHY RIVER.

withſtanding a ſtream paſſes through its channel the whole year.

BANDEL. *Bandel*, a ſmall town on the weſtern ſide of the river, is a factory belonging to the *Portugueſe*. I cannot learn how lon g that nation had been ſettled in *Bengal*, but believe it to have been very early. *Fitche*, before mentioned, found the *Portugueſe* ſettled at *Hoogly*, but it is agreed that they were totally expelled by *Aurengzebe*, in 1633, for their inſolent and diſhoneſt conduct.

HOOGLY. THE ſmall but antient city of *Hoogly* ſtands a few leagues lower on the weſtern ſide of the river. *Abulfazel* mentions it as being in his days inhabited by *Europeans*. It is the firſt place that the *Engliſh* ever viſited in *Bengal*, at leſt with commercial views. The *Dutch* had the ſtart of us, for they ſettled in that province in 1625. The medical art is not only favorable to the profeſſors themſelves, but has been the occaſion of unſpeakable advantages even to their native country in general. *Boughton*, a ſurgeon, was the firſt which opened our trade with *Bengal*, in 1636. He had been ſent for from *Surat* to attend a daughter of the Emperor *Shah Jehan*'s at *Agra*. He cured the lady, and was rewarded by her father with many favors, and the important one of a patent to trade free of cuſtoms throughout his dominions. He proceeded to *Bengal*, meaning to purchaſe goods, and to return to *Surat* by ſea. His patent might perhaps have been of little ſervice, had not the *Nabob* of *Bengal* wanted his aſſiſtance to cure a favorite woman, which he ſucceeding in, the great man took him into his ſervice, and gave him

him an ample ſalary, and confirmed the *Mogul*'s patent. *Boughton* ſent notice to the governor of *Surat*, by whoſe advice the Company ſent from *England*, in 1640, two ſhips. The Nabob gave them all encouragement, and their ſucceſs was the origin of the vaſt advantages we have enjoyed in theſe parts *.

ATTACKED BY THE ENGLISH IN 1757.

IN 1757, when *Hoogly* was in poſſeſſion of *Surajah Dowlah*, it was attacked by ſea by Admiral *Watſon*, and by land by Major *Kilpatrick*, and taken by ſtorm. Some plunder was made, but it fell far ſhort of our expectations, for the inhabitants, aſſiſted by the *Dutch* from their neighboring ſettlement at *Chinſura*, *Hodges*, vol. ii. tab. IV. removed their moſt valuable effects into a place of ſafety. The depth of water is here conſiderable, for in 1757, the *Kent* of ſeventy guns was ſent upon ſome ſervice far above the town of *Hoogly*. The river at that place is of a vaſt breadth. The great *Bore*, or head wave of the tide begins about ſeventy miles lower, at *Hoogly* point, where the river firſt contracts its channel, and it is perceptible above the town. At *Calcutta*, this head riſes inſtantaneouſly to the height of five feet. There, and in all parts of its courſe, the boats immediately quit the ſhore, and make for ſafety to the middle of the river.

CHINSURA.

BORE, OR HEAD WAVE.

CHANDERNAGOR.

A FEW miles below *Hoogly*, on the ſame ſide of the river, is the *French* ſettlement *Chandernagor*, defended by a fort of great ſtrength. It was attacked by land and water on *March* 23d, 1757, and carried, after a ſhort but moſt bloody conteſt. Our ſmall body of troops was commanded by Colonel *Clive*, our ſhips by the Admirals *Watſon* and *Pococke*; only two out of

* Mr. Orme, vol. ii. p. 8.

the three, the *Kent* and the *Tiger*, could be brought into action; they ſuffered moſt ſeverely. Among the numbers of wounded were Captain *Speke* of the *Kent*, and his ſon, a moſt amiable youth, who were ſtruck with the ſame ſhot. The ſequel to me, a parent, is too affecting to relate; the ſon ſurvived the fatal blow only a fortnight; a great example of filial affection, fortitude, and reſignation. Mr. *Ives* gives, at p. 132, the narrative with all the proof of a ſenſible and good heart.

Of Admiral Watson.

Vice Admiral *Watſon*, commander in chief of our naval force in *India*, died at *Calcutta*, in *Auguſt* of the ſame year, of a putrid fever, lamented equally by the natives as the *Engliſh*. His character was moſt exalted. "His integrity, humanity, gene-"roſity, and diſintereſtedneſs were ſuch, as to become prover-"bial even among the *Indians* *." His abilities as a ſeaman kept pace with his moral reputation. The *Eaſt India* Company paid him the ſame poſthumous honors as it did to their military commanders. A magnificent cenotaph was erected to his memory in *Weſtminſter Abby*. He appears there in a grove of palm-trees, ſtanding, by a ſenſeleſs chronology, in a *Roman* habit, preſenting a branch to a proſtrate figure, deſigned as the genius of *Calcutta*, which had been relieved from the tyranny of *Sujah ul Dowlah* by the joint efforts of the Admiral and *Clive*. Let me not omit that Sir *George Pococke*, the Admiral's ſecond in this and other gallant actions, had the compliment of a ſtatue (in his life-time) placed between *Clive* and *Stringer* in the *India Houſe*. Theſe, with that of Sir *Eyre Coote*, form a *quaternion* unparalleled in the annals of *Hindooſtan*.

* Ives's Voyage, p. 179.

About

ABOUT fifteen miles lower down, on the eaſtern bank, ſtands *Calcutta*, in Lat. 20° 33′ north, the *emporium* of *Bengal*, and the ſeat of government. The *Engliſh* made their ſettlement here in 1690, at that time the moſt unhealthy place that could be choſen, near to marſhes and ſtagnant waters, and a ſalt-water lake which ſwarms with fiſh, and overflowing annually, leaving amazing quantities to putrify, adding to the badneſs of the air. *Hamilton* gives, of his own knowlege, an inſtance of four hundred burials in leſs than half a year, out of the twelve hundred *Engliſh* then reſident; but by the care and induſtry of the inhabitants by draining, and the removal of ſtagnant waters, the air is highly improved, yet ſtill is, next to *Bombay*, the moſt fatal to the *Europeans*; a foreſt, and ſome muddy lakes ſtill remain. "During the rains," ſays Doctor *Lind*, (p. 80.) "this rich "and fertile country is almoſt quite covered by the overflow- "ing of the river *Ganges*, and converted, as it were, into a large "pool of water. Diſeaſes rage among the *Europeans* in the "months of *July*, *Auguſt*, *September*, and *October*, attacking "chiefly ſuch as are lately arrived. Here, as in all other places, "ſickneſs is more frequent and fatal in ſome years than others. "The diſtempers are fevers of the remitting or intermitting "kind; ſometimes they may begin under a continued form, "and remain ſeveral days without any perceptible remiſſion, "but they have in general a great tendency to a remiſſion. "They are commonly accompanied with violent fits of rigors "or ſhiverings, and with diſcharges of bile upwards and down- "wards. If the ſeaſon be very ſickly, ſome are ſeized with a "malignant fever, of which they ſoon die; the body is covered CALCUTTA.

" with blotches of a livid color, and the corpſe in a few hours " turns quite black and corrupted. At this time fluxes prevale, " which may be called bilious or putrid, the better to diſtin- " guiſh them from others, which are accompanied with an in- " flammation of the bowels. In all thoſe diſeaſes at *Bengal*, " the lancet is cautiouſly to be uſed."

Abulfazel is ſilent about *Calcutta*, ſo we give over enquiry after the antient hiſtory. The date of the origin muſt be from our ſettlement, in 1690, by *Job Charnock*, agent to our Company; who, after an act of grace from *Aurengzebe* for all murders, felonies, &c. committed on his ſubjects, permitted us to build a fort on this ſpot. He had been impriſoned by the *Nabob*, and ſcourged, for which he determined on revenge. Aſſiſted by the number of *Engliſh* then in the river, he raiſed an inſurrection, and actually defeated the garriſon at *Hoogly*, and committed great exceſſes. It was this probably made it neceſſary for him to have the pardon juſt mentioned. He is ſpoken of with great aſperity by *Hamilton*, in his ſecond volume; he makes him a perfect ſavage. But to him we owe this important ſettlement.

WIVES SELF DEVOTED TO THE FLAMES.

ONE good deed of *Charnock*'s will ſerve to introduce a very antient and ſingular cuſtom, which might have been perhaps better mentioned before, that very antient one, of wives devoting themſelves to the excruciating death of burning on the loſs of their huſbands. Men frequently finiſhed their days in that manner on being ſeized with a *tædium* of life, or the apprehenſion of a change of fortune, after a long courſe of happineſs. *Calanus* the *Brahmin*, who followed *Alexander* out of *India*,

India, thus devoted himſelf, and died prophetic. We have mentioned, at p. 69 of the preceding volume, the ſimilar end at *Athens* of *Zarmonochagas* the *Barygazan*. But now we ſhall give the tragical cataſtrophe of the fair ſex. *Charnock*, attended by his ruffian band, went once to attend one of thoſe ſad ceremonies. The devoted widow was of uncommon beauty, he cauſed her to be reſcued; the lady proved an *Epheſian* matron, forgave the violence, and lived with him lovingly for ſeveral years: ſhe even had influence with her admirer to make him not only to change his religion (if he had not adopted any), but to aſſume that of the *Hindoos*; ſhe died, he erected over her remains a tomb, and on the anniverſary of her death, ſacrificed on it a cock as acceptable to her *manes*. Such is the account given by Captain *Hamilton*, in his voyage, ii. p. 8, and which he ſays was univerſally credited. He died *January* 10th, 1692. *Charnock*'s tomb is to be ſeen near the eaſt end of the new church in *Calcutta*. By the inſcription his executors thought proper to make him a good chriſtian, ſuch is part of his epitaph,

Mortalitatis ſuæ exuvias
Sub hoc marmore depoſuit ut
In ſpe beatæ reſurrectionis ad
CHRISTI judicis adventum
Obdormirent!!!

I RELATE the above ſtory, as the ſacrifice of the cock gives ſome probability to it, in caſe the reſt is true. That bird is not

an

an uncommon victim among ſome mongrel *Hindoos*. Mr. *Hodges* ſaw the head of one cut off and flung upon the altar, at a grand ſacrifice performed by the wild mountaineers, in a diſtrict not far from fort *Bidjegur* in *Babar* *. I have another inſtance among the wild inhabitants of the *Garrow* hills, in the north-eaſt of *Bengal*. There the hen, as well as the cock, is ſacrificed. Among thoſe people it makes part of the nuptial ceremony †.

THE agreeable *Bernier*, iv. 119, gives an inſtance of perſeverance of a fair widow, whom no perſuaſions could move from this horrid act of ſelf devotion. The account is ſo well told, and the ceremonies ſo minutely related, that I cannot forbear giving it in the words of the ingenious writer: "When I was "paſſing from *Amadevad* to *Agra*, over the lands of the *Rajahs* "that are in thoſe parts, there came news to us in a burrough "where the *Caravane* reſted under the ſhade (ſtaying for the "cool of the evening to march on in their journey), that a "certain woman was then upon the point of burning herſelf "with the body of her huſband. I preſently roſe, and ran to "the place where it was to be done, which was a great pit, "with a pile of wood raiſed in it, whereon I ſaw laid a dead "corpſe, and a woman, which at a diſtance ſeemed to me pretty "fair, ſitting near it on the ſame pile, beſides four or five *Brah-* "*mins* putting the fire to it from all ſides; five women of a "middle age, and well enough dreſſed, holding one another by "the hand, and dancing about the pit, and a great crowd of

* Hodges's Travels, p. 91.

† Aſiatic Reſearches, i. p. 27.

"people,

" people, men and women, looking on. The pile of wood was
" preſently all on fire, becauſe ſtore of oil and butter had been
" thrown upon it; and I ſaw at the ſame time through the
" flames, that the fire took hold of the cloaths of the woman
" that were imbrued with well-ſcented oils, mingled with
" powder of ſantal and ſaffron. All this I ſaw, but obſerved
" not that the woman was at all diſturbed, yet it was ſaid that
" ſhe had been heard to pronounce with great force theſe two
" words, FIVE, TWO, to ſignify, according to the opinion of
" thoſe that hold the ſoul's tranſmigration, that this was the
" FIFTH time ſhe had burnt herſelf with the ſame huſband,
" and that there remained but *two* times for perfection, as if
" ſhe had at that time this remembrance, or ſome prophetical
" ſpirit. But here ended not this infernal tragedy, I thought
" it was only by way of ceremony, that theſe five women
" ſung and danced about the pit; but I was altogether ſur-
" priſed, when I ſaw that the flame having taken hold of the
" cloaths of one of them, ſhe caſt herſelf with her head fore-
" moſt into the pit; and that after her another, being over-
" come by the flame and ſmoak, did the like. And my aſtoniſh-
" ment redoubled afterwards, when I ſaw that the remaining
" three took one another again by the hand, continued their
" dance, without any apparent fears, and that at length they
" precipitated themſelves one after the other into the fire, as
" their companions had done. It troubled me ſufficiently that
" I knew not what that meant; but I learnt ſhortly after that
" theſe had been five ſlaves, who having ſeen their miſtreſs
" extremely

" extremely afflicted at the ſickneſs of her huſband, and heard " her promiſe that ſhe would not ſurvive him, but burn her- " ſelf with him, were ſo touched with compaſſion and tender- " neſs towards this their prieſteſs, that they engaged themſelves " in a promiſe to follow her in her reſolution, and to burn " themſelves with her."

A SECOND inſtance, given by *Bernier*, is of a woman of middle age, and not unhandſome. " To repreſent unto you the un- " daunted cheerfulneſs that appeared in her countenance, the " reſolution with which ſhe marched, waſhed herſelf, ſpoke to " the people; the confidence with which ſhe looked upon us, " viewed her little cabin made up of very dry millet ſtraw, and " ſmall wood, went into this cabin, and ſate down upon the pile, " and took her huſband's head into her lap, and a torch into " her own hand, and kindled the cabin, while I do not know " how many *Brahmins* were buſy in kindling the fire about. " To repreſent unto you, I ſay, all this as I ought, is not poſ- " ſible for me; I can at preſent ſcarce believe it myſelf, though " it be but a few days ſince I ſaw it!"

IT is not to be ſuppoſed that all theſe devoted women face the fire with equal intrepidity. There are frequent inſtances of their being ſeized with the utmoſt terror, and even attempt to eſcape; but the infernal *Brahmins* will, with their poles, thruſt them into the flames, and ſometimes tie their legs and arms, and fling them into the burning pile. The aſhes are collected, and generally flung into the *Ganges*, or if not in its neighborhood into ſome ſacred river. If diſtant from any, they

are placed in a pot of red earthen ware, which is incloſed in a neat plain tomb of ſtone *.

THERE is an appearance of fortitude in this action. I would not detract from the merit, or the affection which they ſeem to bear to their huſbands, but ſhould they endeavour to avoid the pile, they would be deemed infamous by their *caſt*, and be rejected and deſpiſed by all their relations. The *Hindoo* laws do not compel this ſad duty, but they ſtrongly recommend it. "It is proper," ſay they †, "for a woman after her huſband's "death to burn herſelf in the fire with his corpſe: every wo- "man who thus burns herſelf ſhall remain in paradiſe with her "huſband three *crore* and fifty lacks of years by deſtiny; if "ſhe cannot burn, ſhe muſt, in that caſe, preſerve an inviolable "chaſtity; if ſhe remains always chaſte, ſhe goes to paradiſe, "and if ſhe does not preſerve her chaſtity ſhe goes to hell."

UNDER the *Mahometan* government, leave for burning muſt be obtained, nor is it ever granted till after every perſuaſion is uſed to divert them from ſo phrenetic an action; they are ſometimes reſcued from the flames by troops of the wandering *Faquirs*, who ſometimes meet on the ſpot in great numbers when they know that it is ſome fair and young woman that is to be burnt, and that hath no great kindred nor much company with her: for the women that are afraid of the pile, and fly away from it, knowing that they cannot be received again amongſt the Gentiles, nor live with them, becauſe they repute them infamous after they have committed ſuch a fault, and

* Mr. Daniell.

† Halhed's Code of Gentoo Laws, p. 286.

brought ſuch a diſgrace upon their religion; ſuch women, I ſay, are ordinarily the prey of this kind of men, who are alſo counted infamous in the *Indies*, and that have nothing to loſe.

FAQUIRS. THERE are in *India* a ſet of ſelf-tormentors of a very different nature, a ſet of *Faquirs* or fanatics, who profanely ſtyle themſelves *Yogeys*, or *united to God*. Theſe fellows will vow to ſtand on their legs till their limbs ſwell as thick as their bodies; others on their heads with their feet upwards for hours; others ſuffer their hair to grow till it covers their bodies, and becomes as infected as the *plica polonica*; others again will ſuffer their nails to grow till they reſemble the claws of wild beaſts, or continue with their arms acroſs till the limbs become immoveable. I cannot relate all the madneſſes of theſe people; the various attitudes may be ſeen in a plate in *Linſchotten*'s voyage, under a great *Ficus religioſa*, or *Banian* tree, beneath the ſhades of which they act their follies. But the moſt ſerious of all may be ſeen in *Hamilton*'s voyage, vol. i. 270, who ſhews two fellows voluntarily ſuſpended on hooks faſtened to a beam, in honor of the god *Jagernaut*, and turned about in the air by perſons employed for that purpoſe.

To conclude—Mr. *Cambridge* forms a very humorous poem out of a ſtory told by one of our travellers, who met with a fellow who fell on a very ſingular means of mortification, by riding in a ſort of ſedan with the bottom ſtuck full of nails. A rich *Indian* would perſuade him to quit his ſeat. The reaſoning of the *Indian*, and the moral of the ſtory, ſhall be given in the words of my ingenious friend.

Can

Can ſuch wretches as you give to madneſs a vogue?
Though the prieſthood of *Fo* on the vulgar impoſe,
By ſquinting whole years at the end of their noſe;
Though with cruel devices of mortification
They adore a vain idol of modern creation:
Does the God of the Heav'ns ſuch a ſervice direct,
Can his mercy approve a ſelf-puniſhing ſect;
Will his wiſdom be worſhipp'd with chains and with nails,
Or e'er look for his rites in your noſes and tails?
Come along to my houſe, and theſe penances leave;
Give your belly a feaſt, and your breech a reprieve.
This reas'ning unhing'd each fanatical notion,
And ſtagger'd our ſaint in his chair of promotion.
At length with reluctance he roſe from his ſeat,
And reſigning his nails and his fame for retreat,
Two weeks his new life he admir'd and enjoy'd,
The third he with plenty and quiet was cloy'd;
To live undiſtinguiſh'd to him was the pain,
An exiſtence unnotic'd he could not ſuſtain,
In retirement he ſigh'd for the fame giving-chair,
For the crowd to admire him, to reverence and ſtare:
No endearments of pleaſure and eaſe could prevail;
He the ſaintſhip reſum'd, and new larded his tail.

Mr. *Richardſon*, in his *Arabic* and *Perſian* dictionary, gives the following extraordinary account of theſe extraordinary religioniſts, under the article *Fakyr*—"A poor man. A religious order of mendicants thus named by the *Arabians*,

"by the *Perſians*, *Derviſh*, or *Sof*, and by the *Indians*, *Se-*
"*naſſey*. In this ſingular claſs of men, who, in *Hindooſtan*,
"deſpiſe every ſpecies of clothing, there are a number of
"enthuſiaſts, but a far ſuperior proportion of knaves; every
"vagabond of abilities who has an averſion to labor, being re-
"ceived into a fraternity which is regulated by laws of an un-
"common and ſecret nature. The *Hindoos* view them with a
"wonderful reſpect, not only on account of their ſanctified re-
"putation, but from a ſubſtantial dread of their power; the
"*Fakeer* pilgrimages conſiſting often of many thouſands of
"naked ſaints, who exact wherever they paſs a general tribute,
"and their character is too ſacred for the civil power to take
"cognizance of their conduct. Every invention, in a word, of
"perverted ingenuity is exhauſted in diſtorting and deforming
"nature, ſome, of the moſt elevated enthuſiaſm, ſtriking off even
"their own heads on great ſolemnities, as a ſacrifice to the
"*Ganges*, which they worſhip; if the nerves of the ſelf-devoted
"victim are powerful enough to diſmember it completely, he
"unqueſtionably goes to heaven, if not, his former ſanctity is
"queſtioned, and his future happineſs remains a doubt."

VARIETIES OF. IN the frontiſpiece to volume i. I have given figures of two of this claſs. The firſt, with great length of hair, is one of the ſelf-tormentors who are mentioned at p. 306, and who practiſe the moſt unheard of auſterities. Theſe are the enthuſiaſts which bear the name of *Yogeys*: others I have ſeen named *Saniaſſes*, or *Pilgrims*; but Mr. *Craufurd* makes them ſynonimous with the former. The other figure I have given in the

ſame

I.

An aged Brahmin — p. 310.

A young Brahmin.

A Ghossain Jogui. — p. 309.

ſame plate, is one of thoſe which are called in General *Goddard*'s march, ſee p. 192 of this volume, *Panduramſ*. Their manners are deſcribed there; more fully in *Dow's Ferijhta*, i. *Introd.* p. xxxiii. The figure well expreſſes the form of what Mr. *Dow* calls one of the army of robuſt ſaints. They go quite naked, excepting the concealment of certain parts in a purſe, tied by a ſtring which goes round the waiſt. Their hair is ſhort, except before, where it is drawn up, and tied in a bunch on the top of the head. Their beards are long: over their ſhoulders are flung two beaded ſtrings which hang before, and appear to be badges of ſanctity. The *Yogeys* wear the ſame, but the upper ſtring conſiſts of larger beads. They carry a long ſtick with a trident at the end, and a ſort of baſket to contain any neceſſaries.

GHOSSAIN FAQUIRS.

THERE is another kind of *Faquir* of a more dignified order: thoſe are the *Ghoſſain Faquirs*. They bear a very reſpectable appearance, and wear an elegant looſe cloathing which reaches to the ground. Their arms are covered to the wriſts with cloſe ſleeves; a ſcarf falls from their ſhoulders to their feet: one part is flung gracefully over one ſhoulder: on their head is a ſpecies of conic turband. In one hand they uſually carry a ſtring of great beads, in the other a long ſlight ſtick; theſe, as well as the other *Faquirs*, are very commercial. Mr. *Bogle* * found ſome in *Thibet*, who bring from the ſea coaſts to the interior parts, pearls, corals, ſpices, and other pretious articles of ſmall bulk, which they exchange for muſk, gold duſt, and other things of ſmall bulk, which they can conceal in their cloaths.

* Phil. Tranſ. vol. lxvii. p. 483.

THE

BRAHMINS.

THE *Brahmins* are the well known chief of the religious orders of the *Hindoos*, created by the deity *Brimha* from his mouth, as his was the buſineſs to inſtruct mankind in religious duties, and the *Brahmins* alſo were permitted to read the *vedas*, or ſacred books. Their perſons were ſacred, and to kill a *Brahmin* was one of the five ſins inexpiable in this or the next world. Every prieſt muſt be a *Brahmin*, but every *Brahmin* is not a prieſt. They mingle in ſeveral ſecular employs. They are prime miniſters, embaſſadors, and of other worldly buſineſſes. Notwithſtanding they profeſs an abhorrence to the ſhedding of blood, and never eat of any thing that has had life in it, yet they engage in the military line in different ſtations *. *Hurry Punt* was a *Brahmin* of the firſt rank, and *Purſeram Bhow* was alſo a *Brahmin*, and yet both of theſe were active leaders in the *Mahratta* armies, which confederated with us in the late war againſt *Tippoo* †.

THE common dreſs of the *Brahmins* are ſhort robes, which do not reach below the knees; over their ſhoulders is a looſe mantle, and on their breaſt hangs, from the left ſhoulder, the *Zennar*, or ſacred ſtring, made of a certain kind of cotton. They wear beards long and venerable. Their heads, like thoſe of other *Hindoos*, are ſhaven, and only one long lock left behind ‡.

THE KHATRE.

LET me here mention the three other greater *caſts*, made by *Brimha*. I refer to volume i. p. 56, for an account of the warrior, or *Khatre*, who was formed from his arms, and his duty was to defend the people, to govern and to command.

* Dirom's Campaigns, p. 7.

† Moore's Narrative, p. 166, to which is annexed a very ridiculous tale.

‡ Sketches of the Hindoos, ii. p. 41.

THE *Bhyſe* was created from his thighs and belly. His buſineſs was to ſupply, by agriculture and traffic, the neceſſaries of life. THE BHYSE.

THE *Soodera* he created from his feet, and to him devolved the duty to labor, to ſerve, and to obey*. The *Khatres* alſo have their *Zennar*, but it is diſtinguiſhed by the number of threads: that caſt having fewer threads than that of the *Brahmin*, and the *Bhyſe* than that of the *Khatre*; as to the *Soodera*, none of them are permitted to wear that badge of diſtinction. The *Soodera* is a moſt numerous caſt, conſiſting of near a hundred inferior caſts. THE SOODERA.

BUT to return to *Calcutta*.—The firſt fort was built of brick, and named *Fort William*, in honor of King *William*. Numbers of people, attracted by the commercial advantages, flocked to this new ſettlement. The goods of the provinces on the *Ganges* were brought down to feed the luxuries of the weſt, and thoſe of *Europe* conveyed acroſs the vaſt ocean to ſupply the new-acquired wants of the eaſt. I cannot trace the progreſſive increaſe; let it ſuffice to ſay, that the preſent number of inhabitants amounts to five hundred thouſand. The *Engliſh* quarter is built in the moſt elegant and ſuperb manner in the *European* ſtyle; and the buildings have more the appearance of palaces than the reſidence of private perſons. Some that are built quite on ſpeculation will take a rent of a thouſand *roupees*, or £. 125 *Engliſh* a year. A fine ſet of prints, lately engraven by Mr. *Thomas Daniell*, ſhew the moſt ſplendid parts of the city, and many OLD FORT AT CALCUTTA.

* Sketches of the Hindoos, i. p. 127.

of

of the manners of the inhabitants. I remember ſeeing at Mr. *Hodges* a picture of a fine country-ſeat. I took it for the houſe of ſome *Engliſhman* of high rank in our own country, till I ſpied in the grounds an elephant, which marked the place it belonged to.

NEW CITADEL. THE citadel was built immediately after the battle of *Plaſſey*, on a ſcale ſo large as to render it uſeleſs. To garriſon it is required an army ſufficient to take the field, and face an enemy without the protection of fortifications. The river has ſize and depth enough to bring up to the very city ſhips of any burden which trade to *India*. But I do not read that *Calcutta* received any inſult by land or water till the year 1756, when it was taken by *Surajah Dowlah*, after a very ſlight defence, occaſioned by the weakneſs of the garriſon, and the baſe deſertion of the place by the governor, Mr. *Drake*. The few who were taken were, by the *Nabob*, ordered (in general) to be ſecured for the night. They were by the unfeeling ſoldiery driven into a common dungeon, which in one of the hotteſt nights of the

BLACK HOLE. country produced the well known tragedy of the *black hole* at *Calcutta*; a hundred and twenty-ſix of the unhappy priſoners periſhed before morning, among whom were ſeveral of the gentlemen of the factory. *Surajah Dowlah* had fondly flattered himſelf with the certainty of immediately expelling the *Engliſh* out of *Bengal*, but he wanted the experience and the abilities of his predeceſſor. *Surajah Dowlah* was ambitious, cruel, avaricious, weak, capricious, and profligate. Colonel *Clive* was ſent to retrieve the affairs of the diſtreſſed colony. He embarked at *Madras* with ſuch forces as could be collected together,

ther, anchored in *Baliſore* road, and under the convoy of Admiral *Watſon*, made the ſpirited reſolution of inſtantly ſailing up the river, the *Hoogly*, and making an attack on the captured city. No ſooner were our ſhips brought into action, and our men landed, but *Surajah* abandoned the place; ſoon after his camp was forced; the battle of *Plaſſey* ſucceeded, the tyrant taken and put to death, and the vaſt kingdom of *Bengal* became the property of a company of *Britiſh* merchants.

INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

THE bulk of the inhabitants of *Calcutta* are *Indians* from all parts; their houſes are equally mean with thoſe of the natives in the other cities of *India*, and built in the ſame ſtyle, but ſuch an *emporium* occaſions it to be the reſort of people of every nation; here are found abundance of the mongrel *Portugueſe*. I believe they originated from ſome banditti of that nation, who for a long time infeſted the *Sunderbund*, or rather its canals and neighboring ſea, with their piracies, they mixed with the natives, and increaſed to a great degree.

ARMENIANS.

THE *Armenians* are a very numerous people, and the moſt commercial of the eaſt. *Shah Abbas*, the great *Sophy* of *Perſia*, gave them their firſt importance. He colonized *Julfa*, the great ſuburbs of *Iſpahan*, with thirty thouſand of that nation, who carried on the vaſt commerce of the empire, eſpecially that of ſilk. *Tournefort*, (ii. 291.) who travelled in 1700, gives a very ample account of them. The celebrated traveller, *Chardin*, (iii. 77. 86.) is alſo very particular. In *Tournefort*'s time they ſettled in various parts of *Europe*. They are ſo numerous at preſent at *Venice* as to have a church for their peculiar ſervice.

Sir William Jones.

THE *Britiſh* nation hath carried to theſe diſtant realms its love of literature. On *January* 15th, 1784, the *Aſiatic Society* was formed in this city, under the preſidentſhip of Sir *William Jones*, Knight, one of the puiſne judges of the court of judicature. As we have a diſtant clame to that gentleman as a countryman, a deſcendant of the antient *Britons*, I muſt indulge an honeſt pride in giving the proof. His father, *William Jones*, was born as ſome ſay in the year 1675, in the pariſh of *Llanfihangel Trér Beirdd*, in *Angleſey*. Sir *William* uſed to ſay it was in 1680. By his ſecond wife he had two children, Sir *William*, and a daughter, now living. His education was at a common ſchool in the pariſh of *Llanfechell*. It muſt have been by ſtrength of natural genius, that he acquired that ſcience which afterwards rendered him ſo eminent. It could not have been from little pariſh-ſchools in thoſe days in *Angleſey* that he could reap any ſuch advantages. He became the moſt able mathematician of his time, and taught that ſcience under the patronage of Sir Isaac Newton, which he obtained by publiſhing, when only twenty-ſix years of age, the *Synopſis Palmariorum Matheſeos*. This diſproves the common report of his having gone to *London* for the firſt time in 1714, with the family of Lord *Bulkeley*. He became ſo diſtinguiſhed by his knowlege in various branches of ſcience, as to be admitted a member of the Royal Society, and to have died one of the vice-preſidents in 1749. Such is the date of his death given in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, in the month of that year.

His Father.

Sir *William*, that glory to his name, was born only three years before that event took place. I muſt lament that it is from a foreign

a foreign paper I muſt take the few anecdotes of his life. From the *Madras* Courier, I learn that he was educated at *Harrow* ſchool. He was removed to *Univerſity College Oxford*, of which I think he became a fellow. In 1769, he had the happineſs of accompanying the preſent Earl *Spencer* in his travels in *France*, and reſided ſome time at *Nice*. He no ſooner ſtept into public, but he became eminent in almoſt every branch of ſcience. His great faculty in attaining the languages was amazingly fortunate. The *Oriental* were thoſe which engaged him moſt. If I can acquire a liſt of his works, I ſhall lay them before the reader in the *Appendix*. In 1783 he was appointed one of the puiſne judges at *Calcutta*, and received the honor of knighthood. His literary labors in *India* were amazing, conſidering his rigid attention to the duty of his office.

On the 27th of *April*, 1794, it pleaſed Heaven to deprive the world of this ornament to human nature. I had the honor of once exchanging a letter with this dignified perſonage. My acquaintance did not extend farther. Where there is a general conſent of opinion to bear evidence to his excellent qualities, I may venture to tranſcribe the following eulogy, without fear of giving a character exaggerated by partiality.

" ENDOWED," ſays his panegyriſt, " with a mind of extraor-
" dinary vigor, Sir *William Jones*, by unwearied induſtry, aided
" by ſuperior genius, ſucceſsfully explored the hidden ſources
" of *Oriental* ſcience and literature, and his attainments in this
" intereſting branch of learning, were ſuch as to place him far
" beyond all competition, the moſt eminent *Oriental* ſcholar in
" this or perhaps any other age. In his public character, the

" labor he afforded in the diſpatch of buſineſs, the clearneſs of " his diſcernment, and his legal abilities, well qualified him for " one of the guardians of the laws, and the rights of his fellow " citizens. As a ſcholar, his name is known wherever litera- " ture is cultivated. In private life he was companionable; " mild, gentle, and amiable in his manners, and his converſa- " tion rich and energetic. In fine, in all the relations of an " high adminiſtrator of juſtice, a ſcholar, a friend, a compa- " nion, and a huſband—he left behind an example rarely to " be paralleled!"

LET me finiſh with ſaying, that his beatitude commenced at the early age of forty-four. His end could never be ſtyled premature. " FOR HONORABLE AGE IS NOT THAT WHICH STAND- " ETH IN LENGTH OF TIME, NOR THAT IS MEASURED BY " NUMBER OF YEARS.

" BUT WISDOM IS THE GREY HAIR UNTO MEN, AND AN " UNSPOTTED LIFE IS OLD AGE.

" HE PLEASED GOD AND WAS BELOVED OF HIM, SO THAT " LIVING AMONGST SINNERS HE WAS TRANSLATED.

" HE BEING MADE PERFECT IN A SHORT TIME, FULFILLED " A LONG TIME.

" FOR HIS SOUL PLEASED THE LORD, THEREFORE HASTED " HE TO TAKE HIM AWAY FROM AMONG THE WICKED."

THE three volumes of the tranſactions of the ſociety, have done it much honor. I have been indefatigable in procuring materials for theſe two *Indian* volumes; ſhould they ever be peruſed by a member of the ſociety, they may prove a ſtimulus to its induſtry, when the ſociety perceives the ſcantineſs of materials, eſpecially when they remark it in the inſtances of natural

natural hiſtory. We collect from the firſt volume, p. 376, an account of a *manis*, the tail as broad and more obtuſe than that of the common ſhort-tailed, *Hiſt. Quad.* ii. N° 460. It is called, in the *Sanſkrit* language, the *Vajracite*, or *Thunderbolt* reptile, from the exceſſive hardneſs of its ſcales. In its ſtomach was found a number of ſmall ſtones, probably taken in to aſſiſt digeſtion. NEW MANIS.

I SHALL, being on the ſubject of zoology, mention a delicious and beautiful fiſh, which comes up the river annually as high as *Calcutta*, in ſhoals immenſe. The *Polynemus Paradiſeus* of *Linnæus*, the Mango fiſh of *Edw.* tab. 208. It receives the *Engliſh* name either from its brilliant orange color, like a ripe mango, or from its coming up in the Mango. Its length is, from the tip of the noſe to the end of the tail, nine inches; but what gives it great ſingularity, are ſeven ſtiff ſubſtances like thick briſtles, which iſſue from near the gills; they gradually lengthen to the exterior, which is in length ſixteen inches. Theſe fiſhes firſt appear about *Calcutta* from the ſea in *June*, ſpawn, and return to the ſalt water in ſix weeks. It is not known from what part they come; it is certain, that it is not from the ſide which waſhes *Orixa*, at leſt my liberal friend Doctor *Patrick Ruſſel* informed me, that he never obſerved them in that ſea. They are ſaid to be the beſt of *Indian* fiſh. MANGO FISH.

THE *Ganges* ſwarms with infinite quantities of fiſhes; but I do not obſerve, that the *genera* are numerous. The ſpecies which abound moſt are thoſe of the *Cyprinus*, or carp kind; of them I obſerve the *Engliſh* Chub, and I have heard of the common Carp, of great ſize. The *Anjana* is a ſmall ſpecies OTHER FISHES.

taken in large numbers, dried, and ſent up the country for ſale.

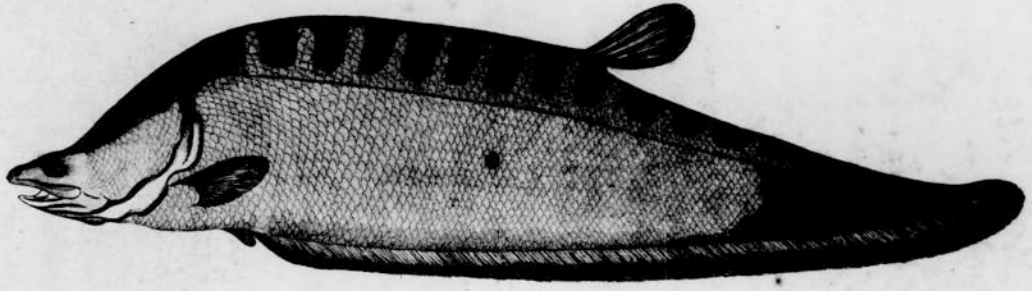
A SINGULAR apodal fiſh found near *Dacca* is about three feet long, head ſmall, and much depreſſed; back greatly elevated, near the lower part a ſingle fin of five rays, ventral begins not remote from the mouth, unites with that of the tail, which ends rounded; color a yellowiſh white, dark on the back.

The genus of *Silurus* is extremely numerous; among them are ſome undeſcribed, and very curious. I muſt acknowlege my obligations to *Nathaniel Middleton*, Eſq. for permitting me to have copies made from his numerous collection; many are as yet not aſcertained.

AMONG the known ſpecies are ſeveral curious *Lepturi*, one of the characters of which is the tail conſiſting of a long briſtle. Some *Ophidiums*, among them is the *Ophidium aculeatum*, *Gm. Linn.* iii. p. 1174. *Bloch.* v. p. 58. tab. clix.

THERE is a Shark taken in the gulph of *Bengal* of a new kind, with a ſharp and ſlender noſe. I conclude with another Shark, which is to me a new diſcovery in the *Indian* ocean; the *Squalis Priſtis*, yet *Pliny* was not unacquainted with it, who calls it, *Maximum animal in Indico Mari*. It was repreſented to him as of the length of two hundred cubits; the fact is, it does not exceed that of fifteen feet.

PAPER. THE productions of the ſociety are printed at *Calcutta*, and on paper the manufacture of the country. I will not be poſitive that they are printed on that, made from the *Crotolaria juncea*, *Trew's Ehret.* tab. 47. mentioned in *Phil. Trans.* lxiv. p. 99. which is ſown before the rains begin, and gathered in *December*;



The Cheetel, taken near Dacca.

ber; of the bark is made ropes, nets, packing cloths, &c. and of the rags of thoſe is fabricated the paper.

LIEUTENANT *Charles Hamilton*, in the *Aſiatic* Reſearches, i. p. 300. deſcribes a tree found in *Babar* called the *Mahwah*, or *Maduca*, of the *Polyandria monagynia* kind. The fruit yields on expreſſion an oil, uſeful as the *ghee* or *Indian* butter; the flower yields, by diſtillation, a water, uſeful in adding ſtrength to the *Currie*, or rice food of the *Indians*; and the timber is of great toughneſs, and poſſibly uſed in ſhip-building, and for beams for houſes. It muſt be of great value for the laſt purpoſe, as it reſiſts the ravages of the pernicious *termes*. MAHWAH TREE.

MR. *Alexander Dalrymple* has given, in his firſt number of the Oriental Repoſitory, p. 39, an account of the *Nerium tinctorium*, or tree *Indigo*, with a good plate, communicated by Dr. *Roxburgh*; it is a native of the *Rajahmundry* Circar. It will be found a good ſubſtitute for the common *Indigo*; it grows wild, is very hardy, and not liable to the accidents which affect the common Indigo plant by the wet, and which often diſappoint the hopes of the manufacturer. This grows to the height of fifteen feet, and yields a beautiful wood, white as ivory itſelf. NERIUM TINCTORIUM.

I MAY add from the ſame repertory, p. 38, to the *Cochin*, vol. xi. p. 146, that the bread-fruit tree grows moſt luxuriantly in that neighborhood, and that the *Dutch* call it *Maldiviny Jack*. It is amazing that we did not diſcover this before, and ſave ourſelves the humane but diſaſtrous voyage of Captain *Bligh* in ſearch of this fruit. I beg Doctor *Anderſon*'s pardon if I judge wrongly of him, by thinking he was unacquainted with the true BREAD FRUIT.

true ſpecies. There are two varieties, one with a ſmall fruit full of ſeed, capable of propagation in the univerſal manner. This is the ſtock of the other, and is called by *Rumphius*, i. p. 112. tab. xxxii. *Soccus Granoſus*; the other has no ſeeds, ſo is only cultivated by cutting; this is the kind in general uſe. It is engraven and well deſcribed by Doctor *Forſter*, in his *Genera*, p. 51. tab. xli. li. A, and in his ſon *George*'s, *Pl. Eſcul. Ins. oceani Auſtralis*, p. 25; and there is an excellent one by my late friend Mr. *Ellis*, who has collected every thing relative to it. Dr. *Forſter* gives it the apt name of *Arto-carpos*, from ΑΡΤΟΣ bread, and ΚΑΡΠΟΣ fruit. It is ſpread over the *Ladrone* iſles, the *Marquiſes*, new *Hebrides*, the *Society*, the *Friendly* and the *Sandwich* iſles, and rarely on the iſle of *New Caledonia*. Its moſt weſtern ſituation is the *Philippines* and *Princes* iſle, in the ſtreights of *Sunda*. A farther account ſhall be given of this uſeful tree. I ſhall only add, that we are obliged to our countryman *Dampier* (Voy. i. p. 296.) for the diſcovery.

SUGAR CANE. I SHALL repeat my notice of the Sugar cane, merely to ſay, that there is no place in which it grows with greater vigour, or is more productive of its juice, or capable of being manufactured into finer ſugar than in *Bengal*. A heavy duty, nearly mounting to a prohibition, at preſent deprives us of the uſe of it in the parent country, where ſugar is now become a neceſſary. We now feel the power of monopoliſts, and truſt in the mercy of legiſlature to releaſe us from their fangs.

BENGAL DESERT. HAVING taken notice of a neceſſary, from the vegetable kingdom, I ſhall give the luxuries, which it yields to a *Calcutta* table, or the ſupplies for a *Bengal* deſert. I am indebted to Mrs.

Mrs. *Edward Wheeler* for the catalogue. Many of the fruits furniſh a beautiful ornament to that lady's dreſſing room, imitated in wax. I ſhall prefix the *Bengallian* names, and then endeavour to give the *Linnæan*.

CUTTAL, *Arto-carpus integrifolia*, *Hort. Kew.* iii. p. 321. *Linn. Suppl.* 412. This is deſcribed and engraven in *Rumphius*, i. 104. tab. xxx. xxxi. under the name of *Soccus arboreus*, major *Nanca*. In many parts of *Hindooſtan* it is called *Jack*. The fruit reſembles that of a melon, the figure in *Rumphius* is *jack-ſhaped*, it is entirely covered with angular prickles, not unlike cryſtallizations, but they are ſo ſoft as not to injure the hand. The fruit grows to an enormous ſize, ſometimes ſo large as to require two ſtout men to bring it to table; even *Rumphius* ſays, that it is frequently ſo heavy that a man cannot lift it. By the ſize, ſo vaſtly ſuperior to what it attains in other places, I ſhould conjecture it to be a gigantic variety, the ſame with the bread-fruit with kernels. It is wonderful that this, and ſome other *Indian* fruit, ſhould ever find admittance into a deſert. Some compare the ſmell to garlic, mixed with frowſy apples, others to a much more filthy thing. It grows in moſt parts of *India* and its iſles, and in different parts is known by different names. It muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the *Arto-carpus* of Doctor *Forſter*, by its ovated undivided leaf. THE JACK, OR JACCA.

TALL. *Arriani*, *Rer. Indic.* p. 522. *Corypha umbraculifera*, ſee p. 148 of the firſt volume.

NAUREAL, *Cocos nucifera*, Coco palm, p. 118. 131.

CAJOORE, *Phœnix dactilyfera*, Date palm, p. 248. The fruit does not ripen to perfection in *Bengal*, is therefore imported.

BON CAUJOO, Jungle dates—Cummarunga.

TURMOOGE, Muſk Melon, *Gerard*, 917. *Cucumis Dudaim*, *Syſt. Pl.* iv. 206.

TURBOOZE, *Cucurbita Citrullus*, Water Melon, *Gerard*, 913.

CONCHREE; *Cucurbita Melo?* Our Melon?

SHERIFA, *Annona Paluſtris*, Cuſtard Apple of *Brown's Jamaica*, 256.

PAPEIA, *Carica Papaya*, Papaw of *Jamaica*, p. 360.

Bromelia Ananas, Pine Apple, not a native of *India*, was firſt introduced into the royal gardens at *Agra* by the *Portugueſe*, as we are aſſured by the imperial memoirs of *Jehangìr*, p. 41. But it certainly is a plant common to *South America*, and to ſome of the iſlands of *India* *.

KELLA, *Muſa*. Two of theſe *Kella* are the *Muſa Paradiſiaca*, and the *M. Sapientum*; the *Plantaine* and the *Banana* trees of the *Weſt Indies*. In the preceding vol. i. p. 240, I have taken notice of the genus.

Raum Kella, a *Muſa*—*Chappa Kella*—*Bale*.

BATAVIA Limbo, *Citrus decumanus*, Shaddock or Pumpelmoſe, vol. i. p. 235.

NARINGUE, a ſmall ſort of Orange.

AMAR, *Punica granatum*, Pomegranate; *Abulfazel* ſays that *Satagong*, near *Hoogly*, was remarkable for the excellency of this fruit.

AUMLY, *Tamarindus Indica*. The Tamarind.

AUME, *Mangifera Indica*. Mango, vol. i. p. 213.

PUCHA Aume, Ripe Mango.

* See vol. i. of this work, p. 221.

CUSHA

CUSHA Apple, *Anacardium Occidentale.* Cuſhew Nut, *Cateſby, Carolina,* App. 9. tab. ix.

DAUFOOL, or Burret—Commel Gutta—Gyragun—Seme—Tela chooca.

BYAR—Golaub—Golaub Jumba—Coruncha—Bomhee—Peniala—Woir—Aumloche—Berriale.

STRAWBERRIES grow in the woods about *Patna.*

India was as much beholden to its northern neighbors, in *Bernier*'s time, for ſeveral good fruits, as we are to *Spain* and *Portugal* for oranges, lemons, almonds, &c. &c. *Perſia, Samarcand,* and *Bochara* ſupplied *Debli* with freſh melons, apples, pears, and grapes, which were ſold at great prices during the whole winter. All ſorts of dried fruits are brought from the ſame countries, ſuch as almonds, piſtachia nuts, prunes, apricots, raiſins, and the like; the climate of *Hindooſtan* being too hot for the production of thoſe kinds. Poſſibly the difficulties of the roads prevent the modern epicures from getting out of the nearer *Caſhmere* all the ſame ſorts of fruits, beſides numbers of *European* plants which grow there ſpontaneouſly. I may alſo add, that nature has given that country our moſt valuable foreſt trees; the mountains are cloathed with oaks, elms, plane trees, and pines.

AFTER the conqueſt of *Cabul, Candahar,* and *Caſhmere,* loads were annually brought to market. *Akbar* had his fruitery. In the *Ayeen,* i. p. 92, begins an enumeration of all the fruits, native or imported, and alſo their ſeaſons: we are told the countries they are brought from, and *Abulfazel* is particular in pointing out which were moſt agreeable to the imperial palate.

Every thing relative to the kitchen is noted in a moſt particular manner; great attention is paid to the imperial larder. The proviſions are noted, the different ſorts of mutton and fowl; the products of the kitchen garden; the variety of grain and pulſe, even to ſplit peas, and every ſpecies of pickle and incentive to appetite. Not but the imperial *Akbar* was the moſt temperate of men. He ate but once in twenty-four hours, and always roſe with an appetite.

CLIMATE OF BENGAL.

THE climate productive of theſe luxuries is far from being enviable. The longevity, in ſome inſtances, is boaſted of, as proofs of its goodneſs, but the thouſands and ten thouſands who fall ſuddenly in the prime of life, are melancholy convictions of its general inſalubrity. We will begin with the ingenious Mrs. *Kinderſley*'s account of the welcome ſhe had on her arrival at *Calcutta*, in *April* 1766. "During the hot or dry ſeaſon, which "begins at the beginning of *March*, and continues till the be- "ginning of *June*, a *typhon*, commonly called a *North-weſter*, "from the point from which it originates, is very frequent in "*February* and *March*. It is to ſtrangers moſt terrific, attended "with thunder, lightning, and rain; the loudneſs of the thun- "der, the terrible flaſhes of lightning, the roaring of the wind, "which carries all before it, and the deluge of the rain, are al- "together tremendous; it appeared as if every crack of thunder "muſt tear the roof of the houſe from end to end.

"THE tempeſt being ſpent, was ſucceeded by the azure morn, "and the radiant ſun, which, tempered by the coolneſs of the "earth, formed ſome hours of the moſt delightful climate "that can be imagined, but was too ſoon followed by exceſ-

"ſive

"ſive heat; for after every *North-weſter*, the heat ſenſibly in-
"creaſes till the rains commence. Every one now begins to
"look forward to that ſeaſon, wiſhing it was come.

"THE thermometer has been known to riſe to 110, at that
"time people are nearly ſuffocated; they creep for relief un-
"der *verrandas*, or the porticos, where the dews are cooling;
"but ſhould they indulge a ſleep, death is the certain conſe-
"quence.

"THE baneful influence of the ſun is a melancholy reflec-
"tion; the number of ſudden deaths amongſt the *Engliſh* by the
"*coup de Soleil*, and the caution they are obliged to uſe to pre-
"ſerve life, makes this ſeaſon very uncomfortable, and when
"it happens, as it ſometimes does, that the rains are late before
"they ſet in, the mortality exceeds belief.

"LIFE and death ſo rapidly ſucceed, that medicines very fre-
"quently have not time to operate before the great event has
"taken place. People live as if in a camp, talk of death as fami-
"liarly, and as if it was an event more probable to take place to-
"morrow than the next day.—"Let us eat and drink for to-
"morrow we die."

THE illneſs of which moſt people die is what is called here a *pucker* fever, *i. e.* the ſtrong fever, which frequently carries a perſon off in a few hours; the phyſicians eſteem it the higheſt degree of putridity, but ſome have a more lingering illneſs, ſuch as a bile in the ſtomach, which indeed is a diſorder very few are entirely exempt from in theſe caſes; the intenſe heat relaxes the coats of the ſtomach, ſo as to prevent digeſtion, which occaſions much illneſs, and ofttimes death.

THE

Fogs.

THE fogs of this country are horrible, frequent and thick, and moſt unwholeſome. Officers ſent into the ſalt marſhes for the purpoſe of taking a ſurvey, have found the vapours ſo groſs and putrid, that every now and then they were obliged to aſcend the higheſt trees for the ſake of getting a little reſpiration; few eſcape without a fit of illneſs, and numbers die out of thoſe ſent on this horrible ſervice *.

" IT is true indeed that the fair ſex in general eſcape the " cruel fevers of this climate, which is owing to the tem- " perance of their lives, and their not being obliged to expoſe " themſelves to the violent heats, as our ſex is often under the " neceſſity of doing. But the *Engliſh* women are not without " their diſorders; they are ſeized with an oppreſſion of their " nerves, ſlow fevers, and bile. Theſe, with a conſtant per- " ſpiration, ſoon makes the roſes on their cheeks to vaniſh. " A pale yellow complexion ſucceeds, and every ſymptom of " youth and beauty diſappears."

" EVERY thing but cold is in extremes here; the heat is " intenſe, the rains floods, the winds hurricanes, and the hail- " ſtones, I dare not tell you how large, leſt you ſhould think " that I take the licenſe of a traveller. But what I always " behold with reverence and awe, and at the ſame time with " pleaſure, is the lightning, not an evening paſſes without it; " it is not that offenſive glare of light I have been uſed to ſee, " but a beautiful fire which plays amongſt the clouds, and " paſſes from one part of the heavens to another in every di- " rection, and in every variety of vibration."

* Phil. Tranſ. vol. lvii. p. 218.

I CON-

I CONGRATULATE the inhabitants of this burning region, that the art of ice-making has been diſcovered, and moſt ſucceſsfully purſued. I refer the reader to the account given of the proceſs by Sir *Robert Barker*, in vol. lxv. p. 252 of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, which is in uſe at *Allahabad*, *Motte Gill*, and *Calcutta*; places between 25½ and 23½ of north latitude, the narrative tedious, and unneceſſary to be tranſcribed in a climate, where the natural cold ſeldom fails producing ice ſufficient for the luxury of every returning year. By this means the *Dives* of this country may have the comfort of cooling his tongue while he is tormented in that flame; but let me admoniſh him in time to remember the *Lazaruſes*, leaſt hereafter he ſhould find himſelf tranſported to that Torrid Zone, where no ice-makers will be found, where the wretched *Pariar* will no more receive his evil things, nor the luxurious *Nabob* his good!

GOVERNMENT. THE government of *Bengal*, and its vaſt dependencies, was firſt veſted in a Governor General, and a ſupreme council, conſiſting of a preſident and eleven counſellors. This mode was altered by the 13th of *George* III. or in 1773, into a Governor General and four counſellors, of which the firſt Governor General was *Warren Haſtings*; and Lieutenant General *Clavering*, the Honorable *George Monſon*, *Richard Barwel*, and *Philip Francis*, who had the direction of all affairs, civil and military, over the territorial acquiſitions and revenues in the kingdoms of *Bengal*, *Babar*, and *Orixa*, and they or the major part to have power of ſuperintending and controlling the Preſidencies of *Madras*, *Bombay*, and *Bencoolen*; in particular that they ſhould have no power to make war or peace with any of the *Indian* ſtates without their approbation.

By the ſame act, the *Engliſh* laws and courts of judicature was fixed at *Fort William*, in *Calcutta*, conſiſting of a chief juſtice, and three other judges, with power and authority to execute all civil and criminal, admiralty and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. The court was alſo to be a court of record, and a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, for the town of *Calcutta* and *Fort William*, in *Bengal*, and the limits thereof, and the factories were ſubordinate thereto.

What the buſineſs the criminal court has had in other caſes, beſides the conviction of *Nundcomar* for forgery, a crime not capital by the *Hindoo* laws, I am at a loſs to ſay. He was charged and convicted of a crime committed ſix years before. Within that period, the unhappy diſputes between the preſident of the ſupreme council, Mr. *Haſtings*, and the majority, were carried to an extreme height. *Nundcomar*, a *Brahmin* of high rank and great wealth, had a quarrel with the preſident, and charged him with accepting bribes in three inſtances. The majority of the council took advantage of this declaration, and endeavoured to make it a charge againſt Mr. *Haſtings*. It was ſhaken off within the period, and the diſcovery of the *Brahmin*'s forgeries came to light. They ſeem never to have been urged againſt him by the preſident of the council, nor was the proſecution in any degree excited by Mr. *Haſtings*, notwithſtanding the violence he ſhewed againſt him; notwithſtanding his ſuffering himſelf to be made the tool of the three diſſenting members of the council to effect the ruin of the Governor General. The proſecution was adviſed by a Mr. *Farren*, an attorney, in behalf of an individual, a private perſon. *Nundcomar* was of courſe tried before the proper court, at the head of which Sir *Elijah Impey* was chief juſtice.

The

The trial was fair, and the guilt fully proved, and conviction and execution the conſequence. A crime too horrible for my belief was attempted to be aſcribed to Mr. *Haſtings*, that of joining with the chief juſtice to murder the criminal with the ſword of juſtice. He ſuffered by the cord in *Auguſt* 1775. The account of the execution was moſt pathetically drawn up by the ſheriff who attended, and who evidently was no friend to Mr. *Haſtings* *. He moſt affectedly deſcribes his wonderful calmneſs and reſignation; ſome aſcribe it to his being aſſured by his friends in power that he had nothing to fear, and that he was certain of being reprieved, even at the foot of the gallows; but after cheating him, as the Devil did the *Santon Barſiſa* in the *Turkiſh* tales, they ſpit in his face and diſappeared. Mr. *Broome* thinks *Nundcomar* ſhould have been reſpited, becauſe forgery is not a capital offence by the laws of *Hindooſtan*. In *England* made ſo merely in ſupport of commerce; but adds Mr. *Broome*, there are other reaſons why the governor general might (ought) to have reſpited execution. *Nundcomar* was the bittereſt enemy which Mr. *Haſtings* had, and united againſt him with his moſt malignant enemies. Elevated characters like the wife of *Cæſar* ſhould not undergo even ſuſpicion—greatneſs of mind—and common delicacy ſhould have made the man to whom the power of mercy had been delegated, to have uſed his heavenly prerogative in favor of the wretched criminal! It is but juſtice to ſay, that his vaſt fortunes were reſtored to his ſon. He had fifty-two *lacks* of *roupees* in money, and about the ſame in jewels and rich goods †;

* Preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1780, p. 555.

† Hiſtory of Bengal, Mr. Jonathan Scott, ii. p. 459.

who ever heard of a man being hanged in *England* who was worth one million and forty thouſand pounds?

SARACENNIC CONQUESTS.

I SHALL here give a brief view of the early conqueſt of this vaſt empire. The *Saracens*, ſoon after the deceaſe of their great impoſtor, made inroads into *Hindooſtan*, inroads of pillage and maſſacre, but none of them of permanent conqueſt. The firſt monarch who ever made an eſtabliſhment in *India*, was *Mahmood*, emperor of *Ghizni*, a country lying between the antient *Oxus* and the *Indus*, comprehending the modern *Turkeſtan*, the *Uſbecks*, and *Bucharia*; the capital was *Ghizni* or *Gaſna*, a little to the ſouth of *Cabul*. *Mahmood* made ſeveral incurſions before he could fix his ſtandard in *Hindooſtan*. In the year 1011 he penetrated as far as *Debli*; in 1018 he took the antient city *Canoge*, ſee p. 289 of this volume, and deſtroyed the *Pagodas* of *Matura*, the *Methora* of *Pliny*, not remote from *Canoge*. *Ferijhta*, i. 73, ſays, he found there five idols of pure gold, with eyes of rubies of immenſe value. *Mahmood*, as much actuated by a bigoted zeal againſt the religion of the *Hindoos*, as by ambition, maſſacred its votaries by thouſands, and deſtroyed all their temples. He died in 1028, before which time he had reduced *India* from the weſtern part of the *Ganges* to *Guzerat*. This enormous maſs of empire often fell to pieces by its own weight, and was as frequently re-conſolidated by the valour and prudence of ſome of the ſucceeding emperors. The lives of the monarchs of this vaſt empire were ſcenes of warfare, trouble, and ſlaughter. The provinces were perpetually revolting, and conquered again at a great expenſe of blood and treaſure. *Akbar* the great had re-united moſt of them; his great grandſon

Aurengzebe

Aurengzebe reduced the reſt, but died at laſt at *Amednagur*, in the *Deccan*, in the reſpite of a campaign, in the centre of his dominions. In leſs than forty years after his death the vaſt empire fell to pieces, and reſolved into numerous provinces.

Hindooſtan was greatly depopulated by the ſlaughter of the aboriginal inhabitants, either in war, or by the horrible maſſacres cauſed by the fury of *Mahometan* zeal. The bigotry of the religion at length was ſoftened, and the remaining *Hindoos* enjoyed a ſort of toleration. We may judge of the numbers that were left, when we ſay that they are at preſent as ten to one in compariſon of the followers of *Mahomet*.

THEIR language gave way to that of the conquerors. The *Perſian* was adopted, and the old tongue, like the *Welſh* in *England*, became a dead language. Whether any diſtrict, ſecluded by mountains, retains, like *Wales*, its primæval language, I am yet to learn; poſſibly that language (if it does exiſt) as well as the *Perſian*, may have corrupted each other by the adoption of words. *Abulfazel*, in his 1ſt vol. p. 296, makes a complaint of that kind, ſee p. 254 of this volume. I have my ſuſpicions that ſome primæval people do ſtill exiſt. Mr. *Hodges*, in N° VII. gives a view of a hill village in *Bengal*, inhabited by a race of men totally diſtinct from thoſe of the plains. They were for a long time quite at enmity with the low-landers, they deſcended from their faſtneſſes with the fury of wild beaſts, deſtroyed the villages, and drove away the cattle, exactly conformable to the old practice of our *Scottiſh* highlanders. The habitations of theſe people are ſimple and rude beyond expreſſion, and their manners ſavage; yet in the year 1779, they were

reclamed by the prudence of a Mr. *Cleveland*, who went unarmed among them, and at length perſuaded them to raiſe a body of men among themſelves, for the purpoſe of protecting thoſe very people who had been the late objects of their ravages.

THE ſpecimens of the antient *Hindoo* tongue is locked up in books intelligible only to the *Brahmins*, who make it their ſtudy. It is called the *Sanſkrit*, of which I have taken notice at p. 211. Mr. *Halhed*, in the introduction to the *Gentoo* laws, gives an ingenious account of theſe old books, and ſpecimens of the language and types.

EMPIRE UNDER AKBAR.

Hindooſtan, in the days of *Akbar*, was divided into twelve *Soubahſhips*, or viceroyalties, and each of thoſe committed to the care of a *Soubah*. The hiſtory of theſe provinces is given by *Abulfazel*, in the ſecond volume of the *Akberry*, now and then we meet with in it ſome inſtances of credulity, but on the whole it is a fine view of the empire and its revenues, and of all that concerns its political ſtate. To each *Soubahſhip* is added an account of its revenue in money, its ſtrength in military forces, in elephants, and other particulars, of which I give a ſpecimen in the firſt article, that of *Bengal*.

SOOBAH OF BENGAL.

" THE *Soobah* of *Bengal*," ſays *Abulfazel*, ii. 19, " conſiſts of " twenty-four ſircars, and ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven " mahls. The revenue is fifty-nine crore, eighty-four lacks, " fifty-nine thouſand three hundred and nineteen dams, or " Sicca rupees 1,49,61,482-15-2 in money, and the *Zemindars* " (who are moſtly *Koits*) furniſh alſo 23,300 cavalry, 801,158 " infantry, 170 elephants, 4,260 cannon, and 4,400 boats."

Bengal,

Bengal, ſays *Ferijhta*, ii. 139, was added to the empire by *Humaioon*, in 1538; he took its antient capital *Gour*, and changed its name to *Genutabad*, or the *Heavenly city*. *Ferijhta* ſhould have ſaid, that it was firſt conquered by the emperor *Altumſh*, who began his reign in 1210, but it appears to have recovered its independency. After the ſecond conqueſt, *Bengal* revolted again; but was afterwards ſubdued by *Akbar* in 1576.

Babar, in all probability, followed the fortunes of *Bengal*, both in the conqueſts and the revolts. BAHAR.

Allahabad was early a part of the empire of *Hindooſtan*; we know from *Ferijhta*, i. 387, that *Mahmood Shah* had a viſier named *Jeban*, who in 1393, uſurped this province, and reigned under the name of *Sultan ul Shirki*, or king of the eaſt. *Abulfazel*, ii. 39, ſays, he was a eunuch of the palace, and dignified by the emperor by that title. ALLAHABAD.

Agra, like *Debli*, early ſubmitted to the force of the *Ghiznian* arms. AGRA.

Malwah was added to the empire of *Hindooſtan* by the emperor *Humaioon*. MALWAH.

Dandees. *Akbar*, under the pretence that the monarch of this kingdom reigned ill, depoſed him, and made it part of the empire. DANDEES.

Berar had been part of the *Deccan*, it was conquered by *Mortaza Nizam el Mulk*. BERAR.

Gujerat. During the inteſtine tumults of the year 1572, *Akbar* marched into this kingdom, which ſubmitted without ſtriking a blow. Its laſt prince was *Mahmood*. On his death, GUJERAT.

the

the *Omrahs* quarrelled among themſelves, which brought on the ruin of their country. *Akbar* concluded with the taking of *Surat* in the ſame year.

AJMEER. *Ajmeer* was conquered by the emperor *Akbar* in 1567.

DEHLY. *Dehly* was among the firſt conqueſts of the *Mahometans*.

LAHOOR. *Lahoor* was conquered by the firſt *Mahometan* invaders, and remained annexed to the empire till the great diſſolution of that vaſt body in our days. It is at preſent the capital of the *Seiks*.

MULTAN. *Multan* had been frequently conquered by the emperors, and finally and effectually by *Humaioon*.

TATAH. *Tatah* was conquered by the troops of the ſame emperor.

CASHMERE. THE conqueſt of *Caſhmere*, by *Akbar*, is related in the hiſtory of that happy valley. *Caſhmere*, ſays its hiſtorians, had its own princes four thouſand years before its conqueſt by *Akbar* in 1585. *Akbar* would have found difficulty to reduce this paradiſe of the *Indies*, ſituated as it is within ſuch a fortreſs of mountains; but its monarch, *Yuſof Khan*, was baſely betrayed by his *Omrahs*. *Akbar* uſed his conqueſt with moderation, and allowed a penſion to the conquered *Khan* and his gallant ſon.

HE took *Cabul* in 1581, but reſigned it to *Hakin*, prince of the country, whom he had defeated in battle juſt before. This was the ſum of the *Mogul* empire under *Akbar*. It was reſerved for his great grandſon to carry wrongful conqueſt, fire, ſword, and perſecution, among the remaining independent *Hindoo* nations. No ſects perſecuted with the violence and zeal equal to the *Mahometans*. Every one of the invaders deſtroyed with fire and ſword all ſuch who refuſed to receive the doctrine of their

their prophet, and deſtroyed, with the fury of a *John Knox*, the magnificent temples, and every religious edifice; even *Aurengzebe*, as late as the year 1689, could put to death with the moſt horrid cruelties Prince *Sambagi*, the ſon of the famous founder of the *Mahratta* empire, becauſe he would not forſake the religion of his anceſtors. He ſuffered with the fortitude and reſignation of a martyr; and if the *Brahmins* have a calendar of ſaints, *Sambagi* ought certainly to be enrolled amongſt the moſt exalted of religious ſufferers.

UNDER AURENGZEBE.

Aurengzebe, diſtinguiſhed for his great abilities, bigotry, and hypocriſy, added four more great kingdoms to the empire.

GOLCONDA.

THE kingdom of *Golconda* was added to the *Mogul* empire by that monarch, when its capital was taken in *October* 1687, and the prince treated, ſays Mr. *Orme*, in his fragments, p. 218, in the moſt infamous manner. On the ſurrender of the capital, he was brought before *Sultan Azim*, one of the ſons of *Aurengzebe*, who before he would ſee him, ſuffered him to ſtand ſeveral hours in the ſun, and when the unfortunate prince was admitted, he tried to mollify the *Sultan* by preſenting him with a purſe of diamonds of immenſe value; the other particulars of the ſiege, and its events, are given in a preceding page.

THE *Deccan* was long tributary to the *Mogul*. It rebelled in 1620, in the reign of *Shah Jehan*, ſays *Ferishta*, iii. 169, but was ſoon reduced to obedience. It muſt not be underſtood that the *Deccan*, taking the word in its full extent, was ever completely conquered. The more ſouthern provinces were even ſcarcely known at this time, ſo that they made part of the great empire of *Hindooſtan*. *Aurengzebe* completed the conqueſt, and died

at *Amednagur* in that kingdom, in his winter quarters in 1707, aged 90. He died with the penitence of a long ſucceſsful robber, juſt on the point of being turned off the ladder *.

VISIAPOUR. *Viſiapour* was conquered by *Aurengzebe* in 1686. "The "king preſented himſelf before the victor in chains of ſilver, "and humbled himſelf to the duſt more with the demeanor "of a captive rebel than a vanquiſhed ſovereign. It was for "ſome time reported and believed that *Aurengzebe* had put "him to death †." After this, hiſtory is ſilent in reſpect to the unfortunate monarch.

BUZ BUZIA FORT. I NOW quit theſe hiſtorical points, and reſume the topographical. Some miles below *Calcutta*, on the banks of the *Ganges*, ſtands a mud fort, *Buz Buzzia*, vulgarly *Budge Budge*. Theſe are very frequent in many parts of *India*, and are often the retreat of the better ſort of people, in any diſtreſs, or in caſes of delinquency. They are chiefly the property of the *Zemindars*, or hereditary owners of land, who are almoſt at perpetual feuds with each other. Mr. *Hodges* gives a view of one in tab. XX. vol. ii. at *Peteter*, near *Chunar Gur*; they are often of conſiderable ſtrength. That in queſtion was, in the campaign of 1756, ſufficiently ſtrong to make ſome reſiſtance againſt Admiral *Watſon* and Colonel *Clive*, in their way to the retaking of *Calcutta*. The guns had been ſilenced by our ſhips, but the garriſon continued to diſcharge their fire arrows and muſquetry. It was determined to ſtorm the place

* Memoirs of the Mogul empire, tranſlated by Jonathan Scott, Eſq. vol. ii. p. 8.

† Orme's Fragments, p. 210.

at

at approach of day, which was impatiently expected. The tranquillity of the night was ſuddenly diſturbed by loud acclamations of joy from the ſhore, and news was brought that the fort was taken. It ſeems that one *Straban*, a common ſailor, animated by *grog*, ſtrolled away towards the fort, ſcaled the breach, and found ſeveral of the garriſon ſitting on the platform. He gave three huzzas, and cried "*the place is mine.*" The *Moors* immediately attacked our hero, he defended himſelf till his cutlaſs broke in his hand; at that very inſtant he was joined by two or three more ſtraggling comrades who had heard his triumphant ſhouts. The noiſe reached the army, who without order, or without any attention to diſcipline, ruſhed in pell-mell; and thus a fort with eighteen cannons, from twenty-four pounders downwards, and forty barrels of gunpowder, was put in our poſſeſſion. RIDICULOUS CAPTURE OF.

IT was neceſſary to ſhew diſpleaſure at this notorious breach of all order. The victorious *Straban* was brought before the admiral in form of a culprit. Our commander aſked how he dared to commit ſuch an action; the late hero ſtood ſcratching his head, and twirling his hat, and at length confeſſed "to be "ſure it was I that took the fort, but I hope that there was no "harm in it." The admiral with difficulty kept his countenance; but at laſt, with much ſeeming anger, ordered him away. As *Straban* was going out of the cabin very ſulky, he muttered out, ſwearing a great oath, "If I am flogged "for this, I will never take another fort by myſelf as long "as I live." It may be imagined he was readily pardoned, but

he was ſo drunken a beaſt, that the admiral found it impoſſible to take him out of the line of life in which he was *.

FULTA. A FEW miles below *Calcutta*, on the eaſtern banks, ſtands the wretched village of *Fulta*, remarkable only for being the retreat of a part of our factory who had eſcaped from *Calcutta*, when it was taken by *Surajah Dowlah*. Here they were found, by our navy in its way up the river, crowded together in the moſt miſerable hovels, half naked, and half ſtarved; ſuddenly reduced from the luxuries of the capital to the moſt deplorable condition. Here they endured great miſeries during five months, and great havoke was made among them by ſickneſs. They were found humbled and reſigned, perhaps from the conſideration of having in their turn contributed to the calamities of others.

ALMOST oppoſite to *Fulta* the *Ganges* receives two large rivers from the weſt, and from their mouths it takes a quick turn to the eaſt, and winds round a promontory. Below that, CULPEE. on the eaſtern bank, ſtands the town of *Culpee*. There begins the *Sunderbunds*, the vaſt tracts of woods and moraſs mentioned at p. 151. A few miles to the ſouth of *Culpee* is the opening into the famous *Channeb Creek*, now called *New Harbour*, one of the remarkable paſſages from the ſea amidſt the ſtupendous foreſt. The mouth is ſixty-five miles below *Calcutta*, and through this the whole trade of *Bengal* is carried, during the ſeaſon when the weſtern branch of the *Ganges* is dried up.

FROM above *Culpee* the *Ganges* ruſhes with vaſt violence and

* Ives's Voyage, p. 100.

noiſe,

noiſe, with a courſe due ſouth into the ſea, ſo overpowering is the weight of the torrent from the vaſt expanſe, which extends to the great northern chain. A ſtrong wind, which ſometimes blows in that ſeaſon up the river, will ſtem the current ſo far as to raiſe it two feet above its ordinary height. In 1763 a gale of this kind, conſpiring with a great ſpring tide, raiſed the waters ſix feet, and totally overwhelmed a great diſtrict about *Luckipour*, at the northern edge of the *Sunderbund*, fifty miles from the ſea, and ſwept away the cattle, and all their unhappy owners.

I NOW regain the mouth of the *Jellingby* river, where it diſcharges part of the waters of the *Ganges*. The main river, after a moſt meandering courſe of above ſeventy miles, has another communication with the ſea through the *Sunderbunds*, by means of a branch called the *Chundnah*, ſeparates at *Mahmudpour*, and terminates in the *Hooringotta*; the wide channel I have mentioned at p. 150, and which is ſuppoſed to have been one of the antient mouths of the *Ganges*. The branch I now ſpeak of, is the only one which is navigable at all ſeaſons. JELLINGHY. HOORINGOTTA.

Mahmudpour is placed to the north of the *Sunderbunds*, not remote from an immenſe moraſs. It ſeems to be the ſame as the *Mahmoodabad* of *Abulfazel*, ii. 11. which he calls a fort ſurrounded with a marſh; and adds, that when it was conquered by *Sheer Khan*, ſome of the *Rajah*'s elephants fled into the wilds, where they increaſed greatly; he alſo ſays, that this country produces long pepper. MAHMUDPOUR.

MANY miles below the mouth of this branch of the *Ganges*, is another, in Lat. 23° 54′, which takes an eaſtern direction, and

being very large, is of great importance to the eaſtern parts of *Bengal*. It unites with the river *Dacca*, and by its aſſiſtance gives to the country a moſt prodigious internal navigation. As to the main channel, it runs about a hundred miles farther, forms many large iſlands, and falls into the ſea, after receiving another branch, called the river *Megna*, and has the honor of concluding its courſe with its own name.

CITY OF DACCA. THE city of *Dacca* is on its own river, not remote from the *Ganges*, and was once the capital of *Bengal*, and ſtill retains a great ſhare of trade and manufacture. The weaving buſineſs, the great trade of *India*, is carried here to a perfection unknown in other parts. We have here a reſident. The muſlins are of a moſt exquiſite fineneſs; thoſe which were made for the *Mogul* and his *Zenanah*, or Seraglio, ſays Mrs. *Kinderſley*, were ten times the price of any which were allowed to be made for *European* or other merchants. Embroidery and needle-work are carried on here to high perfection, which none but the ſupple fingers of an *Indian* could attain to. Filligree-work is here inimitable, and for the ſame natural cauſe; immenſe coſt is beſtowed on the *Hookers*, or the ſuperb ſmoking furniture of the ladies of the *Zenanah*, as well as thoſe of the great men of *Hindooſtan*. The carpets of their apartments are very elegant. I cannot recollect where, but I have read of ſome very fine ones made of hemp, equal in appearance to ſilk.

THE various great rivers which form ſo many intricated windings about *Daccan*, and through the *Megna* to the mouth of the *Ganges*, are greatly infeſted with freſh-water pirates, called *Muggs*. At *Dacca* is an eſtabliſhment of boats, for the defence

MUGGS.

defence of the waters. The lands aſſigned for its ſupport are called *Norwarra Mahal*, in which are included the boats which uſed to be ſent annually to the *Nabob* at *Moorſhedabad*. The fighting boats were called *Felea Gunge Beher*. In the time of *Jehangìr* they inhabited the iſlands of *Bengal*, or the *Sunderbund*, and were mere brutes in human form. They eat all kinds of animals; married their ſiſters which were by another mother; their features bore a great reſemblance to the *Calmuc Tartars*; but their language had no mixture of the *Turkiſh*, being very like to that uſed in *Thibet*. They profeſs no religion, nor have any faith in their dealings*. I have little doubt, but that they were originally emigrants from the mountainous parts of *Aſam*, who are deſcribed in the *Aſiatic Reſearches*, ii. p. 174, as an evil-diſpoſed race of mountaneers, many degrees removed from the line of humanity, and are deſtitute of the characteriſtical properties of a man. They go naked from head to foot, and eat dogs, cats, ſnakes, mice, rats, ants, locuſts, and every thing of that ſort which they can find.

THE *Bengal* gazettes give the *Muggs* the ſynonyms of *Burmahs*, and ſpeak of a conſiderable body of thoſe people who had lately penetrated into *Bengal* by land, on the ſide of *Chittigong*, againſt whom we found it neceſſary to ſend a military force. A gazette ſays, they retired to their mountains; poſſibly theſe are wandering natives of *Burmah*, a kingdom in *Pegu*, who may have for the ſake of rapine quitted their own country, as

* Life of Jehangìr, p. 27.

the

the *Afghans* and others have from the north-weſt. Theſe I ſuſpect to be totally different from the original barbarians above deſcribed.

River Teesta. THE river *Dacca* has ſeveral very important inland communications. The *Teeſta* falls into the branch of the *Ganges* immediately at the place where it takes an eaſtern ſeparation, and appears coming from a very remote origin, perhaps ſix hundred miles to the north, in the country of *Napaul*; it keeps the whole way verging towards the famed river; and in the lower part, not remote from *Nattore*, begins to run through lakes and moraſſes, and in ſo large a bed, as to give Mr. *Rennel* ſuſpicion that it might once have been honored by the waters of the *Ganges*, before ſome great event had diverted them into the preſent channel. The *Teeſta* conveys up and down its ſtream the commerce of a great extent of country; it brings a vicinity even to *Bootan*, for it waſhes the foot of the exalted mountains of that kingdom.

ALL the country about *Dacca* is flat as the reſt of *Bengal*, only a little to the north of that city is a ſingular range of mountains, that ſeems by Mr. *Rennel*'s map to peninſulate an oblong tract of land. A city named *Pucculoe* is placed on the weſtern ſide. The river *Dacca* (if it is not one of the inferior branches of the *Ganges*) falls, as well as the branch of that river we have made mention of, into the *Burrampooter*.

Alexandrian Caucasus. BEFORE I enter the country of *Thibet*, this tract of loftieſt of mountains I ſhall trace from the weſt as far as they have relation to *India*, thoſe ſhelters and protections from the bleak north. The *Hindoo Ko*, or the *Alexandrian Caucaſus*, ſhall be firſt

mentioned; and the boaſted *Cabul*, as giving fertility and the luxury of northern fruits to *Hindooſtan*. This chain embraces *Caſhmere*, and continues ſouth eaſterly under the name of the *Gomaun*, the *Sewalic*, and the mountains of *Kemaion*. They pour through their chaſms into the lower country of *Hindooſtan*, the rivers of the *Penjab*, and the magnificent rivers of the *Jumna*, the *Ganges*, and the *Gogra*. This range is the loweſt chain, not the exalted parent of thoſe waters. It continues in the ſame direction, guarding the province of *Oude*, till it reaches Lat. 27° 20′, Long. 85° 50′ Eaſt. There it breaks into the country of *Napaul*, or *Nepal* northward, into numerous ſkirty and irregular chains.

NAPAUL KINGDOM.

THIS kingdom is ſeparated from *Hindooſtan* by a range of hills. The approach or lower part is healthy, but the hilly, called *Terriane*, is infeſted from the middle of *March* to the middle of *November* with a putrid fever, which kills in a few days. From the interior chain of hills is a fine view of the vaſt plains of *Napaul*, two hundred miles in circumference, ſurrounded by mountains like an amphitheatre, and covered with populous towns and villages, inacceſſible except over the mountains. Its capital, *Catmanda*, has eighteen thouſand houſes; the next town in ſize twenty-four thouſand; the third twelve thouſand families. Every town is built with brick, the houſes three or four ſtories high, and diſpoſed with great regularity, and are well paved, and alſo excellently furniſhed with water. It is fertilized by the *Coſa*, which riſes in Lat. 30° 20′, paſſes through the *Emodus* chain, and through the whole plain of *Napaul*, and finally falls into the *Ganges*, a little

RIVER COSA.

to

to the eaſt of *Boglepour*. The religion of the country is ſaid to have been brought from *Thibet*; part of the people adopt that of the *Hindoos*. The temples are magnificent.

THE government is monarchical; the late *Gaenprejas* had an army of fifty thouſand men, but that was unable to prevent his being dethroned by the king of *Gorcha*, a neighboring prince, aſſiſted by the treachery of the ſubjects of the innocent monarch. The king of *Gorcha* was a complete barbarian. The cruelties he practiſed on the loyal ſubjects of *Napaul* to ſhake their fealty, are too ſhocking for me to relate. *Gaenprejas* was in his city when it was ſtormed by the ſavage monarch, when he in deſpair ran towards his enemy, and received his death by the ſhot of an arrow.

I AM glad to relieve my mind from the tragical ſubject, by applying to the beautiful ornithology of the country; its birds are uncommonly ſplendid. Lady *Impey* favored me with drawings of ſeveral, all of the gallinaceous tribe. The firſt is of the HORNED TURKEY, introduced to notice by Mr. *G. Edwards*, in his cxvith plate. He had opportunity of deſcribing only the head of the male, but that head was accompanied with a drawing of the entire bird. Lady *Impey* communicated to me another drawing of a bird much reſembling the former in colors, which are equal in brilliancy, and far too bright for me to ſuppoſe it to have been the female of that etched by my old friend. The head of this bird is furniſhed with two callous horns falling back and reverting at the ends, and with two broad and long dewlaps, each pendent from the different ſides of the bill. This bird, when alive, had the faculty of dilating and lengthen-

HORNED TURKEY.

ing

ing the flap on the throat, ſo as almoſt to hang over the breaſt, much in the ſame manner as the *Cock Turkey* does the caruncles on the neck and flap of the forehead, at which time the colors were greatly heightened, appearing of a beautiful deep blue, barred acroſs with crimſon. The color of the body orange, marked with pearl-ſhaped drops of white; on each leg a ſtrong ſpur.

FEMALE. THE head of the ſpecimen I annex to this page is covered with long black feathers in form of a creſt. The body is entirely of a bright orange, marked with numerous round white ſpots. The legs are, like the former, ſpurred. This moſt elegant bird is nearly equal in ſize to the preceding, and receives from the reſplendency of its colors the name of *Moory Manmoorei*, or the *bright bird*. From the uncommon brilliancy of colors in this bird I ſhould have thought it a male, did not indiſputable authority ſatisfy me to the contrary.

IMPEYAN PHEASANT. THE next ſpecies is the bird which I named the *Impeyan Pheaſant*. Mr. *Latham* deſcribes and figures it in vol. vii. 208. tab. xiv.; its colors are of matchleſs metallic brilliancy. On the hind part of the head is an upright creſt, compoſed of feathers with ſetaceous ſhafts, terminated with ſpear-ſhaped heads: the length of the whole bird was two feet. I lazily refer to the drawing for form and color. I will only ſay that theſe birds inhabit the cold mountains of *Napaul*; that thoſe in poſſeſſion of Mrs. *Wheeler* never crowed, but cackled after the manner of a pheaſant.

THIBET PEACOCK. THE *Thibet* Peacock is of a country ſo neighboring to *Napaul*, that I introduce it as a native. In M. *Briſſon*, i. 294. tab. xxviii.

alone, we find the figure. On comparing the deſcription and the figure (which appears to be a bad one) with the deſcription of the *Iris* Peacock, *Latham*, iv. 673. *Edw.* tab. 67. 69, I cannot but think both of them to be the ſame birds. The laſt is brought alive into *England*, and I have ſeen it in full ſpirits and feather at the late Ducheſs of *Portland*'s at *Bulſtrode*.

THE black Pheaſant, or colored of *Latham*, vii. 210, is among Sir *E. Impey*'s birds. It is of the ſize of our black cock, the bill much hooked; the cheeks and ſpace above the eyes naked, and crimſon; on the hind part of the neck is a long pendent black creſt; the predominant color is black, with ſome of the feathers edged with white; on each leg is a ſpur. I am uncertain of the country, but ſuſpect it to be a native of ſome of the northern chains.

COSA RIVER. ABOUT eighty miles below *Mongheir*, reckoning by the windings of the ſtream, the *Ganges* receives the *Coſa*, a large river which riſes in the country of the grand *Lama*, in about Lat. 30° 20′, near to the borders of *Thibet*, paſſes through two or three chains of the *Emodus*, and gains the level country near *Amerpoor*. This Mr. *Rennel*, p. 345, gives as a ſtriking inſtance of the change of the courſes of rivers. The *Coſa*, equal in magnitude to the *Rhine*, once ran by *Purnea*, and joined the *Ganges* oppoſite to *Rajahmahel*; its junction is now forty-five miles higher up. *Gour* ſtood on the old bank of the *Ganges*, notwithſtanding its ruins are at preſent four or five miles diſtant from its ſhore.

CHAINS OF IMAUS AND EMODUS. THE next great chain was called by the antients *Imaus* and *Emodus*. Both derive their name from the *Sanſkrit*, *Himmaleh*, a word

a word which ſignifies *ſnowy*, the perpetual character of this exalted range. The *Perſians* name it *Ko Kaf*, or the froſty mountains, in alluſion to the ſnow its general covering. It commences behind *Caſhmere*, and from the *Paropamiſan* is a wall to the empire of *Hindooſtan*, and extends in different branches to the eaſt nearly parallel to each other, and increaſing in height as they advance northward. In extent north-eaſtward they penetrate even into *China*. *Caſhmere*, the paradiſe of *India*, is like a rich gem inchaſed within three mountains. They have in many parts *glacieres* like thoſe of the *Helvetian Alps*. This occaſions the *Tartars* to call them in one part *Mus tag*, or the *mountains of ice*; theſe bound the northern ſide of the deſert of *Gobi*, oppoſite to the ſouthern end of great *Thibet*.

Pliny, lib. v. c. 27, makes this and many other branches to originate from the *Riphœi juga*, and branch both to the eaſt and to the weſt. He gives the names of numbers, but moſt of them ſeem now to be loſt. The *Riphœan* hills are thoſe which extend from *Nova Zembla* due ſouth to *Orenberg*, not remote from the *Caſpian* Sea, and again to the eaſt at right angles; from their ſouthern end begins the *Altaic* chain, which runs due eaſt, and is ſuppoſed to have been part of the *Imaus* range. Thoſe which riſe on the weſt ſide of the *Caſpian* Sea, are the *Caucaſus*, the *Taurus*, and *Niphates*. On the eaſtern branch from the *Altaic* are the *Paropamyſus*, the *Indian Caucaſus*, *Emodus*, and *Imaus*. The antient *Indian* name *Himmaleh* is retained, and that of *Hindoo Kho*, and towards the eaſtern end are the chains *Chomlah* and *Chouke*, the concluding part. In reſpect to

PLINY'S ACCOUNT OF.

Imaus, if I have not mentioned it before, it divides *Scythia* into two parts; the *Scythia intra* and *extra Imaum*; many various wandering branches paſs from the external *Scythia* through the internal, and unite the great chain, which ſeems peculiarly appropriated to *India*. From its quitting *Sirinagur* it recedes rather northward, and between it and *Hindooſtan* bounds on the north *Napaul* and the great *Thibet*.

BOOTAN. *Bootan* is on the ſouth ſide. In 1774 Mr. *Haſtings* ſent an embaſſy to the great *Lama*, a Mr. *Bogle*. By theſe means we arrive at a knowlege of that country, and alſo of *Bootan*, which ſeem very little known except by the relations of the travellers of the middle age. Mr. *Saunders*, an ingenious ſurgeon reſident at *Boglepour*, alſo travelled into *Bootan* and *Thibet*, in 1783. Both of them took their departure from the ſame place.

COOS BEYHAR. *Coos Beyhar* is on the northern frontier of *Bengal*, where we had a factory for the ſake of the commerce with *Aſſam*, and other adjacent countries. This town was attacked by the *Bootanners*, who had never met in the plains any other than the timid *Hindoos* flying naked before them, ſaw, for the firſt time, a body of men uniformly clothed and accoutred moving in regular order, and led on by men of complexion, dreſſed, and features ſuch as they never beheld before; and then the management of the artillery, and inceſſant fire of the muſquetry, was beyond any idea which they could have conceived of it. On the other hand, our people found themſelves engaged with a race of men unlike all their former opponents in *India*, uncouth in their appearance, and fierce in their aſſault, wrapped in furs,

and armed with bows and arrows, and other weapons peculiar to them *.

VAST MOUNTAINS.

IMMEDIATELY beyond *Coos Beyhar* ariſes the great range of mountains which gives admittance through their paſſes into *Bootan*, each of which, difficult as they are, is fortified. The ridge riſes here a mile and a half in perpendicular height, and affords a moſt aſtoniſhing view over the plains of *Hindooſtan* almoſt immediately ſubjacent, and ſtretched beneath like a boundleſs ocean when it firſt burſt on the eye of the traveller, yet behind theſe ariſe other ranges of far ſuperior heights, which ſoar with a majeſty paſt the power of the pen to deſcribe, and ſhew their ſnowy tops to the melting inhabitants of *Bengal* a hundred and fifty miles diſtant.

DELAMCOTTA FORT.

IN the gorges of this firſt range, not far to the north-weſt of *Coos Beyhar*, ſtands, on a lofty and rude pyramidal mountain, with a flatted head, the fort of *Delamcotta*. It is impoſſible for imagination to invent a ruder ſituation; the ſurrounding mountains are equally horrible, and approximate ſo near as to form only darkſome chaſms of immenſe depth. On the ſides are narrow roads impending over the dreadful precipices. Along theſe paths Captain *John Jones*, on *April* 7th, 1773, led his detachment to attack this aerial fortreſs, and took it by ſtorm. This was done in reſentment of the inſult offered to *Coos Beyhar*. I truſt that this hero was a *Welſhman*, and may be added to the liſt of my illuſtrious countrymen, who have crowned their heads with well-earned laurels. All the ſpoils ſavored of *Tartarian*

TAKEN BY CAPTAIN JONES.

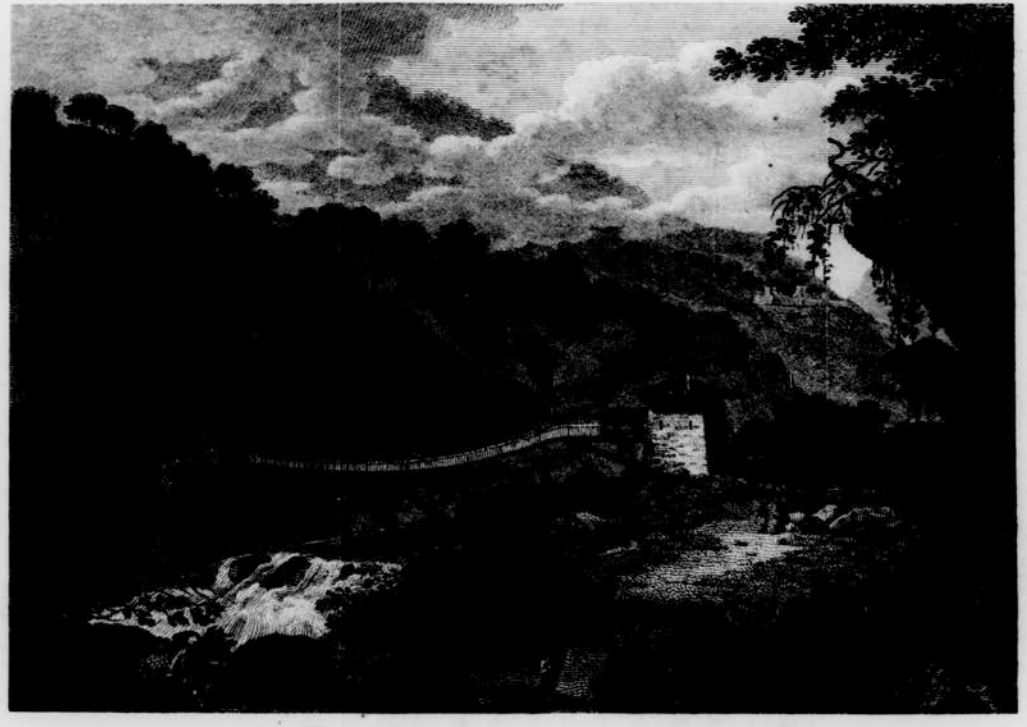
* Mr. Bogle's account of Thibet, publiſhed in the Phil. Tranſ. vol. lxvii. p. 467.

origin,

origin, arms, clothing, and utenſils of various ſorts. Images in clay, gold, ſilver, and enamel, the objects of worſhip of the ſame people. Captain *Jones* enjoyed the fame of this great exploit but a little time; in a ſhort while he fell a victim to the unwholeſome climate of *Coos Beybar*. Mr. *Rennel* preſented me with a ſmall print of a view of *Delamcotta*, as a moſt ſatisfactory proof of the courage of the commander who could attempt ſuch an adventure. It produced offers of peace from the great *Lama*. It ſeems the inſult was offered to us by his tributary the *Deb* or *Deeb Rajah*, who, tributary to the former, rules immediately over the *Bootanners*. This produced the embaſſy of Mr. *Bogle*, in 1774, who was nominated for that purpoſe by Mr. *Haſtings*.

BUXADUAR. ON the borders of *Bootan*, after croſſing the mountains from *Coos Beybar*, is the town of *Buxaduar*, ſeated on the flat top of a wooded hill, ſurrounded with others of conoid forms, covered with trees to their ſummits. This place is exceſſively unwholeſome from *May* till the end of *September*, occaſioned by the bad air ariſing from the vapours exhaled by the power of the ſun, and falling in form of a dew after ſunſet, which renders the air raw, damp, and chilly; even in the moſt ſultry climate the thermometer was, between *May* 15th and the 22d, never at two in the afternoon above 82° or below 73°. I have a view of this place, made in Mr. *Bogle*'s expedition, and a few others, which I obtained copies of by Mr. *Haſtings*'s permiſſion.

BRIDGE AT CHOOKA. AT *Chooka*, about thirty-eight miles farther to the north, is a ſpecimen of a bridge, common in this country, but to others of ſurpriſing ſtructure, compoſed of iron chains covered with planks, and ſtretched from precipice to precipice acroſs the river.



Iron Bridge near Chooka.

XIV. 351.

The Castle of Poonaka.

river. I have given a plate of this, done by a painter attendant on the embaſſy.

THIRTY-TWO miles farther north ſtand the caſtle and town of *Poonaka*; a plate is alſo given of this. It repreſents the face of the country, and the ſtyle of building, and a view of the exalted mountains of ſnow, ſoaring above others, which any where elſe would aſtoniſh the traveller with their height. Not remote from hence a chain of hills, branching from the great *Emodus* or *Himmaleh*, incloſes the narrow tract which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Deb Rajah*'s country. CASTLE OF POONAKA.

As a head-piece to the ſecond volume, is given a view of the great naked mountain *Doüngala*, of the town, and the various entrenchments caſt up, on the ſlope of its ſite, for its defence. A precipitous road leads to the top. On the ſummit of a lower ſterile hill, is the religious houſe *Doünga chin*. This view is taken near *Vuiga Puga*, on the road to *Taſſiſudon*. THE DEB RAJAH'S COUNTRY.

ON approaching *Taſſiſudon* is a fine view, given as a head-piece to the firſt volume, of a valley watered by a large river. It is wholly ſurrounded by naked hills. Near the edge of the river is the palace of *Taſſiſudon*, a vaſt pile. The whole lower part wants windows, above it is ſurrounded with a ſingle row, placed under a far extending roof, ſeemingly intended to keep off the violence of the ſun. PALACE NEAR TASSISUDON.

FORTY-TWO miles north of *Poonaka* is *Taſſiſudon*, the capital of *Bootan*. Between this city and *Paradrong* is the great *Emodal* chain, capt eternally with ſnow, the ſame which overtops the other ſnow-capt chains, and ſhews itſelf to the diſtant inhabitants of *Bengal*. This range is alſo the boundary between TASSISUDON.

tween *Bootan* and the *Lama*'s country, or *Great Thibet*. From this limit, to the great river *Burrampooter*, is in many places a hundred and fifty miles in extent. The river *Teeſta* riſes not far from the former, and haſtens ſouth through *Bootan* and *Bengal*, till it is loſt near *Dacca* in *Bengal*.

THIS country riſes into mountains of prodigious height. The ſummits eternally covered with ſnow, the ſides with
TREES. foreſts of ſtately trees of various kinds; ſome, ſuch as pines, aſpens, birch, cypreſs and yew, holly and elder; aſh is uncommon, oaks have not yet been diſcovered in *Bootan*; firs, and others known in *Europe*, others again peculiar to the country and climate. Many of theſe foreſts are uſeleſs to mankind, being placed amidſt rocks inacceſſible. At their baſe, the vallies and ſides are cultivated, and are productive of wheat, barley, and even rice. In the depth of the vallies ruſh numbers of furious torrents, which, increaſing in their courſe, and at length gaining the plains, are loſt in the rivers of *Bengal*.

THE objects which Mr. *Saunders* had in view in his travels, was a knowledge of the vegetable and mineral kingdom; we may expect from his ſkill ample knowlege of both. At *Buxaduar*, on the north ſide of the mountains which bound the ſouth of the *Deeb Rajah*'s country, in Lat. 26° 58', Mr. *Saun-*
PLANTS, BENGALESE; *ders* tells us, that many of the plants of *Bengal* there require culture; yet many of the plants of the torrid zone grow there in the wild jungles; for example, a ſpecies of plantain *(Muſa)* with a broad leaf, uſeful for thatching; the *Bengal* kind will not thrive here. In the jungle near *Muriſhong*, twenty miles farther

farther ſouth, is found two ſpecies of the *Laurus*, of *Linnæus*, the *L. Caſſia*, and another unnamed; the root of the firſt, dried, has the flavor of cinnamon, and is uſed medicinally by the natives.

EUROPEAN. In reſpect to *European* fruits, here are good orchards of peaches, apricots, apples, and pears, walnuts are not unfrequent, ſtrawberries and bilberries are common, the firſt excellent. The *Arbutus uva urſi*, common to *Scotland* and the *Alps*, is found here. The number of plants which grow under the name of weeds, common to this country, *England*, and other parts of *Europe*, is very great.

Mr. *Saunders* enters into the mineral kingdom, but ſeems to reſerve the depth of his enquiries for a larger work. At p. 81, he ſpeaks of a whitiſh quartz, as uſed in the porcelain buſineſs; in parts, he met with a flinty ſpar of a ſort of granite, and a pure limeſtone. On the front of a certain mountain he was ſtruck with the appearance of ſix or ſeven angulated ſemi-pillars of great circumference, and ſome hundreds of feet high, projecting over a great cataract. Gold is found in form of duſt, and in large quantities, and often in large lumps, and veins adhering to flint and quartz. There are alſo lead, iron, and copper.

VAST COLUMNAR ROCKS.

ROCK SALT. TINCAL. ROCK-SALT and tincal, in vaſt quantities, from the bottom of a lake in *Thibet*. This laſt is got in great maſſes, but broken to pieces for the conveniency of carriage; it ſeems inexhauſtible; the lake is twenty miles in circumference, ſeated bleakly, and frozen during a great part of the year. In *Thibet* it is uſed to ſolder with, and promote the fuſion of gold and ſilver.

Tincal is now diſcovered to be the ſubſtance which produces the ſalt *Borax*; the borax under the name of *Natron Boracicatum* is retained in our diſpenſary, but I do not know the application. It is of great uſe in the making of glaſs, and making artificial gems; it is employed alſo as a flux, and by dyers to give a gloſs to ſilks.

BORAX.

MR. *Saunders* ſcarcely enters on zoology. He ſpeaks of the vaſt herds of chowry-tailed cattle, my grunting ox, *Hiſt. Quadr.* i. p. 24, tab. v. I wiſh I had called it the horſe-tailed, for in the words of Mr. *Bogle*, Phil. Tranſ. vol. lxvii. p. 489, that part ſpreads out broad and long, with flowing hairs, like thoſe of a beautiful mare, of a moſt elegant ſilky texture, and of a gloſſy ſilvery color. I have ſeen one ſix feet long. They are in great requeſt in *Hindooſtan*, as flaps to drive away flies, and alſo to ornament the ears of the ſtate elephants. *Ælian* gives a very clear account of this ſpecies, under the name of *Pöephagus* *.

THE RIVER BURRAMPOOTER.

I NOW arrive at the banks of the *Burrampooter*, and croſs into the ſacred land of *Thibet*. Here we muſt make a long and reverential ſtop! in honor of a river ſuperior to the *Ganges* in ſize, ſuperior in extent of courſe, and ſuperior in the number of nations which it viſits, and ſuperior in a moſt ſingular aberration from its original ſetting out, unfortunate only in not paſſing through a tract known to the claſſical learned of remote and of preſent ages. It wandered through barbarous climes, unknown, and undecided as a moſt capital river, till the recent year of 1765.

* Ælian de Anim. lib. xvi. c. xi. tranſcribed into the Hiſt. Quadr. i. p. p. 27, 28.

THE *Thibetians* name this river *Sampoo*, or the *River*; the *Indians* call it *Burrampooter*; it is ſaid to be written in the *Sanſkrit* language *Brahma-pooter*, or the ſon of *Brahma*. The ſeat of the antient *Brachmani* may be placed near its banks, between the *Chanmaning* and *Laſſa*. OR SAMPOO.

THIS great river riſes in about Lat. 32° 30′ north, eaſt Longitude from *Greenwich* 82° 40′, in the kingdom of *Thibet*, or country of the grand *Lama*, and on the oppoſite ſide of the ſame mountains which give riſe to the *Ganges*. It originates from three ſprings, the neareſt of which does not meaſure (in the map) above fifteen miles from the head of that celebrated river. From its fountains it bears, for the far greater part of its courſe, the name of the *Sampoo*. It takes an eaſtern direction for a conſiderable way, keeps confined in the vale of *Thibet*, between the vaſt chains of the *Thibetian* mountains, probably with a moſt rapid courſe. The ſummits of theſe chains are covered with eternal ſnow, the vallies deep, each with their torrent, which helps to augment the rivers of *Bengal*. The cold of *Thibet* is very great, occaſioned by the vaſt tract of ſnowy regions, which the northern wind paſſes over in its courſe. Mr. *Bogle* found at *Chanmaning*, where he wintered, the thermometer in his chamber 29° below the freezing point, notwithſtanding the latitude was in 31° 39′, or eight degrees to the north of the burning *Calcutta*. In *April* all the ſtanding waters were frozen. In *Thibet* the mountains are quite naked, and bear a very different aſpect from thoſe of *Bootan*, or that part which is adjacent to the province of *Bengal*. I may here obſerve, that the inhabitants of *Bootan*, *Thibet*, ORIGIN OF. GREAT COLD.

Aſſam, and *Tipra*, are not leſs ſubject to *Goitres*, or wens, than the inhabitants of the *European Alps*.

CHANMANING AND LASSA.

THE firſt city near its banks is *Chanmaning*; the next is *Laſſa*, or *Labaſſa*, the capital of the kingdom, in Lat. 30° 30′. The river waſhes the walls, yet I do not find that Mr. *Bogle* makes any mention of its being navigable, notwithſtanding it is above ſix hundred miles from its ſource. I have been informed that in part of its courſe along *Thibet*, it is as broad as the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*. The city of *Labaſſa* is well built with ſtone, and has conſiderable commerce with *China*, chiefly by the means of caravans; it alſo ſends caravans to *Senlinginſki*, in the *Ruſſian* dominions in *Siberia*, by which it receives numbers of the manufactures of *Europe*. It is very populous, and of a conſiderable ſize; is the reſidence of the chief officers of government, and of the two *Chineſe* mandarines and their ſuite. Theſe mandarines have actually a garriſon of a thouſand men in the city. It is alſo inhabited by *Chineſe* and *Cachemerian* merchants and artificers, and is the daily reſort of numberleſs traders, who come in occaſional parties, or in ſtated caravans.

LAHASSA CITY.

GOLD.

BESIDES muſk, the fine wool, and cow tails, *Thibet* produces great quantities of gold, either waſhed from the ſands of the *Sampoo*, or the leſſer rivers, or dug out of the mines. The *Lama* never uſes any in his mint, but it is exchanged for the articles of commerce, particularly with the *Chineſe*. *Rhubarb* is alſo an article of commerce. I may mention that *Thibet* ſupplies *India* with great variety of fine falcons. It is alſo famed for its breed of great dogs, which *Marco Polo* ſays are

almoſt as tall as an aſs, and are much uſed in the chace of wild beaſts.

BEYOND the river, oppoſite to *Laſſa*, and immediately beyond the chain of mountains called *Kambala*, adjacent to the *Sampoo*, is the vaſt lake of *Palte*, or *Jambdro*, about a hundred and fifty miles in circuit, ſo filled with a ſingle iſland as to leave around it only from three to eight miles breadth of water. On it is a monaſtery, the ſeat (according to the *Thibetian mythology*) of *Lamiſſa Turcepano*, or the GREAT REGENERATE, the divine ſpirit of a *Lameſa*, or female *Lama*, regenerated. LAKE PALTE.

THE *Lama*, the Prince, the Prieſt, and, I may ſay, the Deity of the country, reſides about ſeven miles from *Laſſa*, at *Puteli*, a vaſt palace, on a mountain near the banks of the *Burrampooter*. He is ſuppoſed to be immortal; it is true that he appears to die, but it is only the act of his removing into another body, that of an infant, who is diſcovered by the prieſts by a certain token known only to themſelves, and is called the *Delai Lama*. THE LAMA.

WHEN Mr. *Bogle* was there, the Regenerate was diſcovered by the *Tayſho Lama*, a character ſecond only to him in ſanctity and authority, and is his guardian during his minority. He has ſeveral palaces; in one of which Mr. *Bogle* lived with him ſeven months. He repreſents him as the moſt amiable and intelligent of men, maintaining his rank with the utmoſt mildneſs of authority, and living in the utmoſt purity of manners. Every thing within his gates breathed peace, order, and dignified elegance. THE TAYSHO LAMA.

IT

RELIGION. IT is ſcarcely known from whence the religion of this country ſprings, but it is pure and ſimple in its ſource, conveying very exalted ideas of the Deity, with no contemptible ſyſtem of morality; but in its progreſs greatly changed and corrupted. One groſs corruption is the mode of polygamy. Inſtead of a plurality of wives, the woman is allowed a plurality of huſbands. A ſet of brethren are allowed one wife in common, and they live in the utmoſt harmony together. True it is that a modeſt and virtuous lady, wife to half a dozen of the *Tayſho Lama*'s nephews, complained to the uncle that the two youngeſt did not contribute that ſhare of love and benevolence to the common ſtock, which duty and religion required *.

MONASTIC. THE *Lamas*, or prieſts, form the moſt numerous body in the ſtate, as well as the moſt powerful, and have the prieſthood entirely in their hands, and beſides fill up many monaſtic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. Celibacy, I believe, is not poſitively enjoined to the *Lamas*; but it is held indiſpenſable for both men and women who embrace a religious life; and indeed their celibacy, their living in communities, their cloyſters, their ſervice in the choirs, their ſtring of beads, their faſts and their penances, give them much the air of chriſtian monks.

TREATMENT OF THE DEAD. THE *Thibetians* neither bury their dead, not yet do they burn them, like the *Hindoos*, but expoſe them at the bleak pinnacle of ſome neighboring mountain, to be devoured by the wild beaſts and birds of prey, or conſumed by time, or the changes of the ſeaſon. Mr. *Bogle* adds, that amidſt this ſcene of horror,

* Phil. Tranſ. lxvii. p. 477.

of

of mangled carcaſſes and bleached bones, ſome miſerable old wretch, man or woman, loſt to all feeling but that of ſuperſtition, will reſide, and perform the ſad office of receiving the bodies, aſſigning each its place, and gather the remains when too widely diſperſed.

THIS religion has in a few inſtances a reſemblance to the *Hindoo*; they have a great veneration for the cow, but confine it to the ſilk-tailed ſpecies of their own country; they highly reſpect the waters of the *Ganges*. One of the firſt effects of the peace between us and the *Lama*, was the obtaining leave to build a place of worſhip on the banks of the ſacred river.

TARTARS ADORE DELAI LAMA.

THE *Delai Lama* is the great object of veneration of all the heathen *Tartars*, who every year come up from the moſt diſtant parts, and make rich offerings at his ſhrine. Even the emperor of *China*, a *Manchew Tartar*, acknowleges him in a religious capacity, and entertains, at vaſt expence, at his palace at *Pekin*, an inferior *Lama*, deputed as his Nuncio from *Thibet*. Even the *Czar* has ſent reſpectful letters, and preſents to the great *Lama*. Numbers of *Sunniaſſes*, or *Hindoo* pilgrims, viſit *Thibet* as a holy place, and the *Lama* conſtantly entertained a body of two or three hundred in his pay.

THE *Thibetians* are of a ſmaller ſize, and leſs robuſt make, than their ſouthern neighbors the *Boutanners*; their features are *Tartarian*; their dreſs like the *Chineſe*, with a conical hat, light boots, and a tunic of brocaded ſilk.

COURSE OF THE RIVER CONTINUED.

AT *Laſſa* the river begins to take a winding courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, till it reaches a city called in Mr. *Rennel*'s map *Chamka*, in Lat. 28° 40′, beyond which it turns full ſouth, and

continues

continues in that direction till it reaches Lat. 27°; midway is its greateſt diſtance from the *Ganges*, being not leſs than twelve hundred miles, after beginning its courſe within fifteen miles. From Lat. 27°, it as ſuddenly turns to the weſt, bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by a great chain of mountains; it now runs through the kingdom of *Aſſam*. The capital, *Ghergong*, is in Lat. 26° 30′. It has four gates, and the city is encompaſſed with a bound-hedge of bamboos. The *Rajah*'s palace is ſurrounded by a cauſey, planted on each ſide with a cloſe hedge of bamboos, which ſerves inſtead of a wall. On the outſide there is a ditch which is always full of water. The *Rajah*'s ſeat is adorned with lattice-work and carving. Within and without have been placed plates of braſs, ſo well poliſhed, that when the rays of the ſun ſtrike upon them they ſhine like mirrors. It is an aſcertained fact, that 3000 carpenters and 12,000 laborers, were conſtantly employed in this work during two years before it was finiſhed. When the *Rajah* ſits in this chamber, or travels, inſtead of drums and trumpets they beat the *dhol* and *dand*. The latter is a round and thick inſtrument made of copper, and is certainly the ſame as the drum, which it was cuſtomary in the time of the antient kings to beat in battle and marches.

KINGDOM OF ASSAM.

RAJAH'S PALACE AT GHERGONG.

THE river now aſſumes the name of *Burrampooter*. It is certainly navigable to that city for large boats, which place is at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven hundred miles from the ſea. The hiſtory of this kingdom has been lately given in the *Aſiatic Reſearches*, ii. p. 171; it ſpeaks much of its wealth, and of the plenty and excellency of its natural productions, and that it abounds in all metals

RIVER NOW CALLED BURRAMPOOTER.

metals but tin. Gold is produced in every part of the country by waſhing the ſand of the rivers, and is one of the ſources of revenue; twelve thouſand, ſome ſay twenty thouſand people, are employed in that work, each of whom has from the *Rajah* a certain wages. Its gum lac is excellent, and it is very productive of ſilk. GOLD.

AMONG the fruits which this country produces, are mangoes, plantains, jacks, oranges, citrons, limes, pine apples, and *punialeh*, a ſpecies of *amleh*, which has ſuch an excellent flavor, that every perſon who taſtes it prefers it to the plumb. There are alſo cocoa-nut trees, pepper vines, *Areca* trees, and the *Sadij* in great plenty. The ſugar-cane excels in ſoftneſs and ſweetneſs, and is of three colors, red, black, and white. There is ginger free from fibres, and betel vines. The ſtrength of vegetation and fertility of the ſoil are ſuch, that whatever ſeed is ſown or ſlips planted they always thrive. The environs of *Ghergong* furniſh ſmall apricots, yams, and pomegranates; but as theſe articles are wild, and not aſſiſted by cultivation and engraftment, they are very indifferent. The principal crop in this country conſiſts in rice and *maſh*. *Ades* is very ſcarce, and wheat and barley are never ſown; *lignum aloes* is alſo a production of this country. The ſilks are excellent, and reſemble thoſe of *China*; but they manufacture very few more than are required for uſe. They are ſucceſsful in embroidering with flowers, and in weaving velvet, and *tautbund*, which is a ſpecies of ſilk, of which they make tents and *kenauts*. FRUITS. SILK.

ONE of their great foreſts is inhabited by abundance of elephants, ſix or ſeven hundred may be taken in a year, but they

are neglected by the natives, who have neither horſes, camels, or aſſes, ſuch as are brought from other countries.

PEOPLE OF ASSAM.

THE people of *Aſſam* are a baſe unprincipled nation, and have no fixed religion. They follow no rule but that of their own inclination, and make the approbation of their own vicious minds the teſt of the propriety of their actions. They do not adopt any mode of worſhip practiſed either by heathens or *Mahommedans*, nor do they concur with any of the known ſects which prevale amongſt mankind; unlike the Pagans of *Hindooſtan*, they do not reject victuals which have been dreſſed by *Muſſelmen*, and they abſtain from no fleſh except human. They even eat animals that have died a natural death.

INVADED IN 1665.

COLONEL *Dow*, vol. iii. p. 357, informs us, that it was invaded in 1665, by *Emir Jumla*, the great general of *Aurengzebe*. The king of *Aſſam* had given the provocation, by falling down with a great fleet of boats as far as *Dacca*, and, taking advantages of the civil wars of *India*, plundered all this part of *Bengal*. *Jumla*, in purſuance of his maſter's orders, took the field, defeated the monarch of *Aſſam*, and forced him to quit his kingdom. A more powerful enemy in turn obliged *Jumla* to quit his conqueſt, the periodical rains and inundations ſurpriſed the victor; it was with great difficulty he retreated. A fatal ſickneſs pervaded his army, and the general himſelf ſunk before that foe which yields to none.

SOIL.

THE ſoil of *Aſſam* is replete with nitre. Vaſt quantities of gunpowder are made in that kingdom, round, and ſmall like the *Engliſh*, and very ſtrong. It is pretended, that the uſe of artillery and fire arms was the invention of this country. It is cer-

tain they have artillery, and are very ſkilful in the uſe of it. *Emir Jumla* carried away numbers of cannon on his return from his invaſion of *Aſſam*; but I have little doubt, but the art of caſting or making them originated in *Europe*. They might have learned it early from the *Portugueſe* renegadoes. The invention has alſo been attributed to the *Chineſe*; but *Du Halde*, i. 262, fairly confeſſes it to have been of modern date. He tells us, indeed, that at the gates of *Nanking*, there are three or four thick and ſhort bombards which were never uſed, and only ſhewn as curioſities. The *Chineſe* have not even ſkill enough to make uſe of the few patteraroes they have on board their ſhips. ANTIENT ARTILLERY.

ANOTHER argument for the knowlege of fire arms among the *Indians*, is drawn from the *Gentoo* code of laws, ſee p. liii. of the learned introduction by Mr. *Halhed*, in which the uſe of ſuch pernicious weapons is prohibited. The word uſed in that code is *Agnee-aſter*, or *weapons of fire*. By this can be intended only war rockets and fire arrows. The firſt are dreadful, they are carried by a particular body of men, called *Rocket* men, and are flung chiefly among the bodies of the enemies cavalry; they burſt like hand grenadoes, and make great havoke. The rocket conſiſts of a tube of iron about eight inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, and cloſed at one end; it is filled with powder like the common rocket, and faſtened to a piece of bamboo four feet long, pointed with iron. Near the open end is a match, which is fired before it is flung; ſee the SKETCHES, &c. of the *Hindoos*, by *Q. Crawfurd*, Eſq. a neceſſary attendant on this work to ſupply its many deficiencies. It is a AGNEE-ASTER. ROCKETS.

performance not to be ſurpaſſed for elegant conciſeneſs, and comprehenſive brevity. Theſe rockets act with great force, for I have heard of one that paſſed through the body of a bullock, and afterwards killed a man. If I remember right, they are alſo uſed in ſieges. Fire arrows are uſed either to burn ſhipping, or to ſet on fire beſieged towns. Theſe were frequently uſed in *Europe* from early times. Thoſe in *India* were diſcharged from a bamboo; after they had flown a certain way, they divided into ſeveral different darts or ſtreams of fire, each of which took effect, and could not be extinguiſhed; this ſpecies is now loſt, but was known in the wars between the *Saracens* and the *Grecian* empire. *Le feu gregeois*, or the *Greek* fire, was the deſtruction of the *Saracennic* fleet before *Conſtantinople*, in 718. It was miſſile, and diſcharged ſeveral ways, ſome of which was by darts or javelins. We will admit the early application of gunpowder for warlike purpoſes, and will alſo admit that the diſcovery of that fatal ſecret was diſcovered in *India* and in *China*; but excepting in the inſtances we have induced, it is never uſed but for fire-works on feſtive occaſions, in which the *Indians* excel all the world.

GUNPOWDER.

WE will alſo allow, that it was found out very long before the days of *Roger Bacon*. That great man made the diſcovery in *England* before the year 1292 (the time of his death). He even hints at the application that might be made of it in battles and in ſieges; but above a century elapſed before it came into military uſe. Poſſibly the knowlege of gunpowder might have reached him through the writings of the *Arabs*; he was deeply verſed in their books. The *Arabs* received it from their countrymen

trymen who had early invaded, and were minutely acquainted with the manners and practices of *India*.

THE *Sanſkrit*, or ſcripture book of the *Hindoos*, mentions an engine called *Shetaghnee*, or the weapon, that would kill a *hundred men at once*. I do not believe it to have been a cannon, but one of thoſe diviſible arrows conſtructed on a vaſt ſcale. I ſhall conclude with remarking, that both the author of the *Hindoo Sanſkrit*, and our great *Milton*, agree in aſcribing the invention of gunpowder, and its application to warlike purpoſes, to *ſpirits*. The former ſays, that the war which was waged, during a hundred years, between *Dewta* and *Oſſoor*, the good and the bad, was carried on by means of the infernal engines; but the war between our celeſtial beings was at once decided; ſo unequal was the artillery of *Satan* againſt the thunderbolts of the ALMIGHTY. SHETAGHNEE.

AT *Goalparah*, in Lat. 26° 10′, the *Burrampooter* enters the province of *Bengal*. There the *Europeans* have factors, who, by means of that great river, carry on a conſiderable trade with places very remote. Irregular chains of mountains run from hence due ſouth, and finiſh near the ſea in different parts of the diſtrict of *Chittigong*, and are backed by the immenſe foreſt of *Meckley* to the eaſt; all to the weſt is the level *Bengal*. Before this river reaches the ſea, it makes three great curvatures, paſſes near *Dacca*, and is after united with the *Ganges* by different branches. It now very near approximates that river, in a magnificent bed of four or five miles in breadth. It now takes the name of the *Megna*, and a little before it reaches the bay of *Bengal*, falls into the *Ganges*, and loſes its very GOALPARAH.

UNION OF THE BURRAMPOOTER AND GANGES.

very name, after a courſe of numbers of miles more than its rival river. The *Bore* up the river *Megna*, and other diſcharges of the *Ganges*, are often twelve feet high. In the rainy ſeaſon, all the water at theſe enormous mouths is freſh, and even continues, on the ſurface, at leſt many miles into the ſea.

I SHALL now return as far as Lat. 25° north, to deſcribe two ſmall diſtricts little known, and which are parts of the *Hindooſtan* empire, or, if you pleaſe, part of the *Engliſh*, as lords of *Bengal*. Theſe are the little provinces of *Silhet* and *Tipera*, bounded by the *Burrampooter*, or *Megna*, on the weſt, and by the chain of mountains, and the foreſts of *Meckley* on the eaſt; their northern limits are a line drawn from Lat. 25°; the ſouthern, the ſea. The firſt, *Silhet*, is exactly midway between *Calcutta* and *China*, three hundred and fifty miles from each, a tempting ſhortneſs of way for our adventurous heroes, did not the wife *Chineſe* ſhut all the doors againſt the *Europeans*.

SILHET AND TIPERA.

IN the vaſt foreſts of *Tripura*, or *Tipera*, in the eaſt of *Bengal*, which ſtretch far into *Meckley*, is ſtill abundance of elephants, which in *November* quit the woods, and viſit the new-dried marſhes to ravage the adjacent crops of rice and ſugar-canes. Theſe prove probable objects of chace. The account of the captures is very curious. It is given in vol. iii. p. 229, of the *Aſiatic Reſearches*, and is worthy of the reader's peruſal. The manner of copulation is there aſcertained to be exactly in the manner of a horſe; and the manner of the ſucking of the young, is alſo ſhown to be with the mouth, not the trunk, as is aſſerted by the *Comte de Buffon*.

WILD ELEPHANTS.

Silhet is a very mountanous region. I know of no hiſtorian who ſpeaks of it but *Abulfazel* (ii. 15); he ſays it furniſhes abundance

abundance of eunuch-ſlaves for the ſeraglios. He mentions the *China* root and *lignum aloes* among its productions. The firſt had, about the year 1533, much reputation in our ſhops as a remedy in the venereal diſeaſes. *Garcias ab Orta*, a *Portugueſe* phyſician, who made a long reſidence in *India*, is the firſt who ſpeaks of it, at p. 172 of the firſt book of his *Aromata*. The plant it originates from is the *Smilax China*; numbers of botanical writers deſcribe it. *Kæmpfer*, in his *Amæn. Exot.* 781. tab. 7. *Gmelin iter*, iii. tab. 6. and *Blackwall*, tab. 433. Doctor *Thunberg* deſcribes it at p. 151 of his *Flora Japonica*, and alſo the other ſpecies, ſtyled the *Pſeudo China*. Old *Gerard*, at p. 1618, gives a figure of the roots of both kinds; but it is very long ſince they have been ſtruck out of our diſpenſaries. Among the luxuries of *Silhet*, the honey is reckoned the moſt exquiſite, as ſuppoſed, from the quantity of orange trees which grow there, and afford thoſe inſects ſuch delicious ſuction.

China Root. Lignum Aloes.

Honey.

The lignum aloes is an article which ſeems to puzzle the botaniſts. That which is deſcribed by *Gerard*, p. 1622, was a moſt fragrant wood, which, when put to the fire, exuded an oil ſtill more odoriferous. It is ſuppoſed to have been the *Agollochum* of *Dioſcorides*, the *Agoligen* of the *Arabs*, and the *Xylo-aloe* of the later *Greeks*. It is deſcribed by *Ab Orta*, and other old botaniſts, but none can determine the tree to which it belongs. *Garcias* procured the branch of a tree of this kind from *Malacca*. *Rumphius*, ii. tab. lxxix. has a long deſcription, and print of another, under the name of *Arbor excæcans*. *Linnæus* calls it *Excoecaria Agollocha*. The former ſpeaks of the fragant ſmell of the wood, in which it agrees with the *Agollocha*, but

ſays,

ſays, that the juice is extremely noxious to the eyes. *Gerard* mentions ſtill a more pretious kind, which was ſold for its weight in gold, and was uſed only by princes; this was the *Calumba*, and may poſſibly be the *Columba* root of our diſpenſary, which is ſaid to be a valuable cordial. *Mandelſloe** ſpeaks of a ſpecies he names the *Calamba*, chiefly uſed in funerals, for the burning the bodies of *Indian* prieſts and princes.

GARROW HILLS. BETWEEN the northern borders of *Silhet*, and the river *Burrampooter*, are the *Garrow hills*. The ſoil is very rich, productive of excellent rice, uncommonly large muſtard ſeed, and very good hemp; they have coals from which the inhabitants have the art to extract an oil uſeful in cutaneous diſorders.

INHABITANTS. THE inhabitants have been ſuppoſed to be a ſavage people. *John Elliott*, eſq †. who, in 1788, firſt viſited them for the good purpoſe of reclaming them, firſt undeceived the public. He

MEN. found the men ſtout, and well ſhaped, with a *Caffre-like* noſe, and flat ſmall eyes, overhanging brows. Their looks ferocious and ſurly; yet, on acquaintance, they were found to be of a gentle diſpoſition, honeſt, and moſt tenacious of their words; when in liquor they are uncommonly merry, and ſo fond of dancing, that men, women, and children continue the exerciſe till they can ſcarcely ſtand. The men wear a broad girdle which paſſes over each ſhoulder, croſſes the ſtomach, and paſſes to the back, thence ſurrounds the lower part of the belly, and a part hangs down for modeſty's ſake about eight inches before; their defenſive arms are long wooden ſhields, the offenſive a large crooked ſword.

* Travels, p. 151. † Aſiatic Reſearches, iii. p. 17.

THE

THE women are exceſſively ugly, ſquat and ſhort, and flat faced like the men. In their dreſs their bodies are concealed, and it covers great part of their thighs. WOMEN.

THESE people may be deemed to be ſavage, chiefly in their diet, eating dogs, frogs, ſnakes, and the blood of all animals. The laſt is baked over a ſlow fire, in hollow green bamboos, till it becomes of a green naſty color: they drink to exceſs of a liquor prepared from rice, but they have various other ſtrong extracts.

THEIR houſes are from thirty to a hundred and fifty feet long, raiſed three or four feet from the ground; the breadth from ten to fifty, and are roofed and thatched. Bugs, the ſame as the *Engliſh*, ſwarm there, and are dreadful peſts. HOUSES.

THEIR marriages are attended with ſacrifices; the victims a cock and hen. From the appearances after the act of killing them, preſages are drawn of the happineſs or unhappineſs of the wedded pair. MARRIAGES.

THE dead are kept four days, then burnt in a ſmall boat placed on the funeral pile, and the aſhes put into a ſmall hole juſt under it, and covered with a ſmall thatch building. This is the ceremony of a common *Garrow*. BURIALS.

IF the perſon is of rank, the pile is adorned with cloth and flowers; a bullock is ſacrificed, and the head burnt with the deceaſed. If he happens to be an upper-hill man of common rank, the head of one of his ſlaves is cut off, and burnt with him. If the upper-hill perſon is of high rank, a large body of his ſlaves ruſh from the hills, ſeize an *Hindoo*, cut off his head, and burn it with their chieftain. Their religion is ſaid to ap-

proximate to that of the *Hindoos*, but their ſacrifices of living animals forbid me to aſſent to the opinion.

DISTRICT OF TIPERA.

Tipera is a diſtrict that lies immediately ſouth of *Silhet*. This country was viſited between the years 1583 and 1594, by our countryman, *Ralph Fitche*, merchant of *London*, who paſſed the interval between thoſe years, chiefly in travels through *India*. He ſays that the king of *Tipera* or *Porto-grande* (as it was called by the *Portugueſe*) was in thoſe days at conſtant wars with the monarch of *Aracan*. In the end it was ſubdued by that prince, but at preſent makes part of *Bengal*. We make ſome gain out of each of theſe diſtricts, for it appears by our *Eaſt India* kalendar that we keep collectors both at *Silhet* and *Tipera*, and I may add a collector of the ſalt duties on the iſle of *Sundive*, on the eaſtern ſide of the *Ganges*.

MOUNTANEERS OF TIPERA.

THE *Cuci*, or mountaneers of *Tipra* or *Tipera*, are moſt eminently ſavages, they have no idea of heaven or hell, rewards of good or puniſhment of bad actions. They believe in a creator of the univerſe, whom they name *Pátiyán*, and think that a deity exiſts in every tree, and that ſun and moon are gods, and whenever they worſhip theſe ſubordinate deities, *Pátiyán* is well pleaſed.

A SAVAGE PEOPLE.

IN modern times they cut off the heads of all the women whom they find on the lands of their enemies. This barbarity reſulted from the notion that they are left at home to cultivate the lands for their huſbands who are gone to war againſt them, and who could not otherwiſe ſally forth, were not the women left to raiſe food for them. If they happen to kill a pregnant woman, they exult in their good fortune, as they deſtroy two

enemies

enemies at once, and bring home two heads from the ſame perſon.

When the men go to war they go in the night, and make their attack by ſurpriſe, and ſpare neither women nor children, and always cut off the heads in order to bring them home as trophies of victory. They alſo lie in ambuſh, and wait a length of time in expectation of their foes, whom they deſtroy without mercy; but ſhould they in either caſe be diſcovered, they make a daſtardly retreat. When a conqueror returns he is met by his friends and family with ſavage exultations, with ſounding conch-ſhells and the colliſion of plates of metal. The wife and huſband pour fermented liquor alternately into each other's mouths, and he waſhes his bloody hands in the liquor they are drinking. There are rewards for bringing home the head of a foe; if any captive is brought alive, it is the prerogative of a chieftain to take it off his ſhoulders.

At weddings and funerals they make a feaſt, and kill a *Gayal* or mountain bullock, or a hog. If at a funeral, they boil the meat, and pour ſome of the broth into his mouth, and taſte ſome of the ſame liquor as an offering to his ſoul; this they repeat ſeveral days. After wrapping the body in a ſort of ſhroud, they place it on a ſtage with a fire beneath, pierce it with a ſpit and dry it, cover it with two or three folds of cloth, incloſe it in a caſe, and bury it, and like more civilized people ſcatter fruits and flowers over the grave.

The food of the *Cuci* is the fleſh of elephants, hogs, deer, or other Food of.

other animals, which they find dead. The carcaſes or limbs they dry, and eat them occaſionally *.

CHITTIGONG. *Chittigong* is the laſt diſtrict in that province; it is a narrow territory running along the ſhore of the bay of *Bengal*, about a hundred miles in length, bounded to the eaſt by a range of mountains, which extend as high as Lat. 24° 50′. *Abulfazel*, ii. 13, ſpeaks of it as a city ſituated amongſt trees, and ſays, that it was in his time a great *emporium*, the reſort of Chriſtian and other merchants. The *Portugueſe* afterwards called the city and province *Chattingam* and *Xatigan*. M. *d'Anville* thinks that the river it ſtands on was the *Catabeda* of *Ptolemy*. The city is placed in Lat. 22° 20′.

VISITED EARLY BY THE PORTUGUESE. THE firſt *Europeans* who viſited theſe parts were the *Portugueſe*. *John Sylveira* was ſent there with four ſhips about the year 1518, by *Lopez Soarez*, governor of the *Indies*. He arrived, ſays *Oſſorio*, ii. 250, at the port of *Chattingam*, or what we call *Chittigong*, and met with (apparently) the moſt friendly reception from the inhabitants, who, at that very time, were plotting the deſtruction of the ſtrangers; ſkirmiſhes enſued, with victory to the *Portugueſe*. During their ſtay at that port, they received an invitation from the governor of *Daraca (Aracan*, a potent kingdom adjoining to *Chittigong*, on the ſouth) to bring his ſhips before that city. *Sylveira* complied with the requeſt, and ſailed up the river, but on diſcovering that the friendly countenance ſhewn to him by the governor, was the

* Of the Cuci, or mountaneers of Tipra, Aſiatic Reſearches, ii. p. 187.

reſult

reſult of a project concerted between him and the people of *Chattingam* to bring him into a ſnare, he ſoon fell down the river, but not before he was attacked, and nearly defeated by a moſt numerous fleet prepared for his reception.

THE king of *Aracan* ſeized on this country, and in order to make a frontier againſt its late maſter, *Shah Jehan*, he took into his ſervice a vaſt body of fugitive *Portugueſe*, who for various crimes had fled from *Goa*, *Cochin*, and others of the *Portugueſe* ſettlements in the *Indies*. He beſtowed on them lands in *Chittigong*, and gave them liberty to act as they pleaſed. According to what might be expected from the profligacy of their manners, they took to piracy, entered the rivers and channels, eſpecially thoſe of the *Sunderbunds*, ſurpriſed the inhabitants, carried away all they could find, and burnt every thing they could not carry away. They made ſlaves of the younger part of the people, and either fixed them to the oar, or ſold them to the *Portugueſe* of *Hoogly*, and different parts of *India*. They ſeized on the iſle of *Sundive*, and eſtabliſhed themſelves on other iſlands of the *Ganges*. They grew ſo daring, as to ſeize on all the commercial veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the *Mogul*, and were very ſucceſsful in their courſes. They elected an *Auguſtine* friar for their king, who ruled over them a number of years. It was difficult to ſay, whether the prieſts or the people were the moſt profligate. The former conſiſted of ſuch who had abandoned their convents, and been guilty of every kind of wickedneſs.

Aurengzebe determined to extirpate theſe banditti, and to

recover *Chittigong* from the king of *Aracan* *. He directed *Shaiſta*, the Governor of *Bengal*, to head the forces deſtined for the expedition. He firſt ſailed for the iſle of *Sundive*, on which the *Aracanners* and ſome of the pirates were ſtationed; they at firſt bravely defended themſelves, but at length were overpowered. *Shaiſta* next attempted to win over the *Portugueſe* who remained in *Chittigong*, and ſucceeded in his deſign. The king of *Aracan* diſcovered their intended defection, and reſolved to put them all to the ſword. Being apprized of their danger, they all at once ſhipped themſelves for *Bengal*, and joined the general of the *Mogul* with a moſt numerous body. Part of them liſted under him, and attended *Ameid*, the ſon of *Shaiſta*, in his expedition. The fleet arrived on the coaſt, defeated that of *Aracan*, laid ſiege to the capital of *Chittigong*, took it, changed its name to *Iſlamabad*, and re-annexed it to the province of *Bengal*.

* Dow's Ferishta, iii. p. 396.

FINIS.

APPENDIX.

EPITAPH in EASTBOURNE Church, SUSSEX.

Sacred to the Memory of HENRY LUSHINGTON,
Eldeſt Son of HENRY LUSHINGTON, D. D. Vicar of this Pariſh, and MARY his Wife;
Whoſe ſingular Merits and as ſingular Sufferings cannot fail of
endearing him to the lateſt Poſterity.
At the Age of Sixteen, in the Year 1754, he embarqued for *Bengal*
in the Service of the *India* Company,
and by attaining a perfect Knowledge of the *(Perſian)* Language
made himſelf eſſentially uſeful.
It is difficult to determine, whether he excelled more in a Civil or a Military Capacity.
His Activity in both recommended him to the Notice and Eſteem of Lord *Clive:* whom,
with equal Credit to himſelf and Satisfaction to his Patron,
he ſerved in the different Characters of Secretary, Interpreter, and Commiſſary.
In the Year 1756, by a melancholy Revolution, he was, with others, to the Amount of 146,
forced into a Dungeon at *Calcutta*, ſo ſmall, that 23 only eſcaped Suffocation.
He was one of the Survivors, but reſerved for greater Miſery; for by a ſubſequent Revolution
in the Year 1763, he was, with 200 more, taken Priſoner at *Patna*,
and, after a tedious Confinement, being ſingled out with
JOHN ELLIS and WILLIAM HAY, Eſquires,
was, by the Order of the Nabob *Coſſim Ally Kawn*,
and under the Direction of one *Somero*, an Apoſtate *European*,
deliberately and inhumanly murdered:
But while the Sepoys were performing their ſavage Office on the firſt-mentioned Gentleman,
fired with a generous Indignation at the Diſtreſs of his Friend,
he ruſhed upon his Aſſaſſins unarmed,
and ſeizing one of their Scymitars, killed three of them and wounded two others,
till at length oppreſſed with Numbers he greatly fell.
His private Character was perfectly conſiſtent with his public one. The amiable Sweetneſs of
his Diſpoſition attached Men of the worthieſt Note to him; the Integrity
of his Heart fixed them ever firm to his Intereſts.
As a Son, he was one of the moſt kind and dutiful; as a Brother, the moſt affectionate:
His Generoſity towards his Family was ſuch as hardly to be equalled;
his Circumſtances and his Age conſidered, ſcarce to be exceeded.
In ſhort, he lived and died an Honor to his Name, his Friends, and his Country.
His Race was ſhort (being only 26 Years of Age when he died) but truly glorious.
The riſing Generation muſt admire, may they imitate ſo bright an Example!
His Parents have erected this Monument as a laſting Teſtimony of their Affliction and of
his Virtues.

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* Here are annual races in the Engliſh manner!

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